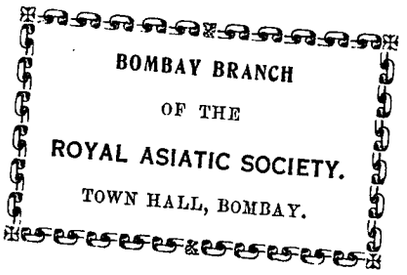
Administration Report,

Junagadh State,

1904-05 to 1909-10

00134836



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No. 132 of 1905.

From

SARDAR RAO BAHADUR

BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS

Diwan of Junagadh.

To

134856

F. W. ALLISON Esq. I. C. S.

Political Agent Sorath Prant.

Diwan office, Junagadh, 6th May 1905.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following summary of general account concerning the Junagadh State for the year ending the 31st of March 1905.

Personnel of Officers.

Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas who performed the duties of Assistant to the European Companion and Tutor to the Shahzada Saheb was, on the reversion of that officer to British Service, appointed Hazur Assistant.

The posts of Hazur Councillor, Revenue and Special Councillors have been abolished.

Area.

The area of this State is about 3,283 square miles.

Population.

The population of the State according to the Census of 1901 is 3,95,428 souls.

Revenues.

Owing to the deficient rainfall in the last monsoon the revenues for the official current year ending the 31st August 1905 are estimated to be less than those of the last year.

Principal Public Works.

A list of the principal Public works executed in the State during the year under report is submitted herewith (Appendix I).

PROTECTION.

Judicial and Police.

Judicial and criminal returns i. e. the return of the village police, statement of criminal cases disposed of, and statement of decisions on robbery and dacoity cases are hereto appended (App. II to IV).

The several other returns which accompanied the last year's report, are omitted as per Agent to the Governor's No. 2203 dated 13th May 1904, communicated to us by the Prant Officer with his endorsement dated 28-5-1904.

Opium Smuggling.

There have been no cases of opium smuggling throughout the year under report.

Salt-smuggling.

Neither have there been any cases of salt-smuggling during the year.

Execution of Decrees.

The tabular statement submitted herewith (App. V) will show the number of applications for execution of decrees pending at the end of the last year, those newly filed during the current year, and the total disposed of during the year, with the balance awaiting disposal at the end of the year under review.

It may be noted here that in view of general scarcity, execution of decrees passed against cultivators, land-holders and low-paid menials has been postponed till the next year.

Production and Distribution.

Agricultural Improvements &c.

The cultivators continue to take advantage of and benefit by the canals that have been constructed in certain parts of the State for irrigational purposes. The total number of wells existing at the end of the last year was 15,819 (5,861 Pacca and 9,958 Kacha). In the current year 12 pacca and 36 kacha i. e. in all 48 new wells were sunk, thus making the total number of 15,867. 70 of the kacha wells are, however, reported to have fallen down as is usually the case with such wells. Thus the actual number of wells available for use at the end of the year is 15,797 (5,873 pacca and 9,924 kacha). During the year under report, arrangements have been made to convert some of the kacha wells into pacca ones.

Horse-breeding &c.

It will be seen from the statement hereto annexed (App. VI) that 112 mares, (part of them Darbari and the rest private) were covered by 5 State stallions during the year under report.

The State Veterinary Surgeon Mr. Mulchand Keshavlal successfully castrated in all 30 horses, and performed 53 additional operations this year.

The total number of animals medically treated at the Veterinary Hospital, Junagadh, during the year was 1,288 (1,006 belonging to the State and 286 private).

The State Paddock was, during this year, visited by several European gentlemen and officers, who expressed themselves well satisfied with its condition, up-keep and the work of the Veterinary Surgeon.

The Government of India being desirous to obtain a pure bred Kathi stallion for breeding purposes to be stationed at the new stud formed at Ahmednagar, Captain Hewlett of the Army Remount Department was sent to Juna-

gadh to inspect the stock in the State paddock. He was followed in December last by Remount Agent Colonel Broome and Captain Hunt, who selected the Kathi stallion " High Flyer " from the State paddock, and proposed to have it exchanged for a pure English bred stallion " Ashanti Gold." His Highness the Nawab Saheb expressed his willingness to sanction the exchange after a personal inspection of the English stallion, who was accordingly sent here in February last, and His Highness having been pleased with it, arrangement was made to send the State Kathi stallion " High Flyer " to Ahmednagar in exchange. In parting with this valuable horse His Highness wished it to be understood that he did so with the sole intention of helping Government in the important work of breeding Kathiawad horses, and requested Colonel Broome to convey the same to Government, as also his thanks for the excellent English stallion supplied to him. Colonel Broome wrote in reply that he quite understood the motives under which His Highness the Nawab Saheb was induced to exchange stallions and would mention it to Government.

Horse-show. | No horse-show was held in this State during the year under report.

Weather and crops. | The total fall of rain registered at the Junagadh capital during the year under report was only 12 inches and 62 cents, as against 39 inches and 65 cents in the last year.

Owing to the untimely fall of the early rains and the failure of the later rains, the crops have suffered considerably in several places. Wheat crop has been damaged by frost and blight, and the revenues for the year under report will therefore be on an average, 50 percent. of the normal amount.

In spite of the deficiency of the rain-fall, it is satisfactory to note that the supply of drinking water and fodder throughout the State is sufficient for the requirements of the people and cattle respectively.

The minimum heat registered in the capital city was 53° and the maximum 106°.

Forest | The rainfall in the Gir and the Girnar Hills this year being comparatively better than on the plains, the forest trees and vegetation have not materially suffered.

It is reported that panthers, boars and other wild animals formerly found in the Gir forest in large numbers are now very scarce, and that the gir lions have recently multiplied to a greater extent than was the case hitherto. These lions frequently attack and devour cows, buffaloes and bullocks belonging to the agricultural population, and are not afraid of pouncing even upon human beings at times.

From the usual statement regarding tree-planting submitted herewith (Appendix VII) it will be seen that in all 8,586 trees have been implanted this year.

Mines and Quarries.

There are no metal mines in this State. Stone quarries exist at Junagadh, Malia, Chorwad, and in the sea-belt from Verawal to Sutrapada, and part of the Una Mahal. The stone generally found being rather soft, it does not command an extensive market beyond the limits of this State. It is, however, largely used for building purposes in the places where the mines exist, and is conveyed by rail to the adjacent States also.

Public Works.

It will be seen from the Statement herewith submitted (Appendix I) that in all Rs. 1,79,375-11-9 have beeen expended on works of public utility during the year under review.

Roads.

Repairs to some of the old roads and construction of new ones formed also items of the above expenditure.

Railway.

No addition has been made to the existing line of Railway owned by the State.

Revenue and Finance.

Alienation Settlement.

The alienation settlement of lands held on service tenure by the Sindhis, Khants, Ahirs, Rabaris, Rajputs &c. of this State was effected by Colonel Sealy, along with that of alienated lands of other descriptions. The liability to perform service was done away with ; and the same was commuted into a cash payment. The rate of commutation of such service, and that for the liability to pay Valtar (compensation for loss of property by theft and within prescribed limits) was fixed at 8 and 10 annas for the former, and 6 annas per acre for the latter.

The sum thus settled to be paid annually by the different alienees was practically found to be too heavy. Almost all the alienees were unable to meet their liability ; and the result was that large amounts of arrears of the State's demands had to be drawn on the State's accounts from year to year. Every year the lands had to be placed under attachment, involving great hardships ; and notwithstanding such procedure, it was ultimately found impossible to realize in full the whole amount of the original assessment.

Under these circumstances His Highness the Nawab Saheb deemed it imperatively necessary to modify the rate of assessment, consistent with the state of the country and the forlorn condition of this class of alienees.

This was done by a general reduction of ten annas in each Rupee of the original settlement, and the result of this remission was that whereas in 76 such cases resettled, the amount of original salami was Rs. 11,999–6–3, the same was reduced to Rs. 4,388–10–10 by the re-settlement.

Similarly the arrears from the year of settlement on these 76 holdings up to Samvat 1960, a period of six years, had accumulated to the large sum of Rs. 58,964–15–11 out of which a sum of Rs. 34,683–3–7 was generously remitted by His Highness in the aggregate, leaving Rs. 24,281–12–4 to be collected in future years, and that too by annual fixed instalments according to the state of each holding.

The resettlement of the remaining similar service holdings is in progress.

Tribute

The figures of tribute paid are given in the statement submitted herewith (Appendix VIII)

Opium.

The balance of opium at the end of the last year to-gether with the quantity purchased during the year under report from Rajkot, Malwa, Bombay and other places amounted in all to lbs. 8,463-35 tolas and 166 grains out of which 4,873 lbs. 17 tolas 82 grains were consumed during the year, leaving a balance of 3,590 lbs. 18 tolas 84 grains at the end of the year. Taking the entire population of the State according to the Census of 1901, the average consumption of this drug would seem to be ·49 tola per head per annum. Opium is sold at the average rate of Rs. 14-11-4 per lb, which varies according to the rules in force from time to time in the Agency.

Salt.

The annual gross revenue derived from salt this year amounted to Rs. 68,838-1-8½ against Rs. 59,988-2-10 of the last year. Deducting therefrom Rs. 48,424–11–1 on account of expenses of management, carriage &c. Rs. 20,413-6-7½ remain as the net income. Salt is sold at the rate of 2 maunds and 32 seers per Rupee throughout the State. Mangrol which is a part and parcel of this State, has no right to manufacture salt, and purchases the same from Junagadh. The selling rate there is Rs. 8-12-0 per Khandy i. e. Re. 0-7-0 per maund.

Stamp.

No change has been made this year in the existing arrangement regarding the preparation and sale of general and Court fees' stamped papers.

Vital statistics & Medical service.

Medical Department.

The usual statement showing the number of dispensaries in this State, the number of in-door and out-door patients treated therein, and the expenses incurred in maintaining these institutions will be found in Appendix IX.

The Prince Victor Leper Asylum

The number of Lepers under treatment in the Prince Victor Leper Asylum at Junagadh will be found in the general statement for dispensaries mentioned above. It will appear that during the full year under review 88 persons have received free medical assistance, food, clothing &c.

Vaccination.

The total number of vaccine operations performed during the year under report was 10,217 which gives a percentage of 2.58 to the entire population of the State, and of 25.87 children per 1000 of population against 9,682 operations performed last year.

Of the number 10,217, 9,157 children were primarily vaccinated and 1,060 children were re-vaccinated. Of the 9,157 primarily vaccinated, 4,493 were boys and 4,664 were girls, and among those re-vaccinated there were 722 boys and 338 girls.

The ages of the children vaccinated are as under:—

6,815 were under one year
2,212 „ above „ „ and below six years
130 above six years.

9,157

Small-pox was observed in the city of Junagadh, and the districts of Vanthali, Keshod, Chorwad and Sutrapada during the year under report.

There were in all 260 cases of small-pox, out of which 226 recovered and 34 proved fatal.

Plague.

The outbreak of plague adverted to in the last year's report subsided shortly after the commencement of the present year, especially in Junagadh proper. It continued, however, for some time longer in Verawal, Una, Babariawad, Sutrapada, Patan, Malia, Keshod, Vanthali, Bagdu, Nawagadh, Kutiyana, Bhesan, Visawadar, Gir, Shil, Chorwad and Mangrol, and is now confined to scattered localities only.

A statement showing the cases of plague, indigenous and imported, which occurred in the Junagadh State during the year under report, is attached hereto (App. X).

It may be noted here that the adoption of prompt measures for disinfection of the houses where dead rats are found, as also of the surrounding locality, and similarly of the houses where plague cases are reported to have occurred, as well as of those adjoining the same, has resulted in a sure and speedy check of the disease which has lost much of its virulence in this State, and I can safely assert from personal experience that even the number of plague cases and that of deaths has undergone a considerable diminution thereby.

Two new graduates viz. Dr. Narbheram L. and Dr. Harishanker P. were appointed in the medical department of the State.

Instruction.

Education.

The number of students on the rolls of the Bahauddin College during the second term for the year 1904 was 113 and that in the first term of the year 1905 was 141.

All the Mahomedan students are admitted free. Besides this, the deservingly poor among them receive Rs. 5 (five) each as a monthly food allowance.

Out of the 96 students who appeared at the various University Examinations this year, 56 came out successful as under:—

Previous—19 out of 49 (3 coming in the 2nd class).
Intermediate—26 out of 32 (4 coming in the 2nd class).
B. A.—7 out of 10 (1 coming in the 1st class, and
1 „ „ „ 2nd class.)

First L. L. B.—4 out of five 5, which results must be considered most satisfactory.

During the year under report in all 18 scholarships (17 scholarships and 1 Fellowship) of the aggregate value of Rs. 172 *per mensem* were awarded by the State among the college students as under:—

1	Fellowship	of Rs. 40 per mensem in the M. A. class.
1	Scholarship	of Rs. 20 p. m. in the same class.
3	,,	of Rs. 25 in all, p. m. in the Senior B. A. class.
4	,,	of Rs. 31 in all, p. m. in the Junior B. A. class.
3	,,	of Rs. 20 in all, p. m. in the Intermediate class.
6	,,	of Rs. 30 in all, p. m. in the Previous class.
18		

Rs. 1,680 were spent under this head during the year.

It will be perceived from the above figures that there were four more scholarships inclusive of 1 fellowship of the aggregate monthly value of Rs. 62 granted in the current year, in addition to those existing at the end of the last year.

The total expense incurred during the year under report in connection with the pay of the college staff, contingencies, books, furniture, apparatus, scholarships, &c. was Rs. 38,433.

There are in all three hostels consisting of residential quarters for the college students built by the State in the vicinity of the college building.

Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

Statements showing the number of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools in the State, the number of boys and girls studying in them, and the scholarships awarded, are appended (App. XI & XII). It may be noted that in all Rs. 1,03,100–1–9 were spent on education during the year against Rs. 1,78,668–0-11 in the last year. The decrease was owing not to any lowering of the education staff or its emoluments, but to no such expenditure on new buildings having been incurred in the current as was done in the last year.

It is gratifying to note that out of the 27 students sent up from the local Bahadurkhanji High school, 22 passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. The Bahadurkhanji High school ranks first, and these satisfactory results would speak for themselves regarding the efficient management of the institution as a whole.

Besides this, one of the stipendiary students of this State attending the Grant Medical College of Bombay, and one attending the Engineering College at Poona passed their respective final examinations.

The statement showing the number of scholarships awarded to the local High school and other schools as well as to students studying in institutions outside Junagadh is submitted herewith (App. XII).

Some of the salient points with regard to the Anglo-Vernacular institution may be summed up as under:—

1 A start has been made in introducing French in Standards 5 and 6, and it is intended shortly to do the same in Standard 4.

2 The number of boys studying the classical languages is increasing. Last year there were 91 and 46 students studying Sanskrit and Persian. In the current year the number has increased to 119 & 53 respectively.

3 The percentage of free students has increased during the last 5 years from 15 to 25.

4 The school library is expanding, and a decent reading room has been added, to which daily and other papers are supplied by the Hazur Assistant, Mr. Gopaldas V. Desai.

5 A new feature has been added in the shape of General Culture Lectures.

6 The number of Hindu students studying in the local High School is 515, and there are 17 Mahomedan boys. While in the Mohobat Madresa, which is exclusively retained for Mahomedans, there are 382 students.

Primary Education. | The practice of imparting instruction to young students in conformity with the Kinder Garten system is in force in most of the principal primary schools of the State. 14 students were sent up for the entrance examination of the Male Training College at Rajkot from the duly equipped preparatory class locally established here since the past three years to enable the subjects of His Highness the Nawab Saheb to better qualify themselves for entrance in that College, and it is interesting to mention that all of them passed the test with a high number of marks, and some of them having secured competitive scholarships, they have all joined the College to prosecute further study.

Archæology.

With a view to give a greater longivity to the world-renowned ancient rock-inscriptions of Asoka, His Highness the Nawab Saheb has been pleased to get a fac-simile thereof engraved on a hard rock similar to the one on which the original inscriptions are found, and which is situated in its vicinity near the Damodar-Paj. The work is conducted under the supervision of the able curator of the Watson Museum, Rajkot,—Mr. Vallabhji Haridatta Acharya who has supplied rubbings from the old inscriptions. The work is well nigh completed, and it is hoped that even when the letters on the original rock are rendered less legible in course of ages, the fac-simile thereof on this other rock would serve the purpose for which the inscriptions were carved.

In order to preserve the ancient and interesting ruins of the famous Somanath temple at Prabhas Patan a wall has long since been built round the place, and care is being taken to see that no stones from the old relics are removed surreptitiously. It is intended to make the present wall still stronger.

The other ancient relics existing in the State are carefully preserved.

During one of his trips in this State's territory with the Shahzada Saheb, the late Major H. G. Carnegy discovered two pillars and a fine marble-arch bearing an old inscription, in the place called " Sità Màyi " near the village of Ajak. These he brought to Junagadh and got the inscription deciphered, translated and printed into English with a diagram of the same. From its style it is supposed to be about four or five hundred years old. This inscription is engraved on the arch and the right pillar only, and the left one is entirely blank. This has added to the interesting collection in the local Museum.

Miscellaneous.

Donations and Contributions.

The following sums were paid from the State during the year under report as contributions to the Agency and General funds :—

Rs.	11,909-6-9	Annual contribution to the General Fund of the Kathiawar Central Institution as under :—
	2,631-3-9	Fourth instalment of 1903-04.
	9,278-3-0	First, second, third and fourth instalments of 1904-05.
	11,909-6-9	
Rs.	177-0-0	Annual contribution towards the pay of the peon and water-bearer for the Rajasthanik Hall, as also towards the repairs for the same.
,,	499-5-2	Do. Do. towards the establishment expenses of the Kathiawar States' Giras Record Office.
Rs.	500-0-0	Do. towards the expenses of erecting a Mandap (stage) for the horse race that was held at Rajkot.
,,	100-0-0	Annual contribution to the medical dispensary of Vaidya Manishanker Vithalji at the Rajkot Civil Station.
,,	99-13-0	Towards the expenses of the silver casket to encase the address of welcome presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in March last.
Rs.	13,285-9-9	

Thus in all Rs. 13,285-9-9 were contributed, as above, by the State during the year under report.

The Orphanage

The orphanage established during the last famine in the city of Junagadh provided food and clothing to 24 inmates up-til the last year. Six of these voluntarily took to business, and the remainder 18 having been employed as menials in the different departments of the State, the institution has been closed since the last monsoon.

Revenue Survey.

During this year, the total area of land surveyed in the different villages of this State under its Mahals of Babariawad, Una, Patan, Shil, Balagam, Girnar Mount, Gir, Sasan, Vadal, and Bagadu was 24,678 acres and 23 gunthas, which being added to the lands already surveyed, the whole area comes to 16,95,778 acres and 26½ gunthas.

Imperial Lancers.

The Imperial Service Lancers were this year inspected by the Musketry General, who expressed himself well satisfied with their work. A party of the Lancers was sent to the Gir to escort His Excellency the Governor on his way to Sasan from Malia and back.

Tours performed by His Highness and the Shahzada Saheb.

On the occasion of His Excellency's recent visit to Rajkot in March last, His Highness the Nawab Saheb with his principal officers had proceeded there to welcome him.

The Shahzada Saheb passed the last summer at Chorwad and the Christmas at Hasnápur.

The loan of Major Carnegy's service was extended up to 15th April next, but Government having found it necessary to take him back before the expiry of the period to meet the emergencies of their service, and His Highness not deeming it necessary to appoint his successor, the post has been abolished. The Heir-apparent Shahzada Saheb Sherjumakhanji was, during the year under report, supervising the Police Department, and it gives His Highness much pleasure to notice, with great satisfaction, that his son and heir has completed his education and that he has not failed to utilize the opportunities of gaining education and experience to his best advantage. His Highness has now been pleased to appoint him Commander-in-Chief with full charge of the Police and the Military Departments including the Imperial Lancers, Body guard, Lal Rasala, Infantry, Arab Sibandhi &c. His Highness intends to introduce him gradually into the working and supervision of the several branches of his State's administration.

His Excellency the Governor having kindly consented in response to His Highness' invitation, to visit the Gir Forest for a lion shoot, preparations were made under the direct supervision of the Shahzada Saheb. His Excellency and party including Colonel Kennedy, Agent to the Governor, Major H. G. Carnegy Political Agent Halar, Mr. F. W. Allison Political Agent Sorath, &c. arrived there by special train from Rajkot on the 8th March. The shoot was very successful, but the pleasure of the party was marred by the sad and tragic death of Major Carnegy, who was mauled by a wounded lion which was immediately shot dead. His Excellency left for Bombay *via* Verawal on the night of the 10th March.

His Excellency the Governor was pleased to remark that all the arrangements were most perfect and that the Shahzada Saheb played the host with great success.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

sd/. Behechardas Vikamdas

Diwan of Junagadh.

True copy

Manager Diwan's English office

Appendix I.

Statement of expenses incurred by the Jnnagadh State on the construction of the works of public utility during the year i. e. from March 1904 to the end of February 1905.

No.	Names.	Amount. Rs.	As.	Ps.	Remarks.
	1. Construction of New buildings.				
1	Construction of a bungalow with rooms and race course &c.	9493	8	5	
2	Do. of workshop.	5750	9	4	
3	Upper floor on the entrance of the old travellers Bungalow.	4616	2	4	
4	Railings to the Verawal Harbour.	3752	0	5	
5	Treasury room at the Chorwad Bundar.	3322	13	7	
6	Jail, Treasury room &c. at Malia.	1719	13	11	
7	Arranging electric wires in the Bahauddin College Junagadh.	1438	7	6	
8	Quarters for the elephant keeper at the Vanthali Gate Junagadh.	1217	9	9	
9	Splitting the rocks and constructing a wharf at Mangrol.	1187	0	0	
10	A ward for the in-door patients in the Junagadh city.	1182	1	9	
11	A dispensary at Una.	648	3	6	
12	State Uttara buildings at Bagadoo.	486	3	1	
13	" Dilsa garh " i. e. a course for the training of horses in the Imperial S. Troops Line.	411	11	8	
14	Transcription of the Ashok inscription.	105	3	6	
15	Compound and privy accommodation for the Visawadar Jail.	102	3	0	
		35433	11	9	

	2. Repairs to old buildings.			
16	Miscellaneous repairs to the Palace at Junagadh.	9179	14	2
17	Do. to the old traveller's Bungalow Junagadh.	5718	6	11
18	Do. to the Sheikh's buildings in Mangrol.	5298	13	7
19	Repairs in His Highness' stable.	1836	12	0
20	Do. to the Verawal Dock, Police line, Revenue uttara, custom House, Steam-launch, Light house, &c. at Verawal.	1584	3	8
21	Do. to the city walls at Junagadh.	1235	4	6
22	Do. to the step-well, water-trough, and roof &c. outside the Majewadi Gate at Junagadh.	1218	6	6
23	Miscellaneous repairs in the State Paddock.	1218	5	6
24	Repairs in the Mangrol Jail.	1214	14	1
25	Do. to the lion cages in Sardar Bag at Junagadh.	1208	2	8
26	Repairs in the stable called "Chhoti Paiga"	1128	6	9
27	Miscellaneous repair works in Himam i. e. bath-room.	1046	12	0
28	Repairs in the State Hospital.	989	1	3
29	Do. in the Police Superintendent's office, Police line, and the Kacha Jail at Junagadh.	858	5	6
30	Repairs in the Diwan Office.	853	6	3
31	Do. to the stables of elephants.	605	13	0
32	Do. to the Telegraph office, Salt depot, vegetable market, Uttara, Police Line and Kitcherri at Una.	577	1	5
33	Do. in the New Bungalow at Junagadh.	504	1	1
34	Do. in the stable for State carriages.	477	13	6
35	Do. to the Municipal office, stairs and the floors &c. of the custom House at Junagadh.	465	9	0
36	Do. to the Salt depot at Junagadh.	448	8	8

37	Repairs to the stables in charge of Daroga Mahomedkhan Daodkhan.	422	5	3
38	Do. to the stable called " Daroga Kesharkhanvali."	409	14	6
39	Repairs to the medical dispensary attached to the khas Mehel i. e. Palace.	405	7	3
40	Expenses towards spreading waste grass in the parrade ground for the Lancers as well as in repairing privies and Mangers &c.	382	9	0
41	Do. towards repairing the entrance and supplying gates &c. to the fruit market.	355	3	8
42	Repairs to the Dharamshala, Police line, step well &c. at Kutiyana.	350	9	4
43	Expenses of supplying bamboo lattice work at the Kalva gate.	337	14	1
44	Repairs of a State building occupied by Sheth Ardesher.	291	7	6
45	Supplying stone slabs to the ground floor in the carriage stable in charge of Jamal.	248	0	6
46	Repairs in the Bungalow at Lalbag.	196	0	0
47	Do. to the Nageshri Court House and Uttara.	191	0	7
48	Expenses towards supplying " Bhagol " to the entrance of the Rasala stable.	178	2	6
49	Roofing of the line occupied by the State band.	175	2	8
50	Repairs in the Mohobat Madressa at Junagadh.	140	15	3
51	Do. in the mansion of the Vazier Saheb at Junagadh.	134	3	0
52	Sundry repairs in gardens and parks.	124	8	6
53	Do. in the Nawa Uttara at Junagadh.	121	3	9
54	Repairs in the upper floor of the Vanthali Gate.	117	6	9
55	Adding a room &c. to the State building occupied by Mr. Pochi.	114	13	6
56	Repairs in the Bahadurkhanji High School at Junagadh.	105	11	9

57	Supplying a Bhagol to the carriage stable of Shahzada Saheb.	99	2	3
58	Do. to the stable of Do.	96	2	4
59	Repairs to the stable of the elephant " Zavergaj."	88	9	6
60	Do. to the stable for the male buffaloes.	78	1	9
61	Supplying wooden self in the record office.	56	3	9
62	Repairs to the Ajab Police Line.	35	6	0
63	Cleaning the water tank situate in " Ghas-nawada."	35	0	0
64	Repairs in the Bahadurkhanji Library.	31	0	7
65	Stairs in the Central Jail.	24	8	0
66	Repairs in the Travellers' Bungalow on the Railway Station.	20	2	6
67	Posting an inscription at the foot of the Datar Hills.	19	3	3
68	Digging trial pits near the State uttara at Rajkot	16	3	6
69	Repairs to the mosque in Jetalsar C. S.	16	0	0
70	Do. to the medical dispensary at Sutrapada.	13	12	3
71	Do. to the eaves of the Municipal Line.	12	4	0
72	Cleaning the cells in " Upperkote "	10	9	0
73	Repairs to State building called " kherat Valu " house.	9	8	3
74	Do. to Do. called " Devchand Valu " house.	9	7	3
		43145	1	6
	Road Works.			
75	Bridge leading to the "Dharagadh" garden.	6584	15	7
76	Road from Patan to Prachi.	3292	13	0
77	Do. from Junagadh to Vanthali.	2900	1	6
78	Do. between Khadia and Bilkha.	2075	2	2
79	Repairs to the Girnar Road.	1501	4	9
80	Road to the Race-course Bungalow.	1481	10	1

81	Road from Malia to Sansan.	1504	2	0
82	Do. from Una to Navabundar.	932	5	0
83	Do. from Veraval to Patan.	919	5	2
84	Vanthli-Naredi Road.	837	14	9
85	Road leading from Kutiana to Sukhpore and Porbandar.	696	6	1
86	Mangrol road repairs.	552	11	4
87	Repairs to the road inside and about the Lancers line.	557	5	6
88	Roads within and without the town of Veraval.	340	1	6
89	Do. round the Junagadh city.	305	10	3
90	Do. to the Polo ground.	302	13	0
91	Do. leading from Majevdi Gate to Indreshwar.	325	11	7
92	Datar Road repairs.	236	8	3
93	Repairs to the road leading to the stone-quarry at Junagadh called "Khabutri khan"	228	15	9
94	Making foot-paths to the reservoirs viz. kamandal-kund, Satpuda, Surajkund etc. on the Girnar Hills.	589	1	3
95	Jetpur-Dhoraji Road.	218	1	0
96	Road from Una to Delwada.	102	8	7
97	Do. from Veraval to Talala.	96	15	2
98	Roads leading from the Kalva Gate to different Bungalows and those in the State gardens.	224	6	0
99	Miscellaneous roads and repairs.	173	1	6
		26979	14	6
	Irrigation Works.			
100	Repairs to the " Kadaya Canal."	674	15	11
101	Do. to the " Sanvav "—Do.	108	4	10
102	Do. to the " Curzon "—Do.	39	4	1
103	Do. to the " Kànkia " Do.	36	2	7

104	Do. to the " Undari " pond and canal.	33	8	10
105	Do. to the " Paswàlá " canal.	7	6	10
		899	11	1
	Bahauddin Water Works			
106	Tanki i. e. water-reservoir at Upper kote.	44671	14	11
107	Laying of water-pipe etc.	5648	3	0
108	Deepening the " Chamundri " well.	3066	4	7
109	Bhavnath Tank.	2028	14	0
110	Repairs to the dam of the Khodiar reservoir.	466	12	11
		55882	1	5
	Miscellaneous.			
111	Establishment Expenses.	11106	9	9
112	Miscellaneous Do.	2887	10	3
113	Repairs to the buildings and bullock-carts of the State gardens.	853	12	0
114	Do. to machines.	840	3	4
115	Repairs to roofs such as tiling and leak-repairing to floors etc. against monsoon.	718	15	9
116	Segregation huts on account of plague.	628	6	10
		17035	3	6

Grand total. 179375-11—9

Rupees one lak, seventy nine thousand, three hundred and seventy five, eleven annas and nine pies only.

These do not include the sum of rupees 15008-8-8 expended towards constructing and repairing buildings through the Educational Department.

Summary.

1	Construction of new buildings.	35433	11	9
2	Repairs to old buildings.	43145	1	6
3	Road works.	26979	14	6
4	Irrigation works.	899	11	1
5	Bahauddin Water Wooks.	55882	1	5
6	Miscellaneous.	17035	3	6

Total Rs. 179375-11—9

True copy

~~Sd.~~ C. H. Pandya

Manager Dewan's English office

Appendix II.

Annual Return of Village Police Patels and Pasayatas serving the villages subordinate to the Junagadh State.

No.	Name of State.	No. of Police Patels.	No. of Pasayatas.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Junagadh	732	1307	

True copy

Manager, Diwan's English Office.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the criminal cases disposed of during A. C. 1904–05 in the Junagadh State.

No.	Name of State.	Total No. of criminal cases disposed of.	Total cases.	No. of prisoners punished.	No. of prisoners discharged.	No. of prisoners pending trial.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Junagadh.	1804	1804	895	2849	208	3952	0

Appendix IV.

Statement of decisions on robbery and dacoity cases which occurred in the Junagadh territory, given during the year from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.

No.	Name of the State in which the offence was committed.	No. of offences.	Nature of offence.	Damage or loss done.			No. of men killed.	Wounded.	No. of hostages taken.	No. of abettors in the offence.	No. Apprehended.	No. Punished.	No. of unapprehended.	No. discharged or still in custody.	Remarks.
				Rs.	A.	P.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Junagadh.	4	Robbery.	10209	14	0	0	0	0	21	21	5	0	16	
		3	Dacoity.												
		7		10209	14	0	0	0	0	21	21	5	0	16	

Appendix V.

Execution Statement.

Statement Showing the Details as to the applications for execution of decrees pending disposal, out of those remaining undisposed at the end of the last year as well as those newly admitted in the Junagadh State during the year from 1st April 1904 upto 31st March 1905.

No.	Name of State.	Applications for execution of decrees pending disposal at the end of the last year.	No. of applications received during this year.	Total.	Total No. of the execution of decrees during the current year.	No. of decrees remaining unexecuted at the end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Junagadh.	2434	3191	5625	4674	951	
		5625			5625		

Appendix VI.

Register of Brood mares served by Stallions at Junagadh Paddock in the year 1904–05.

No.	Names of the mare.	Owners' name &c.				Description of mare.				Height.		Date of Service.	Name of the Stallions.	Remarks.
		Name.	Occupation	Village.	Taluka.	Breed.	Colour.	Marks.	Age.	Hds.	Inches.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Kiadi.	Junagadh State. I. L. S.				Arab	Bay	Star	6	14	1½	1-4-04	Hector I	Arab
2	Chumpa.	Do.		Paddock.		Kathy	Dun	Socks all four	Aged	14	0	Do.	High Flyer II	Kathy
3	Rozi.	Do.		Do.		Do.	Grey	Nil	Do.	14	0	21-4-04	Victor	Kathy
4	Makdi	Do.		Do.		Kathy	Dun	Star	10	14	0	5-5-04	Conqueror	Kathy
5	Batavadi.	Do.		Do.		C. B.	Bay	Do.	Aged	13	1	21-6-04	Victor	
6	Surang.	Do.		Do.		Do.	Chest-nut	B. No 48	Do.	13	2	26-6-04	Do.	
7	Buggy.	Junagadh State				Kathy	Grey	Nil	6	14	2	26-6-04	Hector II	
8	Rozi.	Do.		I. Lancer.		Stud bred	F. B. Grey	Do.	7	14	2	7-7-04	Hector I	
9	Abalak.	Do.				Do.	Pie bald	Do.	7	13	0	7-7-04	Victor	

10	Makdi.	Junagadh State I. Lancers.		C. B.	Dun	Star No. 39	Aged	13	1	20—7–04	Victor
11	Kiadi.	Do.		Do.	Bay	No. 23 Star	Do.	13	3	12—7–04	Do.
12	Chumpa.	Do.		Kathy	Dun	Socks all four	6	14	2	13—7–04	H. Flyer II.
13	Begum.	Junagadh State Paddock		Do.	Grey	Nil	Aged	14	1	13—7–04	Do.
14	Tigress.	Do.	Do.	Stud-bred	Do.	Do.	10	14	0	26—7–24	Do.
15	Kiadi.	Do.	I. L. S.	C. B.	Bay	Star & B. No. 18	9	14	0	3—8–05	Conqueror
16	Buggy.	Do.	Paddock	Kathy	Cream	Nil	Aged	14	2½	18—8–04	H. Flyer II.
17	Surang.	Do.	I. L. S.	Arab	Chest-nut	Star	5	14	1	2—8–04	Hector II.
18	Teli Kumed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Bay	Do.	5	14	1	6—8–04	Do.
19	Ablak.	Do.	Paddock	Kathy	Pie bald	Nil	Aged	14	2½	1—9–04	Conqueror
20	Makdi No. 26.	Do.	Do.	Stud-bred	Dun	List	9	14	0	5—9–04	H. Flyer II.
21	Makdi No. 21.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Star	Aged	14	2	8—9–04	Do.
22	Radi.	Do.	Do.	Kathy	Dun	Do.	Do.	14	0	3–11–04	Hector II.

23	Rozi Guldar.	Do.	I. L. S.	Arab	I. grey	Nil	7	14	2½	14-11-04	Hector II.
24	Rozi.	Do.	Do.	C. B.	F. B. grey	B. No. 16	Aged	14	0	25-11-04	Conqueror
25	Dhanfuliawali.	Do.	Paddock	C. B.	Do.	Nil	Do.	14	1½	22-11-04	Hector II.
26	Nurjahan.	Do.	I. L. S.	Do.	Grey	B. No. 31	Do.	14	1	22-12-04	Conqueror
27	Kelat.	Do.	Do.	Stud-bred	Grey	Nil	Do.	14	2	2—1-05	H. Flyer II.
28	Kiadi.	Do.	Paddock	Arab	Bay	Star near hind white.	7	14	2	26-12-04	Do.
29	Kiadi.	Do.	Do.	Stud-bred	Do.	Star both near white	5	14	1	26-12-04	Hector II.
30	Dilaram.	Do.	Do.	Kathy	Bay.	Black points	Aged	14	2	29-12-04	Conqueror
31	Rozi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Grey	Nil	8	14	1½	15—1-05	Do.
32	Rozi Guldar.	Do.	I. L. S.	Stud-bred	T. grey	Both lips white	6	14	2	20—1-05	H. Flyer II.
33	Rozi Guldar.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nil	7	14	2	20—1-05	Hector II.

34	Surang.	Junagadh State I. S. Lancers.		Stud-bred	Chest-nut	Both hind white	5	13	3	20—1–05	Conqueror
35	Ablak.	Do.	Do.	Kathy	Pie bald	Nil	6	14	1	31—1–05	Hector II.
36	Chumpa.	Do.	Body guards.	Do.	Dun.	Nil	7	14	1½	5—2–05	Conqueror
37	Kiadi.	Do.	Do.	Stud-bred	Bay	Star, stocks all four	5	14	1	Do.	Hector II.
38	Do.	Do.	Do.	Kathy	Do.	Nil	6	14	2	Do.	H. Flyer II.
39	Do.	Do.	Do.	C. B.	Do.	Star, near hind white	7	14	1	7—3–05	Hector II.
40	Zarina.	Do.	Do.	Stud-bred	I. grey	Nil	8	14	2	11—2–05	Hector II.
41	Ablak No. 44.	Do.	I. L. S.	C. B.	Pie bald	Nil	10	13	3	12—2–05	Conqueror
42	Motiwali.	Do.	Do.	Kathy	Grey	Black points on tail and mane	6	14	1	24—2–05	Do.
43	Kiadi.	Balakdas Beggar Rajkot		C. B.	Bay	Star	6	13	3	23—3–04	Do.
44	Kiadi.	Azammiya Land owner Monia Visawadar.		Do.	Do.	Do.	6	14	0	29—3–04	Hector I.

45	Pingli.	Bhima Velà Farmer Kàlsari Visawadar.	C. B.	Dun	White tail	7	13	0	2—4—04	Victor
46	Chumpa.	Azammiya Land-owner Monia Visawadar.	Do.	Do.	Nil	Aged	13	1	10—4—04	Hector I.
47	Waler.	Do.	Walter	Bay	Star, brand W. P. O.	5	15	0	18—4—04	H. Flyer II.
48	Mankdi.	Harsoor Kàlà Land-owner Mandawad Visawadar.	C. B.	Chestnut	Near fore & both hind white	Aged	14	1½	19—4—04	Hector I.
49	Ablak.	Noor Mahomed Isak Service Bagadoo Junagadh.	Do.	Pie bald	Nil	5	13	2	20—4—04	Victor
50	Chumpa.	Vazier Saheb Junagadh.	Kathy	Dun	Star, socks all four	Aged	14	2	24—4—04	Conqueror
51	Radi.	Harsoor Kálà Land owner Mandawad Visawadar.	Do.	Do.	Socks all four	6	13	2	25—4—04	Victor
52	Lakhi.	Joraversinghji Fatehsinghji Jamnagar	C. B.	Chestnut	Star	9	14	2½	28—4—04	Hector I.
53	Bhutadi.	Sátà Abhà Land owner Hadmatia Visawadar.	Do.	Do.	Both four partly white	Aged	14	0	5—5—04	Victor

54	Makdi.	Bhura Vala Farmer Bhiyal Vadal	C. B.	Dun	Star	8	13	2	13—5—04	Victor
55	Rozi.	Jadav Harji „ „ „	Do.	Grey	Black points	Aged	14	0	Do.	Conqueror
56	Rozdi.	Harsoor Kàlà land owner Mandawad Visawadar.	Do.	Chestnut	Star	3½	13	2	16—5—04	Victor
57	Bore.	Do.	Do.	Bay	Both hind white	6	14	0	17—5—04	H. Flyer II.
58	Chumpa.	Kamalkhan Metabkhan service Barvala Vanthali.	Do.	Dun	Nil	Aged	13	0	19—5—04	Victor
59	Buggy.	Harsoor Kàlà Land-owner Mandawad, Visavadar.	Do.	Cream	Do.	Do.	14	½	24—5—04	H. Flyer II.
60	Kiadi.	Jhina Trikam Beggar Koyli Vanthali	Do.	Bay	Do.	7	12	2	25—5—04	Victor
61	Do.	Nathu Jafar Service Virpur Vadal	Do.	Do.	Star	Aged	13	2	1—6—04	Do.
62	Mani.	Harsur Kàlà Land owner Mandawad, Visavadar.	Do.	I. grey	Nil	6	13	1	5—6—04	Conqueror
63	Kiadi.	Sale Noor Merchant Dhoraji Gondal	Do.	Bay	Star	Aged	14	2	7—6—04	Hector I.
64	Chumpa.	Harsur Kàlá Land owner Mandawad Visawadar.	Do.	Dun	Do.	Do.	13	2	14—6—04	H. Flyer II.
65	Mankdi.	Bhima Mepa Labour Plasva Vanthali	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	13	0	15—6—04	Victor
66	Kiadi.	Taba Bhoja Labour Vadal Junagadh	Do.	Bay	Do.	Do.	13	3	21—6—04	Do.

67	Radi	Ooka Sava Farmer Hadmatia Visavadar	C. B.	Dun	Star	8	13	½	21—6–04	Conqueror
68	Mankdi.	Moolji Jiva Farmer Tori Bhesan	Do.	Do.	Socks all four	4	13	1	25—6–04	Victor
69	Kesur.	Vasa Murad Service Bagadoo Junagadh	Do.	Chestnut	Star	7	14	0	Do.	H. Flyer II.
70	Mankdi.	Desa Hamir Land owner Makhala Vadal	Do.	Dun	Do.	5	13	2	Do.	Conqueror
71	Surang.	Bhura Champshi Merchant Monpari Visawadar.	Do.	Chestnut	Both hind white	8	14	1	29—6–04	Do.
72	Kesur.	Jiva Kana Land owner Rupavati Visawadar	Do.	Dun	Star	Aged	14	1¾	Do.	Victor
73	Mankdi.	Abdarahimkhan Mubarajkhan Landowner Junagadh Sorath	Do.	Grey	Nil	Do.	14	0	2—7–04	Do.
74	Do.	Vajsoor Kala Land owner Hadala Bagasra	Do.	Do.	Upper lip white.	Do.	14	2	Do.	Hector I.
75	Chumpa.	Kala Devdan Land owner Ishveria Visavadar	Do.	Dun	Star	7	13	3	6—7–04	H. Flyer II.
76	Rozi.	Ranchodji Mayashanker Land owner Chavand Visawadar	Do.	Grey	Nil	8	13	0	9—7–04	Do.
77	Do.	Jetha Veja Land owner Pasvaloo Vadal	Do.	Do.	Do.	8	13	0	10—7–04	Victor

78	Surang.	Champraj Kathad Land owner Baliavad Vadal	C. B.	Chestnut	Star	Aged	14	0	11—7—04	Conqueror
79	Nili.	Mukbulmia Land owner Junagadh Sorath	Do.	Grey	Do.	8	13	0	12—7—04	Do.
80	Bodly.	Vasa Sura Labour Kutiana Junagadh	Do.	Dun	Do.	8	13	2	13—7—04	Victor
81	Buggy.	Harsoor Kala Land owner Mandvad Visawadar	Do.	Grey	Nil	Aged	14	½	Do.	Conqueror
82	Mankdi.	Harsur Kala Land owner Mandavad Visawadar	Do.	Dun	Socks all four	7	14	1	Do.	Hector
83	Revli.	Nyalchand Jadavji merchant Sakhpur Visavadar.	Do.	Grey	Nil	Aged	14	0	17—7—04	Victor.
84	Surang.	Valji Jiva Beggar Limdhera Bagadoo	Do.	Chestnut	Star	4	13	0	20—7—04	Conqueror
85	Nili.	Hasham Jafar Land owner Galiavada Vadal	Do.	F. B. grey	Nil	Aged	13	0	Do.	Victor
86	Buggy.	Abhesang Dajibhai Land owner Panchala Balagam	Do.	Grey	Do.	6	14	0	22—7—04	II. Flyer II.
87	Bhutadi.	Veshram Parshotam merchant Pipalva Vadia	Do.	Do.	Upper lip white	8	13	2	26—7—04	Victor
88	Hardi.	Jivandas Beggar Pipalva Vadal	Do.	Chestnut	Star	Aged	14	2	27—7—04	Conqueror

89	Rozdi.	Jutha Punja farmer Makhiala Vadal	C. B.	Grey	All four B. K. points.	7	14	1	31—7—04	Hector I.
90	Buggy.	Abhesang Dajibhai Land owner Panchala Balagam	Do.	Do.	Nil	6	14	0	7—8—04	H. Flyer II.
91	Kiady.	Ranchodji Mayashanker Land owner Chaband Visawadar	Do.	Bay	Star	6	13	2	12—8—04	Hector I.
92	Mankdi.	Hadmandasji Bhajandasji Peggar Junagadh Sorath.	Do.	Dun	Do.	Aged	14	½	Do.	Conqueror
93	Do.	Abdoolkadar Hisamoodin service Junagadh Sorath	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	½	14—8—04	H. Flyer II.
94	Ablakh.	Rustamji Malekji service Visawadar Junagadh	Do.	Pie bald	Nil	Do.	13	3	19—8—05	Hector I.
95	Rozi Guldar.	Laxman Khuman Land owner new Chavand Visavadar	Do.	I. Grey	Do.	Do.	13	3½	25—8—04	H. Flyer II.
96	Kali.	Jeram Ghela Farmer Monpari Visavadar	Do.	Black	Black points all four	Do.	13	3	29—8—04	Conqueror
97	Surang.	Mahmadkhanji Fatekhanji Land owner Khadia Bagadoo	Do.	Chestnut	Star	Do.	13	3¼	31—8—04	Hector I.
98	Rozi.	Rana Raghav Farmer Rupavati Vadal	Do.	F. B. grey	Nil	Do.	13	3	8—9—04	Hector II.
99	Do.	Junagadh State	Kathy	Do.	Do.	Do.	13	3½	11—10—04	Do.

100	Rozi.	Abdul Samat Mastafamiya Land owner Junagadh Sorath	C. B.	Grey	Nil	9	14	0	17–10–04	Conqueror
101	Kesur.	Jada Bercha Land owner Santhalpur Vanthali	Do.	Chest-nut	Star	Aged	13	2	23–10–04	Do.
102	Chumpa.	Govindas Sitaramdas Beggar Datrana Bagadoo	Do.	Do.	Socks all four	Do.	14	0	11–11–04	Do.
103	Kali.	Samat Sura Land owner Barvala Bhesan	Kathy	Black	Nil	5	14	1	17–11–04	H. Flyer II.
104	Tajan.	Bhagavanji Bhavsingji Land owner Balagam Junagadh.	Do.	Grey	White marks on tail or black face	6	14	0	21–11–04	Do.
105	Bodly.	Dana Bhima land owner Kerala Nawagadh	Do.	Dun	Mane white	Aged	14	0	Do.	Conqueror
106	Manki.	Bapubhai Dhanji Beggar Kundla. Bhavnagar	C. B.	Grey	Both lips white	Do.	14	1½	11–12–04	H. Flyer II.
107	Beauty.	Manavadar State Paddock	Stud-bred	Chest-nut	Star saddle marks	5	14	2	Do.	Hector II.
108	Rozi.	Adilkhanji Mahbatkhanji Junagadh Sorath	C. B.	Grey	Nil	Aged	14	½	4—1–05	Conqueror

109	Bhutadi.	Valera Punja Land owner Gujaria Bhoshan	C. B.	Grey	Nil	Aged	13	2	8—1—05	Conqueror
110	Mankdi.	Abdulkadar Hisamuddin Service Junagadh Sorath	Do.	Dun	Star	Do.	14	½	Do.	H. Flyer II.
111	Kali.	Junagadh State.	Kathy	Bay	Do.	Do.	14	2	12—1—05	Do.
112	Kali.	Do.	C. B.	Black	Nil.	Do.	14	1	26—1—05	Hector II.

Junagadh Paddock & Veterinary Hospital,
Dated 15th March 1905.

Sd./ MULCHAND K. DESAI,
G. B. V. C.
Veterinary Officer & Paddock Superintendent,
Junagadh State.

Note:—These mares are served by five stallions.

Viz. 2 Arab
3 Kathis
5

Appendix VII.

Statement of trees implanted in the Junagadh State during the year 1904-05

Number.	Names of Trees.	Existing at the close of the last year.	Newly implanted during this year.	Total.	Number perished or scorched.	Balance existing at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	Banian Trees.	9478	769	10247	680	9567	
2	Pipalas	5824	547	6371	510	5861	
3	Peepers	13914	1352	15266	886	14380	
4	Mango trees.	18299	1472	19771	1347	18424	
5	Nimb trees	1838	255	2093	193	1900	
6	Tamarind	421	32	453	48	405	
7	Babul or acacia	5270	1324	6594	956	5638	
8	Gunda trees	2236	596	2832	114	2718	
9	Plaintain etc.	2942	2239	5181	1124	4057	
		60222	8586	68808	5858	62950	

Appendix VIII

A. D. 1904-05.

Political Relations.

Appendix A Form I.

Native States Class (I to IV)

No.	Name of States.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated expenditure.	Military force.	
		Amount.	To whom payable.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	First class Junagadh.	28394	British Government	395428	10136	10217	2125000	.	1020	
		37210	Gaekwad Government.							

Appendix IX.

Statement showing particulars regarding dispensaries in the Junagadh State Sorath Prant for the year 1904-05.

No.	Name of Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.			Estimated cost.												Remarks.
					Establishment.			Medicine.			Other Sundry expense			Total.			
		In-door	Out-door	Total.	Rs.	Ans.	Pies.	Rs.	Ans.	Pies.	Rs.	Ans.	Pies.	Rs.	Ans.	Pies.	
1	Junagadh Hospital.	829	20060	20889	11233	11	0	2200	0	0	3526	2	0	16959	13	0	
2	„ New dispensary.	0	11939	11939	1261	9	0	900	0	0	66	14	0	2228	7	0	
3	Leper Asylum.	88	0	88	2220	8	0	700	0	0	3006	2	0	5926	10	0	
4	Jail dispensary.	99	782	881	660	0	0	350	0	0	40	0	0	1050	0	0	
5	Verawal „	34	13286	13320	1358	0	0	1300	0	0	210	15	0	2868	15	0	
6	Una „	0	8340	8340	750	0	0	800	0	0	36	0	0	1586	0	0	
7	Kutiyana „	181	6111	6292	1506	0	0	625	0	0	135	4	0	2266	4	0	
8	Vanthali „	0	4746	4746	822	0	0	500	0	0	102	0	0	1424	0	0	
9	Patan „	3	10003	10006	826	0	0	1000	0	0	118	0	0	1944	0	0	
10	Malia „	1	3626	3627	687	0	0	450	0	0	41	0	0	1178	0	0	

11	Keshod Dispensary	0	2684	2684	559	4	0	400	0	0	100	2	0	1059	6	0
12	Vishavadar ,,	1	2998	2999	570	0	0	350	0	0	53	0	0	973	0	0
13	Chorwad ,,	2	3245	3247	699	0	0	425	0	0	57	2	0	1181	2	0
14	Navagadh ,,	1	2756	2757	903	0	0	400	0	0	43	0	0	1346	0	0
15	Bherai ,,	0	1359	1359	608	3	0	350	0	0	82	4	0	1040	7	0
16	Bhesan ,,	2	2031	2033	589	7	0	350	0	0	55	3	0	994	10	0
17	Sasan ,,	0	2713	2713	683	2	0	400	0	0	40	12	0	1123	14	0
18	Shil ,,	0	2795	2795	558	0	0	400	0	0	29	0	0	987	0	0
19	Pagdoo ,,	0	2411	2411	594	0	0	400	0	0	24	0	0	1018	0	0
20	Sutrapada ,,	0	3982	3982	663	0	0	450	0	0	18	0	0	1131	0	0
21	Mangrol ,,	0	12148	12148	1862	4	2	1200	0	0	260	5	9	3322	9	11

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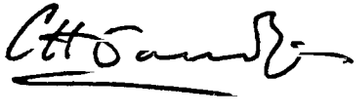

Manager Diwan's English Office.

Appendix X.

Statement showing plague cases and deaths which occurred in the Junagadh State during the year 1904-05 i. e. from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.

No.	Mahals.	Imported.		Indigenous.		Remarks.
		cases.	deaths.	cases.	deaths.	
1	Prabhas Patan.	0	0	220	155	
2	Sutrapada.	2	1	296	191	
3	Veraval.	0	0	846	509	
4	Keshod.	2	1	708	476	
5	Una.	0	0	709	416	
6	Nawagadh.	0	0	170	110	
7	Kutiyana.	0	0	167	130	
8	Malia.	0	0	137	86	
9	Junagadh.	5	4	6	5	
10	Vanthali.	0	0	511	316	
11	Chorwad.	4	3	141	83	
12	Gir (Sansan).	2	2	87	41	
13	Bhesan.	0	0	323	226	
14	Visa[illegible]dar.	0	0	360	247	
15	[illegible]wad.	3	2	311	223	
16	[illegible].	2	2	85	56	
17	[illegible].	0	0	50	35	
18	Sil	2	2	206	118	
	Total	22	17	5333	3423	

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C. [illegible]
Manager Diwani English office

Appendix XI.

Ank 1.

Junagadh Educational Department.

Statement shewing the number of Boys and Girls studying in this State's English and Vernacular schools etc. during the year 1904-05 i. e. upto 10-3-05 also the average daily attendence thereof and their castes.

No.	Names of the Schools.	Upto 10th March 1905.							Remarks.
		Hindus.	Musalmans.	Parsees.	Jews.	Christians.	Total.	Average Attendance.	
	Boy's English school.								
1	Junagadh Bahadurkhanji High-school.	527	17	4	0	0	548	443	
2	Verawal Middle-school.	60	5	0	0	0	65	56	
3	Una Middle-school.	30	7	0	0	0	37	26	
4	Mangrol-Middle-school.	114	8	0	0	0	122	107	
5	Junagadh Mahabat-Madresa English Department.	0	90	0	0	0	90	68	
	Total	731	127	4	0	0	862	700	
	Boys' Vernacular schools.								
6	Una-Taluka-school.	187	195	0	0	0	382	248	
7	Delwada school	87	24	0	0	0	111	70	
8	Simar Do.	32	1	1	0	0	34	18	
9	Sanakhda Do.	62	2	0	0	0	64	60	
10	Don Do.	5	16	0	0	0	21	19	
11	Gadhada Do.	32	10	0	0	0	42	28	
12	Gangda Do.	37	4	0	0	0	41	34	
13	Dhokadawa Do.	22	7	0	0	0	29	21	
14	Garal Do.	20	1	0	0	0	21	17	
15	Kandhi Do.	20	2	0	0	0	22	17	

16	Rohisa	school.	32	8	0	0	0	40	29
17	Samter	Do.	27	0	0	0	0	27	22
18	Tad	Do.	21	6	0	0	0	27	18
19	Vadviyala	Do.	11	1	0	0	0	12	7
20	Kutiana Talooka	Do.	144	295	0	0	0	439	304
21	Khagasari	Do.	31	11	0	0	0	42	37
22	Dewada	Do.	27	15	0	0	0	42	30
23	Mahiari	Do.	31	3	0	0	0	34	24
24	Nilakha	Do.	31	9	0	0	0	40	28
25	Thoyana	Do.	21	4	0	0	0	25	3
26	Keshod	Do.	98	84	0	0	0	182	124
27	Meshwan	Do.	30	0	0	0	0	30	23
28	Kewadra	Do.	36	3	0	0	0	39	26
29	Badodar	Do.	13	0	0	0	0	13	8
30	Gadhakada	Do.	42	34	0	0	0	76	55
31	Chorwad	Do.	67	17	0	0	0	84	54
32	Bhanduri	Do.	33	7	0	0	0	40	34
33	Kuksawada	Do.	37	3	0	0	0	40	35
34	Khorasa	Do.	25	13	0	0	0	38	28
35	Junagadh Taluka school.		320	34	0	0	1	355	248
36	„ Balshala		100	14	0	0	0	114	80
37	„ No. 2nd school.		240	84	0	0	0	324	220
38	„ No. 3rd school.		81	130	0	0	0	211	153
39	„ Sanskrit Pathshala.		45	0	0	0	0	45	26
40	Chhodawadi	school.	24	0	0	0	0	24	16
41	Nawagadh	Do.	25	22	0	0	0	47	39
42	Makhiala	Do.	36	4	0	0	0	40	35
43	Patan	Do.	148	87	0	0	0	235	154
44	Latti	Do.	20	6	0	0	0	26	23

45	Ambalas	school.	21	4	0	0	0	25	12
46	Gorakhmadhi	Do.	20	2	0	0	0	22	20
47	Bagadu	Do.	38	4	0	0	0	42	24
48	Datrana	Do.	60	1	0	0	0	61	35
49	Nagadi	Do.	14	1	0	0	0	15	4
50	Jhamka	Do.	17	6	0	0	0	23	18
51	Khadia	Do.	27	5	0	0	0	32	27
52	Balagam	Do.	66	18	0	0	0	84	50
53	Bamnasa	Do.	105	7	0	0	0	112	92
54	Koyalana	Do.	21	2	0	0	0	23	19
55	Panchala	Do.	17	0	0	0	0	17	10
56	Bherai	Do.	31	23	0	0	0	54	42
57	Nageshri	Do.	63	16	0	0	0	79	58
58	Timbi	Do.	54	11	0	0	0	65	57
59	Kotadi	Do.	32	1	0	0	0	33	25
60	Barpatoli	Do.	20	4	0	0	0	24	20
61	Katar	Do.	9	1	0	0	0	10	8
62	Bhesan	Do.	55	10	0	0	0	65	56
63	Torri	Do.	34	0	0	0	0	34	30
64	Amarapore	Do.	39	1	0	0	0	40	28
65	Haliad	Do.	40	0	0	0	0	40	35
66	Karachia	Do.	15	0	0	0	0	15	14
67	Ranpore	Do.	98	32	0	0	0	130	105
68	Deogam	Do.	62	12	0	0	0	74	64
69	Keshawalà	Do.	38	1	0	0	0	39	26
70	Malia	Do.	123	31	0	0	0	154	84
71	Ajab	Do.	76	6	0	0	0	82	67
72	Shergadh	Do.	37	1	0	0	0	38	29
73	Kaneri	Do.	20	0	0	0	0	20	17

74	Vadal	school.	97	45	0	0	0	142	109
75	Majewadi	Do.	57	46	0	0	0	103	75
76	Choki	Do.	25	0	0	0	0	25	20
77	Timbadi	Do.	24	10	0	0	0	34	32
78	Hadamatia	Do.	12	2	0	0	0	14	10
79	Vanthali Taluka	Do.	163	244	0	0	0	407	319
80	Koyali	Do.	21	5	0	0	0	26	21
81	Dhandhusar	Do.	72	23	0	0	0	95	70
82	Akha	Do.	20	18	0	0	0	38	32
83	Tinmas	Do.	29	21	0	0	0	50	39
84	Kanza	Do.	57	1	0	0	0	58	33
85	Rawni	Do.	20	4	0	0	0	24	14
86	Visawadar	Do.	57	26	0	0	0	83	60
87	Monpari	Do.	30	4	0	0	0	34	31
88	Kalasari	Do.	24	1	0	0	0	25	20
89	Verawal Taluka	Do.	258	153	1	0	0	412	317
90	Adari	Do.	34	8	0	0	0	42	26
91	Vadodra	Do.	18	2	0	0	0	20	15
92	Dari	Do.	27	8	0	0	0	35	30
93	Shapur	Do.	73	23	0	0	0	96	76
94	Thanapipli	Do.	53	3	0	0	0	56	31
95	Khorasa	Do.	40	1	0	0	0	41	23
96	Lushala	Do.	28	6	0	0	0	34	31
97	Mohobatpur	Do.	30	10	0	0	0	40	31
98	Charania	Do.	31	0	0	0	0	31	27
99	Shil	Do.	48	10	0	0	0	58	39
100	Ghed-Bagasara	Do.	28	28	0	0	0	56	55
101	Zariawada	Do	21	18	0	0	0	39	26
102	Sutrapada	Do.	43	60	0	0	0	103	80

103	Lodhawa	school.	44	12	0	0	0	56	39
104	Dhàwà	Do.	15	1	0	0	0	16	12
105	Mangrol Taluka	Do.	310	91	0	0	0	401	291
106	Lohej	Do.	43	3	0	0	0	46	33
107	Juthal	Do.	41	5	0	0	0	46	34
		Total	5445	2248	2	0	1	7696	5592
108	A preparatory-class opened at Junagadh for students intending to join the male-training college.		14	1	0	0	0	15	13
		Total	14	1	0	0	0	15	13
	Junagadh Mahabat Madresa.								
109	Madresa Vernacular Division.		0	185	0	0	0	185	125
110	Do. Persian and Arabic Division.		0	55	0	0	0	55	32
111	Do. Branch No. I.		0	52	0	0	0	52	38
		Total	0	292	0	0	0	292	195
		Total Boys.	5459	2541	2	0	1	8003	5800
	Girl schools.								
112	Una Girl school		78	4	0	0	0	82	33
113	Delwada	Do.	42	1	0	0	0	43	19
114	Kutiana	Do.	107	4	0	0	0	111	53
115	Keshod	Do.	26	17	0	0	0	43	18
116	Chorwad	Do.	25	0	0	0	0	25	8
117	Junagadh	Do.	282	18	1	0	0	301	149
118	„ Uperkot-Branch		123	7	0	0	0	130	48
119	Patan Girl-school		74	14	0	0	0	88	44
120	Malia	Do.	49	6	0	0	0	55	35
121	Vadal	Do.	35	4	0	0	0	39	22

122 Vanthali	school.	58	7	0	0	0	65	35
123 Verawal	Do.	107	9	4	0	0	120	46
124 Sutrapada	Do.	25	0	0	0	0	25	20
125 Mangrol	Do.	141	3	0	0	0	144	71
	Total	1172	94	5	0	0	1271	601
	Grand Total of Students	7362	2762	11	0	1	10136	7101

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Manager, Diwan's English Office.

Appendix XII.

Ank 2.

Junagadh State Educational Department.

Statement showing details regarding the scholar-ships awarded by this State for the year A. C. 1904–05.

No.	Name of Scholar-ship.	No. sanctioned.	Monthly amount sanctioned.			Annual amount sanctioned.			Amount paid.			Remarks.
1	Paid in the Junagadh Talpad (city).											
	(1) In the Bahadurkhanji High-School.											
	1 Northbrook-scholar-ships.	9	25	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0	
	2 Scholarships to poor students:—											
	1 To two poor students.	2	10	0	0	120	0	0	120	21	0	
	2 To one poor student.	1	3	12	0	45	0	0	18			
	(2) To one poor student in the Bahauddin College.	1	15	0	0	180	0	0	150	0	0	
	(3) To Mussalman students in the Junagadh Mahabat Madressa:—	87	100	0	0	1200	0	0	1200	0	0	
	(4) Sum paid to the poor students of the Junagadh Taluka-school in lieu of petiyas i. e. daily food allowance.	8	20	0	0	240	0	0	240	0	0	
	(5) Petiyas i. e. daily ration in the shape of cash allowance paid to the students of Junagadh Sanskrit Pathshala.	5	20	0	0	240	0	0	204	0	0	
		113	193	12	0	2325	0	0	2232	12	0	

2	Scholar-ships awarded by Junagadh to out-station students.										
	1 To L. L. B. student.	2	30	0	0	360	0	0	270	0	0
	2 In the Bombay Medical College.	3	45	0	0	540	0	0	540	0	0
	3 In the Medical-School.	3	30	0	0	360	0	0	290	0	0
	4 Baroda Kalabhawan.	1	10	0	0	120	0	0	110	0	0
	5 Bombay Veterinary College.	1	15	0	0	180	0	0	120	0	0
	6 Bombay Arts-School.	1	10	0	0	120	0	0	120	0	0
	7 Bombay Technical Institute.	1	15	0	0	180	0	0	75	0	0
	8 Baroda Agricultural-school.	1	10	0	0	120	0	0	60	0	0

	9 Poona Engineering College.	1	15	0	0	180	0	0	120	0	0
	10 Poona sub-overseer class.	1	10	0	0	120	0	0	80	0	0
		15	190	0	0	2280	0	0	1785	0	0
3	To students in the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot.	2	10	0	0	120	0	0	120	0	0
4	Scholarship awarded to a student attending the Musical class at Baroda.	1	10	0	0	120	0	0	90	0	0
		3	20	0	0	240	0	0	210	0	0
	Total.	131	403	12	0	4845	0	0	4227	12	0

5	Scholar-ships awarded directly from the interest of the sums contributed to the (Local) Funds.										
	1 Rajkot Kathiawar High-school.	2	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
	2 Do. Do. Do. Do.	1	10	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
	3 Poona Girl High-school.	1	12	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0
	4 Do. Fergusson College (New English School).	1	10	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
	5 In the Bombay University.										
	1 Hebbert and Latouch Scholar-ship.	1	20	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
	2 Ripon Arts-School.	1	20	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total.	138	0			5809	0				

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Manager Diwan's English Office.

No. 196 of 1906.

From

THE DIWAN OF JUNAGADH.

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT, SORATH PRANT.

Diwan office, Junagadh, 31st May 1906.
1st June

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual administration report of the Junagadh State for the year ending 31st March 1906.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The area of this State is nearly 3,283 square miles. Its population, according to the latest census of 1901, is 3,95,428. The gross revenue of the State, (based on the average of the past five years,) is Rs. 21,59,178.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the British Government, and of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar. It, however, recovers a tribute called *Zortalbi* from almost all the other States in Kathiawar, and this is realized on its behalf by the Political Agency under existing treaty engagements. The total amount of this *Zortalbi* tribute is fixed at Rs. 92,421-8-0 a year, from which 25 per cent. is deducted by the British Government as expenses of collection.

The name of the present ruler is His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji Mahobatkhanji K. C. S. I. He is a Mahomedan of the famous Babi dynasty, and is now 48 years old. His Highness is married to the daughter of Khan Shree Mahomedkhan Faridkhan, an Amir of the State. He has two sons, the eldest and heir-apparent is Shahazada Sherjumakhanji, who has been educated at the Rajkumar College, and the second is named Mohobatkhanji, aged 6.

He had a third son, youngest of all, named Bahadurkhanji, who unfortunately died on 18th April 1906.

The late Agent to the Governor, Colonel W. P. Kennedy, encamped at Junagadh and at Veraval for some days during the year under report. During his tour to Veraval he and his friends went to Talala, a place in the heart of the Gir forest where they, with the special permission of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, succeeded in shooting two lions.

The Political Agent Sorath Prant also paid several visits to Junagadh during the course of the year.

His Highness the Rana Saheb of Porbandar visited in June 1905 the Gir Forest on a shooting expedition, and shot a lion with the special permission of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Some of the members of the Railway Board of the Government of India visited Junagadh and Verawal in November last.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb accompanied by Shahzada Sherjumakhanji and the principal Amirs and Officers of the State, paid a visit to Bombay in November last to meet Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

His Highness, feeling it his loyal duty to share in the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Bombay, expressed, through the Agent, Colonel W. P. Kennedy, his most earnest desire to entertain the Royal Guests at a banquet in Bombay. But to his great disappointment, the prayer could not be accepted owing to all the time in Bombay having been previously engaged. His Highness, with the same genuinely loyal and hospitable spirit, personally gave an invitation to His Royal Highness for a lion shoot in his Gir Forest, but for want of time His Royal Highness regretted his inability to accept the same.

There has been no change in the personnel of the high officers of the State during the year. A statement showing their names &c. is attached hereto (Appendix I).

His Highness' heir-apparent, Shahzada Sherjumakhanji, as Commander-in-Chief, was in charge of the Police and Military Departments, during the year. He has made himself popular with the officers and men of all ranks, and contributed greatly to an increase of efficiency and descipline in the departments under his charge. In the administration of these departments he has shown great ability and zeal, and no less tact. He is often consulted by His Highness on important State questions, and on all occasions His Highness has expressed himself highly gratified with the increasing experience and wisdom of the Shahzada Saheb.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

The Revenue Survey of this State, except the lands comprised in the Girnar Hills and the Gir forest and the lands of 63 villages, has been completed. No regular classification of the lands has been made. In most part of the State the Government assessment is levied in kind. In a few villages only, cash assessments, regulated on the yield of previous years, are levied; in that, too, a considerable reduction was made in the Vanthli Mahal during the year under report, as, owing to successive bad seasons, the rates which were settled about ten years ago were found to be heavy.

Hitherto it was customary to reckon three Bighas per acre, and the assessment was fixed per Bigha. During the year under report, it was ordered that 2½ Bighas should be considered as the standard measure for one acre of land,

and the rate of assessment was levied according to the lower standard which had the effect of considerably lessening the burden on the ryots, and the revised rates were paid up fully.

It has been stated above that in most part of the State, assessment is levied in kind. If we take the average cultivated number of acres, including lands of every description, and the price of the Raj Bhag (Government revenue) levied thereon, in the principal Mahals of the State, and strike the average yield per acre, we find that it comes to about Rs. 60 to 75 per santi of 24 acres, including dry and irrigated crop; but taking the yield of irrigated crop as on the whole greater by 1½ than the dry crop on an average, the rate of assessment for dry crop comes to about Rs. 2 to 2-8-0 and that of irrigated crop Rs. 5 to 6 per acre.

There have been no complaints for the levy of the Government dues.

The extent of waste lands taken up for cultivation in the year under report was about 17,110 acres, most part of which was newly given out for cultivation in the Gir, where twelve new villages have been populated.

The settlement of almost all the alienated lands in the State was completed by the late Settlement Officer, Colonel C. W. H. Sealy. During the year under report, fresh grants of acres 820 and gunthas 27 of land were made, on which the State salami was fixed at Rs. 81-4-0 per annum, as provided in the Settlement Rules.

No new boundary settlements were made, as almost all the boundaries with the neighbouring States have already been settled. An annual inspection of these boundaries is made, and wherever the old boundary marks have gone out of order, they are duly repaired.

No Takávi advances were granted, as none were found to be necessary.

The most important factor in the revenue administration of the State was the writing off of large amounts of arrears due from the cultivators since the year St. 1956 i. e. during the years of famine. These amounted, on the whole, to ~~Rs~~ 2,20,444.

Suspensions of revenue, during the year under report, were made to the extent of ~~Rs~~ 92,678.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation. A list of the laws in force in the State is attached hereto (Appendix II).

Military Force. Details about the Military Force of the State are given in Appendix III.

The sanctioned strength of the Military Force is as under:—

Imperial Service Troops—100 swars and 52 ponies.

Sibandi.

Body Guard.....	62	swars untrained.
Lal Risala.....	85	swars. Do.
Infantry	581	Do
	267	trained
Artillery	34	men untrained
	1,029	

The actual number of the Sibandi on service during the year under report was 985 as compared with 1020 of the previous year, owing to 44 vacancies having not been filled up.

The total cost of maintaining the Imperial Service Troops is Rs. 68,547, as compared with ~~Rs~~ 64,570 of the last year ; that of the Body Guard, Risala and Infantry is Rs. 1,30,150, as compared with ~~Rs~~ 1,27,985 of the last year, and of the artillery is Rs. 6,645 as against ~~Rs~~ 7,710 of the last year.

The Lancers are provided with M. L. E. carbines. The Lal Risala Sowars do not carry any guns. The Body Guard are armed with Muzzle Loading Enfield Carbines. The trained Infantry carry Muzzle Loading Guns. The untrained Sibandi carry old match-locks.

With the exception of the Imperial Service Troops, the duties of the rest of the force are general—that of mounting guards at the treasuries, jails and the gates of the different towns of the State, supplying His Highness' escort, carrying errands, escorting officers and public servants, &c.

Police.

The total number of the State Police is 851, of which 59 are mounted and 792 are foot.

The mounted police are armed with carbine, sword and spear. The foot Police are armed with muzzle-loading rifles. When employed on ordinary town Police duty, they are armed with batons only, and sometimes with country swords and batons.

The duties of the Police are generally preservation of order, prevention and detection of crime, escorting, mounting guards, &c.

The cost of the entire District Police is ~~Rs~~ 1,17,555 as compared with Rs. 1,29,065 of the last year (Vide Appendix IV).

The ratio of the Police Force per 1000 of population (3,95,428) is ..... } 2·15

and the ratio to area (3,283 square miles) is ·25 per square mile.

Statements showing the working of the Police, the value of the property stolen and recoveries made, and the number of crimes committed, cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial, are attached hereto (vide Appendices V, VI and VII).

Village Police.

The total number of the Village Police is 2,053, of which 741 are the heads or Police Patels, and the rest are the village Police, termed Pasaitas. Most of them are paid servants, and a few are enjoying lands as remuneration for service.

Criminal justice.

The total number of courts of original civil and criminal jurisdiction in the State (including Mangrol) is seventeen. Out of these seventeen courts of original jurisdiction, fifteen are located in the district, and their Judges exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and it is only in Junagadh proper that the courts of magistrate and subordinate Judge are kept separate. Most of the Judges are graduates in law of the University of Bombay. With the exception of the two Judges at Sanvav and Navagadh, the rest exercise powers of a First Class Magistrate, and, in civil matters, have the power to dispose of suits upto the amount of ten thousand Koris.

There are three appellate courts exclusive of the Hazur Adalat at Junagadh and the District Court of Mangrol. Out of these three appellate courts, two are of first appellate jurisdiction, one being stationed at Bherai in Babariawad, and the other in Junagadh. The third appellate court is the court of second appellate jurisdiction, called the Sadar Adalat, and is in Junagadh. The two courts of first appellate jurisdiction have the power to dispose of civil suits above the amount of ten thousand Koris, to hear appeals in suits up to the value of fifteen hundred Koris, to hear criminal appeals in which offenders are sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to try sessions cases with the exception of the offence of murder. The rest of the appellate work and cases of murder are disposed of by the Sadar Adalat, the court of second appellate jurisdiction, which is also invested with insolvency and probate jurisdiction.

With regard to original criminal work, the total number of offences during the year under review is 2,302, while that during the last year was 1,883, thus showing an increase of 419 cases (vide Appendix VIII). The number of hurt and assault cases during the present year is 1,072, as compared with 742 during the last year; of theft during the present year 621, as compared with 557 during the last year. The number of serious offences, such as murder, culpable homicide, dacoity and robbery, during the present year is 6, 4, 2 and 2 respectively—the number during the last year being 6, 3, 3 and 4 respectively. It will thus be noticed that the increase is in petty offences, but not in the serious ones.

Of the 147 criminal appeals filed during this year, as against 162 of the last year, only two remain undisposed of, against 3 of the previous year (vide Appendix IX).

Civil justice.

The number of original civil suits instituted during the present year is 4,456, while that of suits disposed of is 3,577. The number of suits instituted during the last year was 4,528, and that of those disposed of 4,029. The average duration of suits during the present year is 9 months and 5 days. The number of applications for execution of decrees filed during the

present year is 4,993, while that of those disposed of is 2,918 (inclusive of those awaiting disposal at the end of the previous year). The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed during the last year was 3,191, and that of those disposed of was 4,674 (inclusive of those awaiting disposal at the commencement of that year) vide Appendices X and XI. The number of landed-property-suits during the present year is 50, as compared with 44 of the last year. The number of money suits during the present year is 3,451 as compared with 3,897 of the previous year.

The number of civil appeals filed during the present year is 265, of which 81 are pending disposal. The number of the same in the last year was 432, the balance undisposed of at the end of the year being 89. (Vide Appendix XII).

Extradition. As for extradition, the number of prisoners surrendered for trial to this State by Amreli through the Political Agent is, 7—4 for the offence of theft, 2 for dacoity, and 1 for culpable homicide. The number of prisoners surrendered by other States through the Political Agent is 10,—2 for offences against marriage, 6 for theft, and 2 for criminal trespass. The number of prisoners surrendered by different States without the interference of the Agency but under a mutual compact between them is 17,—5 for criminal trespass, 7 for theft, 1 for criminal breach of trust, 1 for grievous hurt, 1 for criminal misappropriation, and 2 for offences against marriage. So far as the neighbouring Kathiawad States are concerned, extradition is demanded for all the offences mentioned in the Penal Code, whereas with the British districts, extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act.

Prisons. There are 9 jails in all, the principal one being located in the capital of Junagadh. In the districts, the subordinate jails are maintained on a very small scale; and prisoners undergoing imprisonment of a very small period only are kept there. In the Central Jail at Junagadh, the prisoners are well fed, they enjoy good health, and daily work is exacted from them. The number of prisoners admitted during the present year is 652 as compared with 537 of the last year. (Vide Appendix XIII).

Registration. Statements showing the number of documents registered and the value of property of the documents so registered are attached, Appendices XIV and XV.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(a) Weather and crops, showing rainfall.

The rainfall throughout the State, as will be seen from the statement herewith submitted (Appendix XVI) was generally very deficient. The total fall at Junagadh was only 16·61 inches, as compared with that of the previous year, which was only 12· 62. It may be mentioned that 30 inches is the normal fall required for a full supply of water.

This continued deficiency has told much upon the agricultural resources

of the State, and the revenues have, in consequence, fallen. But fortunately Junagadh was favoured with timely showers in the earlier part of the monsoon, which enabled the cultivators to take the first crop, and thus provide means for their own food and for that of their cattle. Grass is abundant almost throughout the State, and especially in the Gir Forest where a large number of grazing animals are usually collected, not only from this State but all the neighbouring States. Drinking water is, however, scarce, as the want of later rains has left the rivers almost dry, and wells have gone very deep. The labouring classes have been able to secure enough to maintain themselves tolerably through out the year, and no relief works have thus been needed so far. The out-turn of crops, on the whole, is expected to be from ten to twelve annas in the rupee.

The maximum and minimum temperatures in the capital of Junagadh have been respectively degrees 108 and 57.

(b) Wages and labour; prices of food grains.

The rates of wages are as under:—

For every adult male, 3 to 4 annas per head.
„ „ „ female, 2½ to 3 annas per head.

The statement as to the prices of staple food grains is attached hereto (Appendix XVII).

(c) Forests.

Owing to favourable rainfall in the Gir and Girnar forests, not only grass but vegetables and trees have grown up plentifully, and these afford a means of sustenance for thousands of His Highness' subjects. Most of the poor people of the country subsist on cutting and selling as fuel the dry wood of the forest, for which a very small fee is charged. Timber wood produced in the Gir forest consists principally of teak, sajad, &c. which is mostly used for building the houses of the cultivators, to whom, according to circumstances, the same is supplied either gratis or at half the ordinary rates. Some part of the Gir forest is reserved, from which no cuttings are allowed for a certain period,—more especially as this is the only place in India where lions are to be found, and the breed is carefully kept up. About 15,900 new trees were planted during the year, of which, owing to the paucity of rains, about 3,000 have perished.

(d) Trade and Manufactures.

The exports and imports, both by sea and by railway, form the chief ingredient of trade, and from the statistics collected it is seen that the total exports during the year under report amounted to ~~Rs~~ 19,04,071, and the imports to ~~Rs~~ 32,91,594, as compared with ~~Rs~~ 21,51,007 and ~~Rs~~ 32,88,996 respectively during the previous year.

(e) Public Works.

From the statement of Public Works herewith submitted (App. XVIII.) it will be seen that the State spent in all Rs. 2,40,676–1–4 on roads, buildings, irrigation, water-works &c. during the year under report.

(*f*) *Post Offices.*

The State maintains a postal department of its own for the conveyance of letters and packets throughout its territory. The arrangements in connection with this department continue to be the same as heretofore.

(*g*) *Mint.*

The State has a mint at the capital for the coinage of *Koris* and half *Koris* (silver currency) and *Dokdas* (copper currency), but owing to no necessity having arisen for new coinage, no fresh coins were issued during the year.

(*h*) *General condition of State and people.*

It will be seen from the remarks made above that there was a general insufficiency of rain; in addition to this, plague and small-pox had broken out during the year under report; the latter epidemic has subsided, and plague is now confined to Prabhas Patan and Mangrol only. With this exception, the general condition of the people is satisfactory.

The land revenues which form the chief source of income have diminished to a certain extent owing to a succession of lean years. However, with the help of God and the wise guidance of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the exercise of strict economy in all departments, without impairing efficiency and neglecting the immediate needs, has carried us over years of deficiency, without having been forced to take a loan.

Birth and death rates.

The total numbers of births and deaths were 13,682 and 10,235 respectively, as against 11,762 and 15,987 of the previous year. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand was $34\frac{5}{12}$ and $25\frac{3}{4}$ respectively.

The agricultural stock (chiefly bullocks) is not sufficient for the wants of the country. During the famine years thousands of cattle perished, and it would require some time to replace them entirely. There is a cattle breeding establishment kept up by the State, and it is hoped that the deficiency will be supplied in course of time. Advances are given to the cultivators to purchase bullocks &c. where necessary.

There is no permanent emigration from the Junagadh State, but, on the contrary, immigration of cultivators from the other States of Kathiawar, has taken place, and these have settled in the newly established 12 villages in the Gir.

Consumption of Liquor.

In connection with the sale of liquor, it will be interesting to note that, with a view to check the habit of drinking, and thereby remove its demoralizing influence, His Highness the Nawab Saheb has been pleased to order that all the liquor shops but one in the capital and within a radius of ten miles of the city, should be closed, and that persons who are in need of liquor or spirits should produce a permit from the Diwan Office for the same. It is only on production of these permits that the shop-keeper supplies

the quantity required, and he has to keep an account of all the sale transactions. Persons smuggling liquors are rendered liable to punishment. The adoption of this measure has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of liquor drinkers. This method of restricting the sale and consumption of liquor is, in the beginning, introduced as an experimental measure, with a view to remove the vice of drinking from among His Highness' subjects, and to raise the moral tone of the people, irrespective of the loss of revenue which such a course is likely to entail.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance.

The gross total revenue of the State for the year under report amounted approximately to ~~Rs~~ 18,80,000, as compared with ~~Rs~~ 21,25,000 of the previous year. The decrease is due to insufficiency of rain, The gross expenditure approximately amounted to ~~Rs~~ 25,00,000 as against ~~Rs~~ 31,90,000 of the previous year.

As stated above, most of the arrears of revenue of the famine years have been written off, and suspensions of current revenue made. The payment of the arrears outstanding from previous years, which has not been written off, was not enforced this year, its collection from such cultivators as can afford to do so, having been left to the discretion of the local officers.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics.

A statement showing the number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State, and that of the indoor and outdoor patients treated, as also the expenditure incurred in maintaining the same is appended hereto (Appendix XIX).

The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 3,986 against 3,883 of the last year. Of these 286 were major and 3,700 were minor, against 398 and 3,485 respectively of the last year.

Unfortunately a severe epidemic of plague broke out this year in Junagadh proper during the month of July, August, September and October 1905, but it was very severe during the months of August and September.

The first case of plague was reported on 20th July 1905 and the last case occurred on 2nd November 1905.

The town of Junagadh was mostly evacuated, the houses were disinfected and disinfectants were distributed to all, free of charge.

Plague broke out also in the following districts of the State viz:— Patan, Keshod, Vanthali, Shil, Bhesan, Chorwad and Mangrol.

There were in all 1,972 cases of plague this year, against 5,355 of the last year. Of these 1,972, 482 were cured and 1,490 proved fatal, against 1,915 and 3,440 respectively of the last year.

Vaccination and Small-pox.

During the year under report there were 10,985 primary vaccinations, 1,119 re-vaccinations, and 114 excess of operations.

The total number of primary and re-vaccinations was 12,104 as against 10,217 in the previous year. The vaccination work this year thus affords a percentage of 3·06 to the entire population of the State, and it amounts to 30·65 children per one thousand of population.

Out of 10,985 primary vaccinations, 5,573 were performed on male children, and 5,412 on female children.

Among these 10,985 primary vaccinations 7,638 were under one year, 3,222 above one year and under 6 years of age, and 125 were above 6 years of age.

117 villages in all were affected by small-pox.

The total number of small-pox cases was 1,680, of which 1,414 recovered and 266 proved fatal.

Leper Asylum.

There were 52 in-patients in the Prince Victor Leper Asylum at Junagadh, at the end of the last year, and 46 more were admitted during the year under report, making in all 98. Of these, 14 were relieved and discharged, 33 absented themselves and 11 died during this year, leaving a balance of 40 in-patients at the end of the year.

Registration of births and deaths.

The registration of births and deaths (the figures of which are shown above in Chapter IV.) is entrusted to the Police Department. The Police Patels or the village Police keep these registers, and send them for amalgamation in the general register of the District, and this is the best course to be followed for ensuring accurate registration. The details about births and deaths are given in Appendix XX.

CHAPTER VII.

General progress of education in the State.

A statement showing the number of primary and secondary schools, existing in the State, both for boys and girls, the number of boys and girls attending the same, and the expenditure incurred by the State in maintaining these institutions, is appended hereto, vide Appendix XXI.

A reference to this statement will show that there are in all 105 primary boys' schools and 14 girls' schools, and 4 middle or anglo-vernacular schools in the State.

Over and above the primary and secondary schools in the State, there

is at Junagadh a High School, a Madresá solely for Mahomedan students, a Páthshálá for those students who desire to prosecute study in Sanskrit literature only, and an Arts College teaching up to the M. A. course in arts, and the first L. L. B. in law.

The total number of boys attending the primary and secondary schools, the Madresá, the Páthshàlà and the High School is 8,624, and that of girls attending the primary schools is 1,184. Out of these 8,624 boys, 6,170 are Hindus, 2,443 Musalmans, 7 Parsis, 1 Jew, and 3 Christians. Of the 1,184 girls 1,097 are Hindus, 81 Mahomedans and 6 Parsis.

The High School teaches up to the Matriculation standard.

In the Madresa instruction is imparted not only in English, Urdu, and Gujarati, but also on religious subjects and the Koran in particular, and no fee is charged to the students.

The middle or Anglo Vernacular schools teach up to the 3rd standard, after which the students join the High School.

In the primary schools for boys, the students are taught up to the 7th Vernacular standard, and trained teachers are employed as far as practicable. The Kindergarten system is gradually being introduced in these schools.

The girl schools are for the most part placed in charge of trained female teachers.

As an experimental measure the State has reduced the fee in the infant classes. The ordinary monthly rate is one anna per boy, and in the infant classes half the rate is charged.

Out of the 29 candidates who appeared last year at the University Matriculation Examination from the local High School, 13 were declared successful, one of whom secured the Uttamram Memorial Science Scholarship.

One of the State scholars studying in the Grant Medical College Bombay, and one in the Medical School (at Ahmedabad) finished their course during the year under report.

The Bahauddin College continues to maintain its efficiency. The total number on the rolls was 141 in the second term of 1905 and 150 in the first term of 1906.

Mahomedan students are here educated free, and those among them who are too poor to maintain themselves are provided with food rations by His Highness.

In the new Hostels built near the college, accommodation is provided for 75 resident students.

The University results in connection with this College are as under:-

24	passed the Previous Exn.			out of	64, 2	in second class.
13	„	Intermediate		„	29, 1	„
10	„	Second B. A.	„	„	15, 2	„
2	„	M. A.	„	„	2, 1	„ winning the K. T. Telang gold medal for proficiency in History.

4 passed the First L. L. B. out of 11, 1 in first class.

15 scholarships as per details mentioned below are given to those among the deserving students who are studying at the College.

Class.	Number of scholarships.	Amount per month.
M. A.	.... 1	... Rs 9
2nd B. A.	.... 3	... Rs 9 each.
Junior B. A	.... 2	... Rs 8 „
Intermediate	.... 2	... Rs 8 „
P. E.	.... 7	... Rs 6 „

The total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the College amounted to Rs 36,829.

Monthly scholarships amounting to Rs 25 and Rs 100 respectively are distributed among the students of the Local High School and the Mahábat Madresá.

In addition to these, 8 students from the High School, and 5 students from the Sanskrit Páthsháláá receive monthly rations of food, amounting to Rs 40.

Scholarships are also allowed to State students prosecuting their studies in the Veterinary College and Ripon Arts School at Bombay, Female Training College and High School at Rajkot, Girls' School and Fergusson College at Poona, and in the Kalábhuvan at Baroda.

A scholarship of Rs 20 per mensem known as the Hebbert and Latouche scholarship is also maintained by the State, and is awarded by the Bombay University.

The State expended Rs 93,795-14-1, during the year under report, on the education of the students attending the primary and secondary schools as well as the High School and the Madresá, as compared with Rs 1,03,100-1-9 of the year before the last, the decrease being due to the fact that no new school buildings could be erected during the year under report.

The physical and moral education of the students is, also, well looked after. They take an interest in attending the gymnasia attached to some of the important institutions, and in practising cricket and other manly games. Prayers are offered every day in the primary and middle schools as also the High School, and discourses on moral subjects are made by the teachers occasionally before the students.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Paddock. There is a State Paddock at Junagadh for breeding horses, and a veterinary dispensary is attached to the same. The institution is in charge of a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College.

There are four stallions, out of which one is English, named "Ashanti-gold" who was obtained from Government in exchange for a Kathi stallion "High-flyer"; another is Arab, and the remaining two are Kathi.

There are at present in all 58 animals—young stock and brood mares, as compared with 62 of the last year.

The total number of mares, both State and private, served by the State stallions was 79 as against 111 of the last year.

The number of operations of castration performed was 25 against 30 of the last year, while other operations were 59 against 53 of the last year.

The total number of animals belonging to the State treated in the dispensary during the year under report was 1,282 against 1,006 of the last year, while the animals of the ryots treated were 369 against 282 of the last year.

Printing Presses. There are two printing presses, both situated in the capital of Junagadh, one belonging to the State and the other owned by a private gentleman. The State publishes monthly a Gazette called the *Dastural Amal.* Besides this, a monthly periodical called the *Saurâshtra Prâthamika Shàlà Patrikà* is published in Gujarati for the edification of the teachers engaged in the Primary Schools. Work of a miscellaneous nature is turned out in the other press.

Libraries. Libraries for the use of the public exist at the following places in the State:— Junagadh, Verawal, Patan, Bherai and Mangrol.

The Bahadurkhanji Library at Junagadh to which is also attached a museum of the products of the soil is maintained by the State.

The other Libraries are maintained by private subscriptions, but assistance in the shape of news-papers and periodicals is afforded to those at Veraval, Patan and Bherai by the State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/ Behechardas Kharidas

DIWAN OF JUNAGADH.

True Copy.

Manager Diwan office Junagadh

Appendix I.

Names of High Officials in the Juagadh State, showing changes in personel during the year 1905–6.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Shaikh Bahauddinbhai Hasambai, C. I. E.	Vazier.			
Sardar Rao Bahadur Behechardas Viharidas.	Diwan.			
Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas.	Hazur Assistant.			
Mr. Kalyanrai Jetha Baxi... ...	Member of the Hazur Adalat.			
Mr. Ardesir Jamsedji...	Assistant Diwan.			

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State in the year 1905-1906.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code... ...	Yes.	Nil.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
7	Court fees Act... ...	,,	,,	
8	Cattle Trespass Act...	,,	,,	
9	Encumbered Estates Act.	,,	,,	
10	Whipping Act.... ...	,,	,,	
11	Police Act...	,,	,,	
12	Arms Act...	,,	,,	
13	Gambling Act... ...	,,	,,	
14	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
15	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' Act... ...	,,	,,	
16	Sporting Act.	,,	,,	

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State, for the year 1905–1906.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.....	147	11	1	.	30	127	.	.	.	3	16	108	Rs. 43,900	
Sappers.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Artillery.....	34	4	.	.	4	34	.	66*	.	2	5	27	Rs. 6,645	* 13 serviceable. 53 unserviceable.
Infantry.....	839	13	2	.	26	824	.	.	.	22	50	752	Rs. 86,250	
Imperial Service Troops...	98	9	2	.	5	100	.	.	.	4	9	87	Rs. 68,547	
Total.	1,118	37	5	.	65	1,085	.	66	.	31	80	974	Rs. 2,05,342	

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1905-06.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs	Rs					Rs			
Police Superintendent.	1	362—8–0	4,350—0–0	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Assistant Police Superintendent.											
First Grade.	2	93–12–0	2,100—0–0	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	
Second Do.	3	81—4–0	2,843–12–0	.	.	.	.	20—0–0	3	.	
Fouzdar											
First Grade.	4	60—0–0	2,340—0–0	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	
Second Grade.	5	53–12–0	2,652–12–6	1	1	.	.	.	5	.	
Third Do.	8	47—8–0	5,085—0–0	1	12	.	.	118–12–0	8	.	
Jamadar											
First Grade.	5	25—0–0	1,530—0–0	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	

Second Do.	6	21—4–0	1,445—0–0	.	2	.	.	.	2	4
Third Do.	9	17—8–0	1,890—0–0	.	1	.	1	.	4	5
Duffedar First Grade.	10	13–12–0	1,595—0–0	.	1	.	.	.	5	5
Second Do.	20	11—4–0	2,712—8–0	.	12	.	1	3–8–0	12	8
Nayak	40	10—0–0	4,675—2–7	2	14	.	1	.	13	27
Sowar Jumadar	1	37—8–0	450—0–0	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Duffedar	2	31—4–0	750—0–0	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Nayak	3	27—8–0	990—0–0	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Mounted Sowar	43	25—0–0	12,671–12–4½	1	29	.	.	2–8–0	12	31
Camel Sowar	4	18–12–0	900—0–0	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sheristedar	1	37—8–0	450—0–0	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
First Clerk	1	37—8–0	450—0–0	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Clerk	2	25—0–0	622—8–0	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Do.	2	21—4–0	510—0–0	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Do.	6	18–12–0	1,350—0–0	.	2	.	.	.	6	.
Do.	5	15—0–0	1,034—0–3	.	11	.	1	.	5	.

Clerk	13	12—8-0	1,839—4-5	.	8	.	1	.	13	.	*10 are too old to receive any instruction.
Constable First Grade	100	9—0-0	9,738-11-5	3	22	.	7	.	60	40	
Second Do.	200	8—4-0	16,639—5-3	2	62	2	5	16-14-0	75	115*	†50 are too old toreceive any instruction.
Third Grade	270	7—8-0	26,154-0-0	32	230	0	50	6-12-0	90	130†	
Total	766	.	1,07,768-13-½	42	410	2	67	168—6-0	331	375	
Temporary Establishment 25 Men 6 Puggis 31	31	.	1,262-1-10½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Mangrol 48 Infantry 6 Mounted Sowar. 54	54	.	5,213-1-0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Grand Total.	851	.	1,14,243-15-11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

Miscellaneous expenditure such as Pay of Peons, Bhangis, contingency expenditure &c. 3,311-2-8

Rs 1,17,555-2-7

Sd. Tuljashanker Durgashanker.
For Police Superintendent.

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh,

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Junagadh State during the year 1905–06.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh	1,061	1,117	1,367	1,490	1,094	1,302	683	713	394	490	49·9	47·8	62·4	54·7	

Sd. Suleman Umar

Police Superintendent Junagadh.

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix. VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1905-06.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh	~~Rs~~ 39,274-14-3	~~Rs~~ 29,774-11-9	~~Rs~~ 15,134-2-5½	~~Rs~~ 8,806-5-10	38·2	29·~~48~~	

Sd. Dosabhai K. Gandhi.

Sar Nyayadhish.

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1905-1906.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.																		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the Public Tranquility, S. 146-159.	50	25	75	22	65	112	13	1	2	6	1	3	0	13	99	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Offences by or relating to Public Servants, S. 188.	1	6	7	8	7	83	27	0	4	5	4	14	0	27	56	0	0	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to Coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	0	6	6	6	6	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Culpable Homicide, S. 299.	0	4	4	1	4	20	20	0	10	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	7	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing Mis-carriage, S. 312	1	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous Hurt, S. 320.	5	36	41	30	41	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurt and Criminal Force, S. 319-350.	95	977	1072	792	1042	2586	234	1	76	9	85	63	0	234	2352	0	0	97	41	18	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	4	4	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape, S. 375.	2	15	17	5	16	8	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	2	2	2	2	12	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Theft etc., S. 378-445.	30	775	805	760	765	927	388	53	154	0	129	30	22	388	539	0	0	108	80	40	30	40	15	23	0	0	0	0	40	
Robbery, S. 390.	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Criminal Trepass, S. 441.	15	32	47	22	42	65	11	3	1	1	1	0	5	11	54	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Forgery, S. 464.	0	3	3	2	3	5	5	0	2	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to Marriage, S. 494-497-499.	5	92	97	54	94	177	73	1	3	3	64	2	0	73	104	0	0	12	0	0	15	40	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Offences relating to special Local Laws. The cattle Trepass Act I. of 1871, S. 20-24.	15	171	186	79	175	233	233	5	123	6	94	0	5	233	0	0	0	40	35	46	40	60	7	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 144-488 of the Cr. P. Code.	16	143	159	15	129	97	93	1	6	5	52	16	13	93	4	0	0	8	12	21	10	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Total...	236	2302	2538	804	2408	4404	1104	65	385	35	445	129	45	1104*	3300	0	0	273	178	135	100	149	45	25	15	10	0	0	130	

*Note.—

930 Number of persons sentenced (Columns 19-29).
174 Fined and Whipped (Columns 13-14).
Total 1104

True Copy.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Sd./ Dosabhai K. Gandhi

Sar Nyayadhish Junagadh.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1905–1906.

Name of Court.	Nature of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Brought to trial in 1905–06.					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Junagadh State Courts.	1,883	2,302	200	1,172	535	2,580	22	0	3,952	4,509	1,495	1,736	890	83	5	300	

Sd./ Dosabhai K. Gandhi.

Sar Nyayadhish, Junagadh.

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1905-06.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Junagadh State Courts.	147	.	.	96	69	68	50	39	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	

True translation.

Sd. Dosabhai K. Gandhi

Sar Nyayadhish, Junagadh.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix X.

Civil work. Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1905–1906.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Junagadh State Courts.	921	499	3,607	4,456	4,528	4,955	4,029	3,577	499	1,378	Rs. 8,04,770-5-6	39	3,451	966	3,320	902	139	89	6	2,250	898	26	403	Rs. 7,37,565-3-2.	Y.M.D. 0–9–5	

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Sd./ Dosabhai K. Gandhi

Sar Nyayadhish, Junagadh.

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1905-1906.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Junagadh State Courts.	2,434	951	Rs 13,616-7-4	3,191	4,993	Rs 1,03,835-5-4	5,625	5,944	Rs 1,17,451-12-8	4,674	2,918	Rs 78,951-11-7	951	3,026	Rs 38,500-1-1	2,252	284	494	

Sd./ Dosabhai K. Gandhi

Sar Nyayadhish, Junagadh.

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in Civil suits during the year 1905–1906.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions Confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year Y. M. D.	Present year. Y. M. D.
Junagadh State Courts.	79	89	353	265	432	354	343	273	89	81	Rs. 8,495-3-2	Rs. 63,447-4-3	25	40	45	70	24	34	8	16	5	6	0-5-15	0-4-20

Sd./ Dosabhai K. Gandhi.

Sar Nyayadhish, Junagadh.

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1905-1906.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners. Rs As. Ps.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Junagadh State.	9	170	652	743	822	175	160	123	16,827-11-3	7 days.	Only four prisoners died during the year under review. The general health of the prisoners is good. The Central Jail at Junagadh is situated in a healthy locality, and it was totally exempt from plague during its recent out-break.

Sd./ Dosabhai K. Gandhi

Sar Nyayadhish, Junagadh.

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1905–1906.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Junagadh	507	522	207	205	284	303	2	1	2	0	12	13	516	475	Rs. 6,42,460—3–9	Rs. 3,64,141–14–6¾	7	10	67	104	

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Sd./ Dosabhai K. Gandhi

Sar Nyayadhish.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1905-6.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	AS.	PS.	Fees realised. Rs.	AS.	PS.	Number of deeds.	Value of property. Rs.	AS.	PS.	Fees realised. Rs.	AS.	PS.	
Mortgages.	207	4,55,422	3	9	9,313	8	3	205	1,63,788	15	6	3,454	3	3	
Sale-deeds.	284	1,79,494	0	0	9,200	10	9	303	1,85,824	7	0	9,590	13	3	
Wills.	2	2,200	0	0	104	0	0	1	600	0	0	300	0	0	
Moneybonds.	2	2,000	0	0	22	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	12	1,344	0	0	1,007	8	13	0	13,928	8	0	159	0	6	
Total.	507	6,42,460	3	9	19,648	4	0	522	3,64,141	14	6	13,504	1	0	
Deduct expenditure.*															*Expenditure on account of registration cannot be separately shown as no separate account of the same is kept.
Net profit.															

Sd. Dosabhai K. Gandhi.

Sar Nyayadhish, Junagadh.

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix XVI.

Statement of rain-fall in the Junagadh State during the year 1905–06.

	March 1905		April 1905		May 1905		June 1905		July 1905		August 1905		September 1905		October 1905		November 1905		December 1905		January 1906		February 1906		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Junagadh.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	93	1	18	1	5	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	16	61	12	62	33	37	
Veraval.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	22	0	29	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	39	7	17	6	84	20	80	
Una.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	45	2	96	1	17	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	33	14	0	18	47	26	67	
Kutiyana.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	68	0	45	0	3	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	7	36	5	73	20	17	
Vanthali.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	27	1	43	2	20	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	13	96	12	44	24	46	
Patan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	72	0	37	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	35	11	55	13	67	28	98	
Malia.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	22	0	84	0	71	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	12	12	82	14	72	29	30	
Keshod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	9	42	1	56	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	15	86	8	74	23	83	
Visavadar.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	12	38	0	22	1	18	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	16	50	17	48	28	35	

Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	77	0	54	0	10	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	9	30	7	16	23	0
Nawagadh.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	7	81	2	24	0	3	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	11	71	12	4	21	12
Bherai.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	7	97	0	82	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	11	82	8	13	17	90
Bheshan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	83	0	32	0	54	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	77	18	34	7	94	22	33
Sansan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	15	26	1	38	1	31	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	16	19	73	20	39	37	12
Shil.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	6	98	0	22	0	10	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	11	42	9	42	21	73
Bagdoo.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	10	48	0	57	0	89	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	43	14	9	12	75	28	8
Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	95	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	18	12	48	11	89	24	85
Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	7	20	0	35	0	24	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	11	10	7	19	20	65

Sd./ Narsinh T. Mehta

Chief Medical Officer, Junagadh.

True Copy.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix XVII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Article.	During March (past year)		During March (present year)		
	Seers & Tolas per Rupee.		Seers & Tolas per Rupee.		
Bajri.	23	.	24	.	
Wheat.	23	.	20	.	
Juwar.	29	20	30	20	
Urad.	27	20	21	20	
Gram.	29	20	20	.	
Mug.	24	20	18	.	
Rice.	19	20	17	.	
Tur-pulse	15	10	13	20	

Sd./ Mahmedmian Hasammian
Chabutra Vahivatdar.

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix XVIII.

Expenditure on public works during the year 1905-06.

Description of work	State funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Building works.	1,73,394-13-2	3,107-8-2	1,76,502-5-4	.	.	.	1,76,502-5-4
Road works.	0	21,500-8-9	21,500-8-9	.	.	.	21,500-8-9
Irrigation works.	0	465-14-0	465-14-0	.	.	.	465-14-0
Water-works.	0	23,366-15-5	23,366-15-5	.	.	.	23,366-15-5
Miscellaneous.	0	18,840-5-10	18,840-5-10	.	.	.	18,840-5-10
Total.....	1,73,394-13-2	67,281-4-2	2,40,676-1-4	.	.	.	2,40,676-1-4

Sd./ Mahmed Latifkhan

State Engineer, Junagadh

True Copy.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix XIX.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1905–6.

Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In door	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Rs. AS. PS.		
Junagadh Hospital.	23,228	824	560	164	47	53	20,997—6–0	362·88	
„ New Dispensary.	9,405	0	0	0	0	0	2,633–15–0	106·62	
„ Leper Asylum.	0	98	14	33	11	40	6,585–12–0	44·95	
„ Jail Dispensary.	738	134	131	0	0	3	1,275—4–0	31·83	
Verawal „	12,889	41	37	1	2	1	2,605—6–0	133·27	
Una „	7,653	0	0	0	0	0	1,444–10–0	104·77	
Kutiyana „	7,806	13	13	0	0	0	2,182—0–0	96·22	
Vanthali „	5,263	0	0	0	0	0	1,423–10–0	44·76	
Patan „	9,540	3	3	0	0	0	1,402—0–0	120·99	
Malia „	3,963	0	0	0	0	0	1,203—0–0	34·25	

Keshod	Dispensary.	2,896	2	2	0	0	0	1,024-10-0	24·09	
Visavadar	,,	3,256	1	1	0	0	0	978-10-0	24·52	
Chorwad	,,	2,888	0	0	0	0	0	1,110--9-0	23·31	
Navagadh	,,	2,825	3	1	2	0	0	1,292-13-0	48·80	
Bherai	,,	1,997	3	3	0	0	0	1,026—3-0	16·50	
Bhesan	,,	2,492	2	2	0	0	0	945—3-0	30·71	
Sasan	,,	2,454	0	0	0	0	0	909—4-0	23·16	
Shil	,,	2,621	3	3	0	0	0	1,028—6-0	42·35	
Bagdoo	,,	2,623	0	0	0	0	0	865—7-0	24·62	
Sutrapada	,,	3,167	0	0	0	0	0	1,060-12-0	30·17	
Mangrol	,,	11,463	0	0	0	0	0	3,206—0-3	104·0	
	Total	1,19,167	1,127	770	200	60	97	55,200-12-3	1,472·77	

True Copy.

Sd. Narsinh Trikamji

Chief Medical Officer, Junagadh.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix XX.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1905–6.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Junagadh.	3,95,428	11,762	13,682	1,920	0	15,987	10,235	0	5,752	$29\frac{3}{4}$	$34\frac{5}{12}$	$40\frac{7}{16}$	$25\frac{3}{4}$	

Sd. Suleman Umar

Police Superintendent, Junagadh.

True Translation.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Appendix XXI.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Junagadh State, for he year 1905–06.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the 31 st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
125	125	1 High School. 4 Middle Schools. 1 Sanskrit Pathsháld. 105 Primary Schools for boys. 14 Girls' Schools. 125	10,136	9,808	7,101	7,318	Rs. 14,623–14–10	Rs. 9,267–6–7	Rs. 62,607–14–11	

True copy.

Manager Diwan Office, Junagadh.

Sd./ Rudraji Sunderji

Educational Officer, Junagadh.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

For the OFFICIAL YEAR 1906-07.

WITH

APPENDICES.

Junagadh:
PRINTED AT THE
STATE PRINTING PRESS.

1907.

To

HIS HIGHNESS SIR RASUL KHANJI,

K. C. S. I.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Annual Administration Report of Your Highness' State for the year ended 31st March, 1907.

The statistics incorporated in the previous Administration Reports of this State were for three different periods viz., (1) the year ending 31st August for Revenue and Finance, (2) the year ending 31st March for the Educational and Vaccination Departments, (3) the year ending 28th February for all other Departments. With a view to obviate the complexities arising from the intermixture of these three periods and to eliminate the year ending 28th February, which is neither the official year of British India nor of this State, I have in the present Report embodied the statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1907, and in supplementary Appendices have shown the figures for the 13th unaccounted month, viz., March, 1906, so that the comparison of the figures for the year under review with those for the preceding year may not be vitiated by the inclusion of periods of unequal length. In the case of the Revenue and Finance Departments the figures are mostly for the Junagadh *Guramehr* year commencing 1st. September, but wherever it was found possible the financial and revenue figures of special interest have been brought up to the close of March, 1907. This procedure will, it is hoped, regularise and simplify matters in preparing future Administration Reports.

The statistics required by the British Government have been so amplified, wherever it was deemed desirable, as to enable Your Highness to exercise a more effective check and control over the different branches of the Administration, on the condition of which the facts and figures embodied in the Report throw a fuller and more searching light than has been the case in former years.

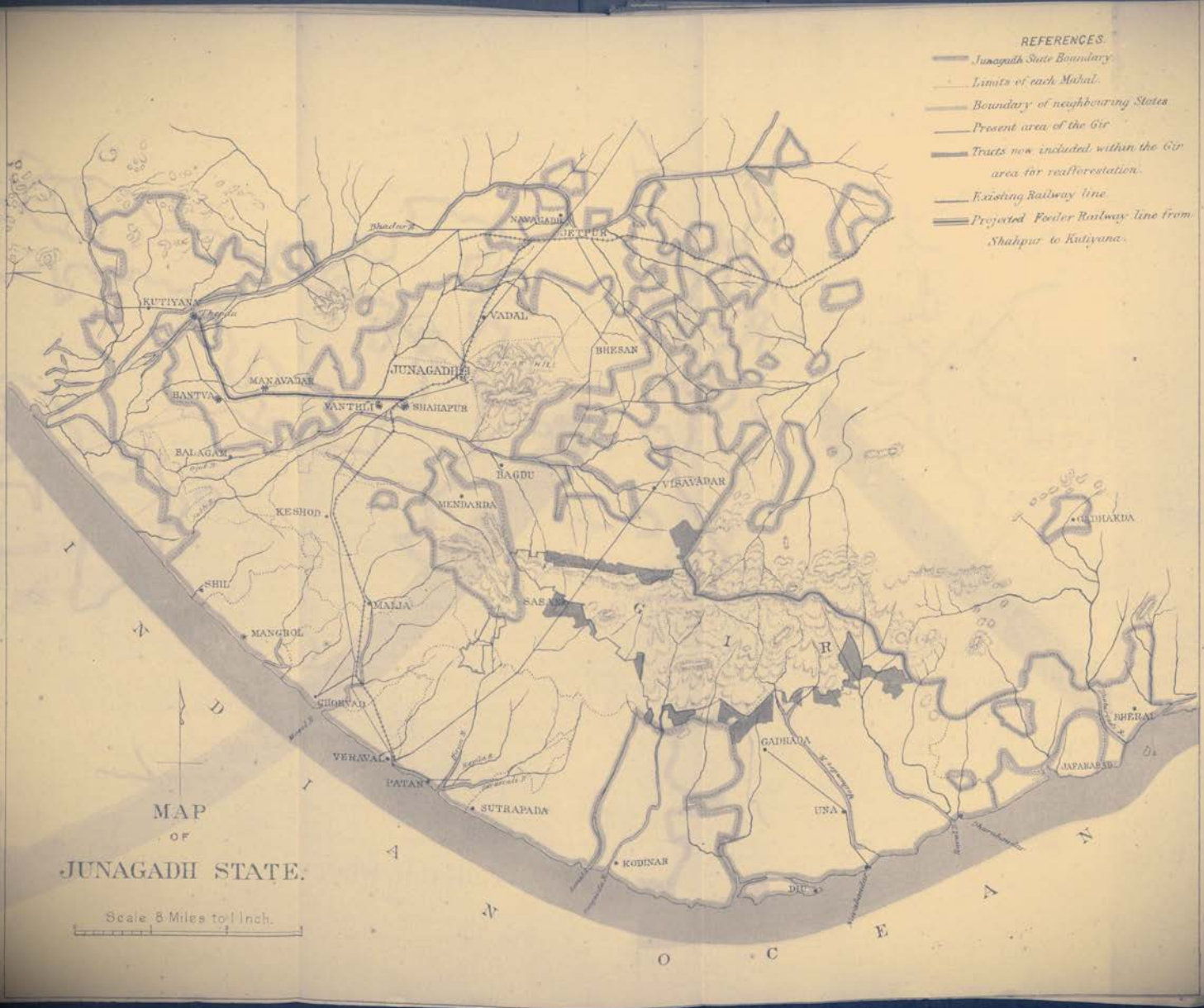
Camp Mangalpur,

28th April, 1907.

Your Highness's most obedient servant,

M. A. Baig.

Dewan.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Bhadar R.
VADAL
BHESAN
JUNAGADH
GIRNAR HILL
MANAVADAR
BANTVA
VANTHLI
SHAHAPUR
BALAGAM
BAGDU
VISAVADAR
MENDARDA
KESHOD
GIDHARDA
SHIL
MANGROL
MAJJA
SASAN
GIR
SHORVAD
VERAVAL
PATAN
SUTRAPADA
GADHADA
UNA
BHERAI
JAPARABAD
KODINAR
DIU
Dhamlej R.
Machhundri R.
Hiran R.
Shetrunji R.
Dhatrawadi R.
Rawal R.
Bhadar R.
Dhamlej R.
Machhundri R.
Dhatrawadi R.
Shetrunji R.
Hiran

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CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Introduction.

The Junagadh State, of which a map is attached, lies to the south-west of the peninsula of Kathiawar. It has a sea-board extending over 83 miles with 7 ports and 9 roadsteads. Its physical aspect is generally hilly with a dense forest covering about an eighth of its area and extensive undulating plains intersected by 12 rivers and streams and fringed near the sea-shore with belts of exceedingly fertile low-lying land, which, in the rainy season, look like vast swamps, but in fair weather are converted into smiling fields covered with rich crops.

Physical aspect.

The area of the State is about 3,283 square miles. According to the census of 1901 its population is 3,95,428 souls, of whom about 80 per cent. are Hindus and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The gross revenue, based on the average of the last five years, is ~~Rs~~ 22,77,975, exclusive of alienated revenue amounting to ~~Rs~~ 11,73,147, and the gross expenditure ~~Rs~~ 25,73,482. The State pays a tribute of ~~Rs~~ 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and of ~~Rs~~ 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar. On the other hand, Junagadh, which in pre-British times was the seat of government of the Imperial representative in the province and consequently occupies the premier position among the Native States of Kathiawar, receives tribute from all the first class and most of the minor States, aggregating Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item, Rs. 22,858, is paid by Bhavnagar. This tribute, which is styled Zortalabi, is under existing treaty engagements recovered and paid to the State by the British authorities, who charge 25 per cent. on account of the expenses of collection.

Area.

Population.

Revenue and expenditure.

Tributes paid and received.

The Ruler and his family.

His Highness Sir Rasul Khanji Mahabat Khanji, K. C. S. I., the present Ruler of the State, is a Muhammadan of Afghan origin and a scion of the famous Babi family, whose dynastic record extends back to the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan. Of the great Babi houses of Gujarat founded by His Highness' ancestors Junagadh is the foremost. His Highness enjoyed fairly good health during the year and was able to devote unremitting attention to the administration of the State. Every scheme of improvement initiated during the year received his careful consideration. In the second week of March he visited Jamnagar to take part in the installation ceremony of His Highness Ranjitsinhaji. His Highness is 49 years of age and has two sons. The

His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

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The heir-apparent.

heir-apparent, Shahzada SherzamanKhanji, is 26 years of age and has received his education in the Raj Kumar College, Rajkote. He has been trained in the work of administration under the supervision of the late Major H. G. Carnegy. The Vali-Ahd's intimate association for two years at an impressionable time of his age with a high-minded Englishman of Major Carnegy's type has broadened his mental horizon and infused into him liberal ideas and progressive tendencies which augur well for his future career. He controls the Military and the Police Departments and is very popular with all ranks. The satisfactory arrangements made at His Excellency the Governor's Camp at Ajak, to which Lord Lamington in a telegram to His Highness was pleased to refer as "most excellent" were due to his exertions. The heir-apparent has two wives, the senior of whom is a sister of the Babi Nawab of Radhanpur. His junior wife is a daughter of Sarbuland Khan, the present Babi head of the Bantwa family.

His Highness' younger son.

His Highness has only one wife, a daughter of Muhammad Khan Farid Khan, an Amir of this State. She is the mother of his younger son, Mahabat Khanji, who is 7 years of age.

The Governor's visit.

Institutions and places visited by Lord Lamington.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by his Private and Military Secretaries and four other members of his Staff visited Junagadh at the end of December, and passed a whole week in the State. The Governor was preceded by his Agent Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, C. S. I., and Mr. F. W. Allision, I. C. S., Political Agent, Sorath. His Excellency stayed in Junagadh as His Highness' guest for three days. During his stay the Governor inspected the Arts College, the State Hospital, the Central Jail, the Bahadurkhanji Library and Museum and the State Paddock. The Governor expressed his satisfaction with the efficient state in which he found the institutions. His Excellency also visited the Uperkot or upper citadel, which recalls many a stirring incident in the history of the State; the stone of Asoka, on which are graven the humane edicts and round which cluster the hoary traditions of that benevolent monarch; and the far-famed Girnar and Datar Hills, the sanctity and picturesque beauty of which attract visitors from great distances.

His Excellency the Governor's opinion of His Highness' administration.

At a banquet given in Lord Lamington's honour by the Nawab Saheb on the 24th of December, His Excellency, in responding to the toast of his health, observed that he felt himself fortunate in being able a second time to visit Junagadh to see the interesting ancient capital of its enlightened ruler. He was glad that his suggestion regarding forest conservation had borne

fruit and that the Gir forest was to be conserved and a part reserved as a sanctuary for the few lions that still remain in India. This would greatly benefit cultivators and save cattle. His Highness' resolve about the customs arrangement was specially gratifying. As to the branch railway from Shahpur to Kutiyana proposed to be built by His Highness, His Excellency hoped that Junagadh would meet with no difficulty or trouble if the line was for the general weal. His Excellency congratulated His Highness on his practical generosity in remitting Rs. 2,00,000 due from cultivators and on the financial stability which enabled him to do this. His Excellency also commended His Highness' action in restricting the sale and consumption of liquor. The Governor greatly admired the College building and expressed his gratification at the good results of the recent examinations. His Excellency congratulated His Highness on the improved administration and on the flourishing state of affairs generally due to a seasonable and bountiful rainfall. He expressed his admiration of the Imperial Service Troops and the other corps he had seen. The sight of the brilliantly illuminated city through which he had ridden that night would, His Excellency remarked, long remain in his memory. His Highness' ancestors, the Governor observed, had for centuries ruled in Junagadh and he hoped that the Nawab Saheb and his family would long continue to do so. He was glad to know that Nawabzada Sherzaman Khanji was being properly trained in state-craft, in the principles of good government and to a sense of righteousness and justice.

Water-supply scheme.

The Nawab Saheb availed himself of Lord Lamington's presence to request His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the head-works of the water-supply scheme which is to bear his name. His Excellency the Governor's speech after the ceremony, delivered before a large assembly of the *elite* of Junagadh, wherein His Excellency gave expression to his general impressions of what he had seen during his sojourn is summarised below:—

Lord Lamington's general impressions.

"I am grateful to His Highness the Nawab for being permitted to take part in the interesting ceremony which has just ended. I hope what has begun today will speedily reach completion and Junagadh soon will have a satisfactory water scheme. The importance of pure water cannot be over-estimated. Health depends as much upon purity of water as upon freshness of air, and too frequently in India this principle is forgotten and diseases result. It is gratifying to find rulers here and there who think of those things and do their utmost to secure them for their people as His Highness the Nawab is doing for Junagadh. In the statement of the Dewan it was said that on the

completion of the scheme, every inhabitant of Junagadh would have ten gallons of filtered water daily. That in itself is a great thing. When in addition it is remembered that the ordinary water-supply for cleaning and other purposes is as much or more, the obvious conclusion is that Junagadh will be supplied with from 20 to 25 gallons daily per unit of population—a very satisfactory fact indeed. As all present know, there is another and a bigger water scheme—Mr. Whiting's scheme—upon which a considerable sum has been already spent, and which for the present is in abeyance. There is reason to hope that in future it may be brought to a successful completion. In that case Junagadh will indeed be remarkably fortunate in the matter of its water-supply. From the plans that have been shown to me I can see how beautiful these works will be when they are completed. That is what should be, for the unparalleled beauty of the surrounding scenery would be marred if anything unsightly were placed amidst it. Junagadh is to be congratulated on such a happy combination as that connected with these works. Placed in the midst of great natural beauty there is the architectural beauty of the proposed building, and, above all, purity and freshness of the water-supply. My visit to this ancient city is now drawing to an end, and I will take this opportunity of stating publicly how much I have enjoyed my stay here. Apart from questions of personal comfort—and in this respect there was nothing left to be desired—I must say how favourably I have been impressed with the fine public institutions I have visited, with the cleanliness of the streets, with the soldierly bearing of the Imperial Service Lancers and His Highness' other Troops, and with the well turned out Police. Every thing seems to indicate that His Highness pays attention to the happiness of his people and tries to do what he can to ensure it. Long may such fortunate state of affairs continue. I hope these water-works may soon be completed, and feel sure they will help greatly to add to the happiness and comfort of the people of Junagadh, which His Highness seems so anxious to secure."

The Nawab Saheb's solicitude for the happiness of his subjects.

Other distinguished visitors.

After His Excellency the Governor's departure Messrs. FitzGerald and Allison stayed on in Junagadh for some time. Their presence in the capital town for several days was fruitful in valuable suggestions and advice to His Highness in connection with the initiation of reforms in the administration. The Agent had many opportunities of personally ascertaining the Nawab Saheb's views and wishes in regard to some important questions. He evinced a special interest in the development of railway communications and trade in his Highness' territory, and in placing the treasury account system on a more satis-

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald.

Mr. Allison.

factory basis. During his first visit at the invitation of His Highness in November, on which occasion also the Political Agent, Sorath, had accompanied the Agent, Mr. FitzGerald had expressed his approval of the measures adopted by His Highness in regard to forest conservancy and for improving the water-supply of the capital town.

Mr. Rendall.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, Political Agent and Judicial Asssistant to the Agent to the Governor, stayed at Junagadh from the 13th to the 17th of February, 1907.

Their Highnesses the Rao of Cutch and the Thakor Saheb of Gondal.

Among other distinguished visitors to the State during the year were their Highnesses the Rao of Cutch, who shot a lion in the Gir with the Nawab Saheb's permission, and the Thakor Saheb of Gondal.

Personnel of the Administration.

Dewan.

Appendix I. shows the changes in the *personnel* of the Administration during the year. Sardar Rao Bahadur Behechardas Viharidas retired early in July and was succeeded in the Dewanate by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig. Mr. F. R. Dasai, a retired officer of the Indian Forest Department, who has received his training in Europe, was appointed Conservator of the State Forests. Mr. Ardesir Jamsedji Kamdin was placed in charge of the new Department of Agriculture to which reference is made on page 20. The Educational Department was placed in charge of Mr. James Scott, M. A., Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Muhammad Amin Fakih, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, was appointed Assistant Sessions Judge, Junagadh.

Forest Conservator.

Director of Agriculture.

Director of Public Instruction.

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CHAPTER II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Grading of Revenue officials.

For revenue purposes the State is divided into 21 *mahals*, each under the administration of a *Tahsildar*, who, in his executive functions corresponds to a *Mamlatdar* in British territory, but is not invested with any judicial powers except in one or two special cases. The *Tahsildars* are under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, who is directly subordinate to the Dewan. During the year under review His Highness re-organised the Revenue Department with a view to improve its efficiency. The *Tahsildars* were graded and the scale of their salaries sufficiently raised to attract the services of men of higher calibre and better qualifications than the low-paid and half-educated officials who have hitherto manned this important department.

Survey.

In the course of the year under report the boundaries of the Gir forest as well as of the hilly tracts adjoining it, which are to be re-afforested, as stated on page 23, and of 16 villages newly populated in and near the Gir, were traversed by theodolite and 2 villages were surveyed in detail, the areas being 1,91,509 and 5,166 acres respectively. In all, 18,92,454 acres of land have been surveyed up to the close of the year. The work still remaining to be done comprises the land of 62 *khalsa* villages and the Girnar hills. No scientific classification of any of the lands in the State has hitherto been attempted.

Land tenures.

The State lands are held on four different tenures, viz., (1) *Bhâgbatai*, where a crop-share in the produce in kind is levied; (2) *Bhogvero*, where a cash assessment is added to the share in kind; (3) *Vighoti* or cash assessment fixed per *bigha*; (4) *Udhad*, where a fixed sum is levied per *Santi* of twenty acres of land. Two and a half *bighas* are equal to one acre, and the assessment per acre works out to about Rs. 2–4 on dry-crop land and Rs. 5–8 on irrigated land on an average. A number of small cesses and imposts are super-added to the above land tax. The dominant feature of this complicated revenue system is the crop-share which varies according to the nature and quality of the crops raised. Although in theory it is designed to adjust automatically, on an equitable basis, the liability of the peasantry to the overlord, whether the year be fat or lean, it has serious defects and drawbacks to which the attention of the Nawab Saheb has been drawn. His Highness contemplates overhauling gradually the whole revenue system of the State, with a view to eliminate therefrom all those uncertain and undesirable factors which result in indifferent agricultural operations and large waste areas, and in corruption on the part of the revenue subordinates, and to place the revenue administration of the State on a more satisfactory basis.

Settlements.

The crop-share assessment was displaced during the year by a rough and somewhat unscientific cash settlement in five villages of the Patan *mahal*, and two villages of the Babariawad *mahal*, the financial effect being a slight increase of ~~Rs~~ 2,137 in the revenue. *Revenue Settlement.*

The long pending question concerning the right to half the village of Vavdi, which for 16 years formed the subject-matter of repeated representations to the Governments of Bombay and India and the Secretary of State, was finally referred by the Supreme Government to Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, who effected a settlement to the satisfaction of the Darbar as well as of the heirs of the late Muhammadi Begum. *Vavdi.*

A number of complicated claims advanced from time to time by the suzerain State and the vassal *Taluka* of Mangrol, which dated back to the year 1897, were settled during the year at a conference between the Dewan and the Sheikh and his officers. The claims involved an aggregate sum of ~~Rs~~. 1,71,767. In the settlement effected His Highness the Nawab Saheb treated the Sheikh of Mangrol with marked generosity and granted to him remissions amounting to ~~Rs~~ 1,06,054. The Sheikh has undertaken to pay the balance adjudged to be due by him in ten half yearly instalments. *Mangrol.*

The escheats and reversions of alienated lands to the State amounted to an annual revenue of ~~Rs~~ 4,223. *Escheats and recersions.*

No new boundary settlement was effected during the year. In 183 places old boundary marks were replaced or repaired after inspection. *Boundary Settlement.*

During the year under report 29 estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 41,451 were under the management of the Vali Daftar or Court of Wards. 3 estates involving a revenue of Rs. 243 were released from management during the year. *Wards' estates.*

67 encumbered estates with an aggregate revenue of ~~Rs~~ 24,534 were under the management of the *Karaj-nikal Daftar*. Of these 4 estates with a revenue of ~~Rs~~ 435 were released from management during the year. *Encumbered estates.*

Collection of land revenue.

The collections of land revenue during the year under review amounted to Rs. 15,95,966 showing an increase of about Rs. 4,36,071, due to the realisation of outstandings, as compared with the figures for the preceding year. Pressure in any serious form was not resorted to in realising the State demand.

Suspensions and remissions.

His Highness, with the liberality which has always characterized his administration in past years, granted suspensions and remissions of revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,50,069 and Rs. 52,350 respectively.

Arrears.

The aggregate total of arrears up to the end of August, 1906 was Rs. 12,24,560.

Appointment of a Special Committee.

A Special Committee of two experienced officers has recently been appointed to visit each *mahal*, and with the co-operation of the local revenue officials to sift the outstandings which extend back to the year 1852. When the proposals of the Committee come up for scrutiny it is expected that the accounts will be cleared of all unrealisable items and that a further relief will be granted to the agriculturists by reducing the outstandings.

Extension of Cultivation.

Special measures resulting in large increase in cultivation

The total area of culturable lands in the *khalsa* villages of the State is approximately 7,01,345 acres out of which 5,33,269 acres were under cultivation at the close of the preceding year. In the course of the year under review His Highness was pleased to reduce the ordinary assessment for five years on a graduated scale in the case of the lands abandoned during the years of famine or on account of excessive assessment or similar other causes, with a view to stimulate their cultivation, and a Special Officer was deputed to make a careful inspection of all cultivable areas and to bring to the notice of the Dewan the drawbacks which discouraged agricultural operations. The outcome of this liberal policy was that the area under the plough in *khalsa* villages alone improved by 31,335 acres up to the end of August and a further increase of 24, 214 was effected by the end of March, 1907, the total extension of cultivation being 55,549 acres.

Tagavi Advances.

Advances amounting to Rs 13,922 were granted during the year for the building and repairs of 149 irrigation wells. No such advances were made during the last four years. The organisation of a new fund for placing on a permanent footing the expenditure under this head is referred to on page 20.

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CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

In Appendix II. are specified the laws in force in the State. During the year under report a Boilers' Inspection Act was added to the list. The Stamp Act was amended so as to incorporate therein the provision of the Indian Stamp Act in respect of receipts for money or other property, the amount or value of which exceeds Rs. 20. Rules for the grant of advances for general agricultural improvements were issued during the year, and a regulation prohibiting pit-privies was promulgated.

New Acts and Regulations.

Military.

The sanctioned strength of the military force remained almost the same as in the preceding year. The following table shows the numerical strength of each arm:—

Numerical strength.

	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Artillery.	0	34	34
Cavalry.	102	148	250
Infantry.	268	0	268
Sibandi.	0	580	580
Total.	370	762	1132

The composition of the force is given below :—

Composition of the force.

Artillery.	Men
10 Guns (Junagadh)	28
4 Guns (Mangrol)	6
14	34

Cavalry.	
Imperial Service Lancers	102
His Highness' Body Guard	63
Lal Risala	85
Infantry.	
Khas Party	199
Jail Guard	44
Band	25
Total.	552

The cost of maintaining the above force during the year as compared with that of the previous year, inclusive of the cost of arms, ammunition, remounts, &c., was as under :—

Cost of maintenance.

	1905–1906.	1906–1907.
Artillery	Rs 6,645	Rs 7,057
Cavalry	„ 1,12,446	„ 1,09,143
Infantry	„ 30,540	„ 35,050
Sibandi	„ 55,710	„ 53,233
	Rs. 2,05,341	Rs. 2,04,483

The decrease of Rs 858 was due mainly to the difference in the cost of dress supplied during the two years.

Average cost per man. The cost per man in the artillery was Rs. 207-9, in the cavalry Rs. 436–9–0, in the infantry Rs. 115–7–0, in the *Sibandi* Rs. 91-12-0, and in the band Rs. 280, the average being Rs. 180-10 per head.

Nationalities composing the force. In the whole force there are 985 Muhammadans, 97 Hindus and 16 Christians, the Muhammadans consisting of 231 Arabs, 236 Pathans and 518 other Musalmans; and the Hindus principally of Rajputs, Purabias, Kolis and Ahirs.

Arms. The Lancers are armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines and lances, the Body Guard with carbines, swords and lances, the Lal Risala with carbines and swords, the regular infantry with muzzle loaders and the untrained *Sibandi* with matchlocks.

Remounts. There were 190 horses and 44 ponies in the cavalry at the end of the year.

Training. Two men from the Imperial Service Lancers were sent to Rajkot to be trained as stretcher-bearers, one was sent to the Meerut Musketry Class and one was sent to Kanada Ghaut to learn signalling.

The bearing of the corps. The Imperial Service Lancers and other troops received the commendations of His Excellency the Governor during the year. They acquitted themselves creditably at the manœuvres held near Rajkote in February last and carried off three first prizes for proficiency in marksmanship, sword and lance exercise, and the Victoria Cross race. The Inspecting Officer considered their "discipline and behaviour excellent". Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, C. S. I., who had several opportunities during the year of observing the bearing of the troops was especially pleased with the smartness of the Body Guard.

Inspection. The Lancers were inspected five times during the year and the Inspecting Officer's suggestions for improving their efficiency were promptly attended to.

Duties. The duties devolving on the force are generally to mount guards at the palace, the treasuries, the jails and the gates of the principal towns in the State; to furnish escorts to His Highness,

the heir-apparent and a few high officials; to carry errands; and to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of order.

Conclusion.

It will be seen from the fore-going remarks that the efficiency of the force under the direction and control of Shahzada Sherzaman Khanji continues to show steady improvement.

Police.

Composition.

The total sanctioned strength of the force, exclusive of the village police, during the year under report was 787 against 790 in the previous year, there being an increase of 4 men in the Junagadh police force and a decrease of 7 in that of Mangrol.

The details as to the composition of the force are given below:—

Mounted Police armed	59
Foot Police armed	728
Do. unarmed	0

Ratio to population.

The ratio of the police to the population was 1 to 502 and to area 1 to 4 square miles.

Cost.

The above force is maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,13,709 as against Rs. 1,17,555 in the previous year, the decrease being due to some vacancies remaining unfilled during the year.

Arms.

The mounted police are armed with carbines, swords and spears, and the foot police with muzzle-loading rifles with bayonets.

Nationalities. Literates and illiterates.

Of the total number of 742 officers and men 521 were Muhammadans, 218 Hindus, 2 Christians and 1 Parsi. Of these 367 or about 49 per cent. were returned as able to read and write.

Punishments.

The number of dismissals during the year was 7 against 42 in 1905. On the other hand 28 men and officers were promoted and otherwise rewarded for good service. There were 47 resignations, 15 desertions and 58 enlistments during the year, the corresponding numbers of the preceding year being 47, 20 and 136 respectively.

The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 1,146 against 1,117 in 1905. Excluding false cases, the number of offences inclusive of the balance of the previous year, dealt with during the year under report by the police was 1,073. Of these 655 cases were brought to trial and 318 or 48 per cent. resulted in conviction. In connection with these offences

Cognizable crime.

1,405 persons in all were arrested by the police, of whom 1,178 were placed before the courts and 661 or 47 per cent. of the total number of arrested persons were prosecuted to conviction. In the previous year 1,490 arrests were made by the police, 1,302 arrested persons were taken to the court and 713 were convicted, the percentage of conviction to arrests being 47.

One unimportant case of mail robbery was reported by the Bilkha Police to have occurred in Junagadh territory but on enquiry it seemed that the offence was committed within the Bilkha limits.

Stolen property.

The alleged value of the property reported to be stolen during the year was Rs. 21,879 against Rs. 29,794 in the previous year. The percentage of recovered property was 46 against 29 in 1905.

The statistics required by Government regarding the police will be found in Appendices V. and VI.

Better results.

The operations of the police in reference to crime show better results, on the whole, than in the previous year.

Village Police.

The total number of village police was 2,060 against 2,053 in the previous year. The village police consists of police *patels* and *pasayatas*, most of whom are paid servants of the State and a few are given lands in remuneration of their services.

Judicial Tribunals.

The Judicial Tribunals at work during the year in this State including the Taluka of Mangrol were :—

1	Huzur Adalat or Supreme Court of Appeal.
1	Sadar Adalat (High Court).
2	Assistant Judges.
1	Rajprakarni Court.
12	Munsiffs.
1	City Magistrate.

At Mangrol.

1	Appeal Court.
1	Sessons and District Judge.
1	Munsiff.
21	

Six of the above courts are located in the town of Junagadh.

A special feature of the judicial system of the State is that except in the case of the Dewan, who presides over the Huzur

Adalat, and two Revenue officials at Sanvav and Navagadh, who are invested with 2nd class magisterial powers, no executive officer exercises any judicial functions. With the exception of the Rajprakarni Court, the City Magistrate, and the City Munsiff, all the tribunals exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Rajprakarni Court is invested with civil jurisdiction only and disposes of cases in which Mul-Grasias and other alienees are concerned. The City Magistrate is invested with 1st class magisterial powers only. The Munsiffs also exercise 1st class magisterial powers and in civil matters dispose of suits amounting to *Koris* 10,000 or Rs. 2,500.

Separation of executive and judicial functions.

The only change made during the year in the functions of the courts was that with a view to save the people of the distant *mahal* of Bherai the inconvenience of coming up to Junagadh, the local court there was empowered to dispose of cases under the Encumbered Estates Rules.

The following are the courts of appellate jurisdiction in the State :—

Appellate Courts.

Court.	Where located.
1 Huzur Adalat.	Junagadh City.
1 Sadar Adalat.	Do.
2 Courts of Assistant Judges.	Do. and Bherai.
1 Appeal Court.	Mangrol.
1 Sessions and District Judge.	Do.

The courts of Assistant Judges dispose of civil suits of any value over *Koris* 10,000 or ~~Rs~~ 2,500 and hear first appeals in suits of the value of *Koris* 1,500 or ~~Rs~~ 375. In criminal cases they hear appeals from sentences of imprisonment for three months and less and try all Sessions cases with the exception of the offence of murder. The rest of the appellate work and cases of murder are disposed of by the Sadar Adalat which is also invested with powers of hearing second appeals in suits of the value of *Koris* 1,500 or ~~Rs~~ 375 and with insolvency and probate jurisdiction. The Huzur Adalat is the final Court of appeal and revision. Extraordinary jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters rests with His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Extent of jurisdiction.

Three of the judicial officers in the service of the State, excluding Mangrol, are Barristers-at-Law, and nine Bachelors of Laws of the University of Bombay. The number of unpassed men is only five.

Qualifications of judicial officers.

Criminal Justice.

At the commencement of the year there was a pending balance of 130 criminal cases. 2,174 new cases were brought to trial during the year against 2,302 in 1905, the decrease being of 128 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the courts was, therefore, 2,304 against 2,538 in the preceding year. Of these 2,250 cases were disposed of before the close of the year, leaving a balance of 54 cases. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 2,408, and 130 respectively.

Cases decided.

The cases pending at the close of the previous year involved 300 accused persons. The new cases brought to trial during the year criminated 3,544 persons. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the courts was, therefore, 3,844 as compared with 4,509 in the previous year, the decrease being of 665 offenders. The cases decided during the year affected 3,704 accused persons, leaving a pending balance of 140 at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 4,404 and 300 respectively.

Accused persons dealt with.

Of the persons brought to trial during the year, 1,392 were discharged, 1,160 acquitted, 1,151 convicted, 1 died and the remaining 140 were under trial at the close of the year.

The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 32, 31 and 37 respectively against 20, 36 and 44 in the previous year. Of the 3,844 accused persons dealt with during the year 1,259 were arrested by the police, 14 were arrested in presence of the Magistrates, 151 were produced on warrants, 2,105 on summonses, and the remaining 15 appeared voluntarily.

Percentage of convictions.

Duration of trials.

The average duration of trials before the criminal courts was 20 against 21 days last year.

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 6,863 against 5,547 in 1905.

Trial of the ex-Naib Dewan Purushottamrai Sundarji Zala.

A Commission, consisting of Mr. J. J. Gazdar, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, and the Chief Judge of the Sadar Adalat, was appointed in the month of October, to inquire into certain charges of peculation against the *ex*-Naib Dewan Purushottamrai Sundarji Zala. The accused was given every facility for appearing before the Commission to make his defence, but he elected to confine it to a written statement. The Commission held 11 sittings and found the accused guilty of mis-appropriating a sum of Rs. 1,53,000. Under a regulation in force in the State, the punishment inflicted upon the accused was confiscation of his property equal in value to the amount embezzled and a fine of Rs. 25,000 .

The criminal statistics discussed above show a fairly satisfactory decrease both in the number of offenders and in the number of cases and accused persons remaining to be dealt with at the close of the year as compared with the figures for the previous year. *Conclusion.*

Civil Justice.

At the commencement of the year the balance of undecided cases was 1,378. The total number of suits filed during the year was 4,962 against 4,955 suits of all kinds in 1905–06, the increase being of 7 new and re-admitted suits. There were thus 6,340 suits in all before the civil courts for disposal during the year under review. *Suits for disposal.*

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original civil suits during the year under report with the figures for the previous year:—

	1905–06.	1906–07.
No. of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	499	1,378
Number filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	4,456	4,962
Total.	4,955	6,340
Disposed of.	3,577	5,132
Pending at the close of the year.	1,378	1,208

The above analysis shows an increase of 1,555 in the decided cases and a reduction of 170 suits in the arrears. *Increase in decided cases and reduction of arrears.*

Of the 1,208 suits remaining undecided at the end of the year 911 were of less than one year's duration.

There were 20 suits before the courts in *formâ pauperis* of which 13 were adjudicated on before the end of the year.

An increase was noticeable during the year in the number of suits relating to money transactions, whereas there was a decrease in suits for landed property and for other rights, as compared with the different classes of suits filed last year. *Money transactions.*

The total value of the suits filed in the courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 6,50,446. The value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 5,32,779. The money suits alone covered 93 per cent. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from annas 3 to *Value of suits.*

Rs. 53,000. The average value of a suit during the year was Rs. 133.

Ex parte suits

The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 1,105 or 20 per cent. of the total number of decisions. The pecuniary value of the *ex parte* decrees was Rs. 1,14,117. 835 of the *ex parte* decisions were for the plaintiffs and 270 for the defendants.

Contested and uncontested claims.

The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 2,433 of the value of Rs. 2,49,156. Of the decisions in contested suits 2,031 were for the plaintiffs and the remaining 402 were for the defendants. The average duration of suits in the courts of original jurisdiction is shown below :—

	1905–06.	1906–07.
	Days.	Days.
Contested.	136	169
Uncontested.	86	96

Rajprakarni cases.

Before the Rajprakarni Court 18 cases of heirship and co-parcenary between Mul-Grasias and other alienees were pending at the end of the last year. During the year under report 5 new cases were filed. Out of these 19 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 4 pending cases at the end of March, 1907.

Appellate work.

Appeals disposed of.

The total number of appeals filed during the year was 378 against 210 in 1905. Including the balance of the previous year, the number of appeals for disposal was 490 against 379 in 1905. Of these 354 appeals were decided during the year, leaving 136 pending at its close.

The value of the appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 1,38,767, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,27,711.

197 miscellaneous cases were before the courts for disposal, of which 158 were disposed of before the close of the year, leaving a pending balance of 39 such cases.

Execution of decrees.

The year opened with a balance of 3,026 unexecuted decrees. 6,638 new applications for the execution of decrees were received during the year. The total number of applications, therefore, to be disposed of by the courts was 9,664 against 5,944 in 1905. The applications were dealt with as follows:—

Nature of disposal.	No.
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full.	675
Ditto. Ditto. in part.	2,340
Ditto. Ditto. not obtained at all.	1,595
Ditto. struck off the file.	1,154
Total	5,764
Pending at the close of the year	3,900
	9,664

12 judgment debtors were arrested, of whom 2 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 6 and 2 .

Receipts and expenditure of civil courts.

The total receipts of the civil and criminal courts during the year amounted to ~~Rs~~ 65,533 as compared with ~~Rs~~ 62,428 in the previous year. The total expenditure was ~~Rs~~ 52,938 against ~~Rs~~ 51,445 in 1905. The receipts thus exceeded the expenditure by ~~Rs~~ 12,595 .

General conclusions.

The general conclusions to be drawn from the account given above are that the civil courts displayed greater diligence as compared with last year in the disposal of suits and the reduction of arrears. But there is much room for improvement in reducing the average duration of suits in view of the fact that there are comparatively more judicial officers in this State than in British territory for the same area and population.

Extradition.

During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 8 cases involving 14 persons against 13 cases involving 17 persons in the preceding year. All the extradition demands were complied with by the Agency. Of the 14 extradited prisoners 9 were convicted, 4 acquitted, and 1 was under trial at the close of the year.

Existing extradition arrangements.

Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British authorities and Baroda are concerned; while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorising extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

Central Jail.

There is one Central Jail and nine subordinate Jails and Lock-ups in the State including one in the Mangrol *Taluka*. The Central Jail which is at Junagadh is a spacious and substantial building which can accommodate about 500 prisoners. The sanitary and other arrangements for the health and comfort of the prisoners therein have elicited the commendations of all British Officers who have seen it including His Excellency the Governor. It is considered one of the finest buildings of its kind in Kathiawar.

The year under report opened with 130 prisoners in the Central Jail and 620 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year. The total number of convicts in the Jail was, therefore, 750 during the year, of whom 618 were released, leaving 132 persons in confinement at its close.

Of the 620 new admissions 9 were of previously convicted persons against 7 in the preceding year.

Proportion of admissions to the free population.

The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 638.

Of the convicts admitted in the Jail during the year there were :—

Nationalities and sex of convicts.

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Total.
Males.	390	174	564
Females.	50	6	56
Total...	440	180	620

The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail during the year was 121 against 165 last year.

Releases.

Of the releases made during the year 516 were on expiry of sentence, 62 on appeal, and 40 on His Highness' birth day and the Mohorram day. No escape from the Jail took place during the year.

Health of convicts.

The health of the convicts was generally good and no death occurred among them.

Convict labour.

The convicts were employed during the year in working in the Jail workshops and also in the State gardens and the Printing Press.

The proceeds of convict labour inclusive of the value of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 3,324. Goods valued at Rs. 1,983 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth Rs. 1,341 in hand at the close of the year.

No breach of Jail discipline was reported during the year.

Cost of maintenance and control.

The cost of maintenance and control amounted to Rs. 9,000 against Rs. 8,810 in 1905–06. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 82 against Rs. 81–9–8 last year.

Subordinate Jails.

In the Lock-ups or subordinate Jails 189 convicts and 700 under-trial prisoners were admitted during the year.

Registration.

During the year under report 9 registry offices were at work in the State. There were 506 registrations during the

year as compared with 522 in 1905, the decrease being of 16 transactions.

The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 4,23,987 against Rs. 3,64,141 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 59,846. The average registration fee was Rs. 31-15-6 as against Rs. 25-13-11 in the preceding year. *Value of property.*

The registration receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 16,177 against Rs. 13,504 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,673. The expenditure was Rs. 710, being the same as in the previous year. *Registration receipts.*

The income of the registry offices exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 15,467 against Rs. 12,794 in the preceding year.

Municipalities.

Appendix XVI. gives the usual details about the Municipalities in the State.

The receipts of the Municipalities were mainly derived from octroi, tax on animals, income from markets and a few other minor sources.

The Municipalities expended Rs. 4,034 during the year in lighting streets, Rs. 4,262 on the construction and improvement of roads and gutters, Rs. 12,452 on road cleaning and conservancy, and Rs. 2,653 on other sanitary measures, excluding ~~Rs~~ 5,764 on office establishments.

Chemical Analysis.

The number of analyses made during the year was 34 against 16.

Out of 10 cases of human poisoning, opium was actually detected in 5 and nux vomica in 1. In the remaining 4 cases no trace of poison was detected. Similarly in the only case of cattle poisoning brought up for analysis no poison was detected.

13 articles were received for the detection of blood stains and examined by the Chemical Analyser.

7 samples of potable water were also examined.

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CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Organisation of a Department of Agriculture.

The year under report was marked by the organisation of a Department of Agriculture, which has entered upon its duties with vigour and which promises to turn out much useful work in future years. As mentioned on page 5 Mr. Ardesir Jamsedji Kamdin, who has served for 5 years as a Deputy Collector in British territory, has been appointed its first Director, and he is assisted by two qualified men who have received their agricultural training in Madras and Baroda.

Cotton cultivation.

To this new Department is entrusted, in addition to its duties pertaining to agriculture, the work of improving and extending irrigation with the co-operation of the State Engineer. Its operations in this connection are noticed on page 29. The Department has been supplied with four varieties of cotton seed of a quality much superior to the inferior seed now being used by the cultivators. Arrangements were in progress at the close of the year for starting experimental farms in the course of the next sowing season.

Permanent fund for agricultural developments.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb was pleased to organise during the year a permanent fund for promoting agricultural improvements in sustained and steady progression. The fund will amount to Rs. 60,000 in two years, after which period no State contribution thereto will be necessary. The management of the fund is vested in the Director of Agriculture who, subject to the direction of the Dewan, is to devote it solely to advances without interest for agricultural and irrigational developments under certain conditions which call for some degree of self-help on the part of the agriculturists and their co-operation with the State authorities. Provision has been made for automatically replenishing and increasing the fund, so that any diminution thereof on account of bad debts or other unforeseen causes has been safeguarded.

Increase in plough bullocks and irrigation wells.

The first fruit of this arrangement is that 149 irrigation wells and 570 plough bullocks were made available to the peasants during the year. If the system is efficiently worked, it is expected to add more than 150 irrigation wells and 600 head of agricultural cattle every year to the agricultural resources of the State.

Area Cropped.

The distribution of the area cropped in the *khalsa* land during the year is shown below:—

Nature of crop.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease.
	St. 1961. (1905-06)	St. 1962. (1906-07)		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton.	1,34,241	1,73,308	39,067	.
Bajro.	1,34,757	1,43,120	8,363	.
Juwar.	78,122	86,663	8,541	.
Wheat.	3,167	4,429	1,262	.
Paddy.	4,665	3,338	.	1,327
Gram.	1,129	1,044	.	85
Urad.	3,756	1,844	.	1,912
Mug.	76	97	21	.
Sugarcane.	809	938	129	.
Oil seeds.	30,016	33,688	3,672	.
Other crops and vegetables.	8,352	7,041	.	1,311
Total.	3,99,090	4,55,510	61,055	4,635

The above figures show that there was a net increase of 56,420 acres or 14 per cent. in the area cropped during the year.

Agricultural Stock.

Full details regarding agricultural stock are given in Appendix XX. As these statistics were collected for the first time it is not possible to compare the figures with those for the preceding year.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall almost throughout the rainy season was both copious and well distributed, and the year opened with bright prospects. These rosy anticipations were, however, somewhat marred about the close of the season by unseasonable rain which damaged the cotton and bajro crops. A few weeks later the locusts destroyed to some extent the wheat crop in a few *mahals*, and consequently, though the year was undoubtedly a better one than any since 1903, the crops were not so good as in most other parts of Kathiawar.

Excessive rain.

Damage by locusts.

The total rain-fall at Junagadh was 50 against 16 inches in 1905–6 and the average for the whole State was 29 inches against the average of 30 inches in normal years. The usual rain statistics are given in Appendix XVII.

Total rain-fall.

The temperature at Junagadh varied from a minimum of 56 degrees to a maximum of 108 degrees during the year.

Temperature.

Prices and Wages.

Prices of food grains, excepting rice, and cotton were lower than in the previous year. The necessary details are given in Ap-

pendix XVIII. Fodder was plentiful during the year and drinking water abundant. There was no noteworthy change in the price of labour. Unskilled labourers earned from about 2 to 4 annas and skilled labourers from 6 annas to one rupee per day. The rates for hired carts and bullocks respectively were Re. 1 and Re. ½ per day.

Horticulture.

There are 7 State gardens and plantations at Junagadh and in the districts, exclusive of those which are His Highness' private property. These gardens and plantations cover 129 acres of land and contain 5,386 trees, chiefly cocoa-nut, mango and other fruit trees.

Horse breeding.

The number of stallions belonging to the State at the close of the year was 4. Of these 2 were pure Kathi, 1 Arab, and 1 thorough-bred English.

The number of mares covered was 92, of which 27 belonged to the State, and 65 to private owners. The mares in the State paddock produced 10 colts and 8 fillies, of which 2 colts and 1 filly died in the course of the year, leaving 8 colts and 7 fillies at its close.

There were 30 brood mares in the paddock, of which 10 were Kathi, 1 Arab and 19 country-bred.

Six transport ponies were supplied by the paddock to the State Imperial Service Lancers during the year, and 15 colts and fillies for His Highness' stables.

Forests.

Past and present condition of the Gir.

Junagadh is the only State in Kathiawar which has fairly extensive and valuable forests, which divide themselves into two groups :—(1) The Gir, and (2) the Girnar and other adjacent hilly forest tracts. The Gir forest which is by far the more important of the two covered about the middle of the last century nearly half the total area of the State and extended from the sea coast on the south-west to the Girnar and Datar hills near the capital town. In 1875–76 at the time of the great Trigonometrical Survey, the forest was 60 miles long by 30 miles in extreme breadth and covered an area of at least 1,200 square miles, parts of which were densely wooded. Since then the denudation of the Gir has been continuous, despite some intermittent attempts at devising the means of preserving it. The most noteworthy of these attempts to arrest the devastation of the Gir was

made in the year 1879, when, at the recommendation of Colonel Barton, Mr. Barr was employed by the State to examine the forest and to formulate a scheme for conserving it. Mr. Barr made a desultory, inconclusive and inconsequential report in 1880, which does not even convey a clear conception of the condition of the forest as it then existed. The document failed to have any deterrent effect on the improvident policy which aimed at extracting as much revenue as possible from this important asset by a continual reduction of its "capital value". The increasing drain on the resources of the forest from time to time has reduced its area by about two-thirds in little more than two decades. Had this denudation been allowed to proceed unchecked at the same reckless pace for a dozen years more, the forest would have entirely disappeared, and along with it the advantage which the State enjoys over the treeless parts of Kathiawar in having a comparatively more bountiful rainfall would have vanished.

Measures adopted to improve the forest.

One of the leading features of His Highness the Nawab Saheb's administration during the year under report relates to the measures he has adopted for conserving and improving the forest and for working it on scientific lines. His Highness has decided to re-afforest 71·17 square miles or 45,550 acres of hilly and other tracts surrounding the Gir, and thus increase the present forest area of 340·9 square miles by 20 per cent. Other smaller additions will probably be made in future years. The area included in the Gir for re-afforestation is shown in green colour on the map attached.

Organisation of a new Forest Department.

The work of organising a Forest Department is proceeding under the direction of Mr. F. R. Dasai, who was one of the first batch of officers trained at the National Forest School at Nancy in France, and who, having held the responsible post of Conservator of Forests in British territory for over nine years, has acquired a wide and varied experience of the forests on this side of India.

Progress of field work.

Sanctuaries for the Gir lion.

Mr. Dasai commenced work in the beginning of December last. By the end of January he finished his preliminary examination of the Gir, having traversed more than 500 miles in the course of his inspection. In February he devoted his time to the selection of sanctuaries for the Gir lions.

The field work of the season comprises the following :—

(1) Examination of the Gir and classification of the area contained therein into :—

(*a*) Forest proper	349¼	square miles.
(*b*) Fuel or fodder reserves... ...	75	,,
(*c*) Pastures.....	11½	,,
Total	435¾	,,

(2) Valuation of the existing growing stock in the forest.

(3) Division of the forest into exploitable and unexploitable areas.

(4) Demarcation of the outer boundary of the forest to be permanently reserved in the Gir *mahal*.

(5) Demarcation of *blocks* or working circles.

(6) Marking out on the ground the first coupe or felling site in each *block* for working in 1907–1908.

Demarcation.

The outer boundary of the Gir, where it coincides with the boundary of the State, is demarcated with masonry pillars and stones. Elsewhere no visible signs of forest demarcation existed. Stone slabs or cairns are now being erected at all angles, and on long lines smaller ones at such regular distances apart as to be visible one from the other. The work is being pushed on with vigour and is expected to be finished by the end of May, 1907.

Forest survey operations.

During the year a special boundary traverse of the Gir was carried out over a length of 143 linear miles.

The 1″ to 1 mile topographical sheets of the Survey of India are being enlarged and are found sufficient for the present requirements of the Forest Department.

Working plan.

A regular working plan is in course of preparation, which will probably come into force from the year 1907–1908, and the annual plans of operations will be undertaken in accordance therewith in future.

Forest fires.

Wide spread forest fires have been of frequent occurrence in the Gir in past years, and no measures have been resorted to to protect the forest therefrom, nor have any restrictions been placed on the unchecked roamings of large herds of all kinds of quadrupeds. These two causes of injury to the forest are in some measure preventible and are receiving the attention of the Forest Conservator.

Sylviculture.

The untrained revenue subordinates who have hitherto served as the wardens of the Gir have never paid any attention to sylviculture. Natural regeneration by seed and coppice is plentiful in the Gir, but in consequence of frequent and extensive forest fires and of unrestricted grazing, it has hardly any chance to survive ex-

cept in the valleys and on the banks of streams. It is hoped, however, that in the coming year it would be within the capacity of the new staff to minimise the effects of these drawbacks and foster the growth of natural seedlings and coppice-shoots by ordinary sylvicultural operations as laid down in the working plans.

Exploitation of major forest produce.

The present unregulated fellings on the permit system will be abandoned and replaced by coppice and improvement fellings. Under the former method the best trees are cut and are besides felled high, and only the part required is removed. The decaying and dying trees are left to rot. Moreover the more accessible tracts are very much over-worked. Such wasteful exploitations have caused incalculable injury to the forest, which can not, in the near future, be expected to yield the abnormally high revenue which has been derived from it in recent years. Taking the average for the last five years the quantity of live wood worked out annually from the Gir by permit holders is shown below:—

	No. of cart-loads.	No. of camel-loads.	No. of buffalo-loads.	No. of donkey-loads.	No. of head-loads.	Amount of fees paid. Rs.
Total	11,408	1,076	499	277	2,879	51,541

Exploitation of minor forest produce.

The receipts from other minor forest produce amounted to Rs. 27,409 during the *Samvat* year 1962 (1906) against Rs. 39,790 in the *Samvat* year 1961 (1905).

Financial results.

The total forest revenue during the year was Rs. 78,130 and the expenditure Rs. 14,643, the surplus being Rs. 63,487.

Grazing.

It may be noted that sixty thousand buffaloes, bullocks, cows, sheep, goats, camels, horses and donkeys obtained grazing in the Gir during the year besides five State elephants.

Other forests.

The Girnar and Datar forests will be taken in hand by the new Forest Department in the coming year.

Conclusion.

It will be seen from the foregoing account that much useful work in regard to forest conservancy was accomplished during the year under review.

Industries.

There are 2 cotton presses and 14 ginning factories in the State, as shown below:—

Cotton Presses.

1. Junagadh.
2. Veraval.

Ginning Factories.

1. Bherai.
2. Una.
3. Malia.
4. Keshod.
5. Kutiyana.
6–7. Vanthali.
8. Junagadh.
9. Vadal.
10. Majevadi.
11. Navagadh.
12. Ranpur.
13. Mandavad.
14. Talala.

At the close of the year negotiations were completed for setting up one more ginning factory at Sankhdavadar in the Bagdu *mahal*.

Stone quarries.

The aggregate output of the stone quarries in the State, which are situated at Junagadh, Shahpur, Malia, Chorvad, Veraval and Una, was of the value of Rs. 6,400.

Ghee making.

The ghee making industry maintains a large number of the poorer classes of the population.

Lime.

Lime is prepared in fairly large quantities at Junagadh, Malia and Veraval.

Sugar-candy.

A new industry for the manufacture of sugar-candy was started at Veraval about the close of the year under report.

Trade

Reform in customs administration.

The import and export tariffs were overhauled and carefully revised during the year, and the rates in most cases considerably reduced. At the same time a through-booking arrangement for goods imported and exported *viâ* Veraval was made with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. These measures, as it was expected, resulted in giving an impetus to trade which is reflected in the following figures:—

	1905–6	1906–7	Increase.
Exports	Rs. 19,04,071	Rs. 29,81,601	Rs. 10,77,530
Imports	Rs. 32,91,594	Rs. 42,46,688	Rs. 9,55,094

Impetus to trade.

The increase is equivalent to 56 per cent. of the value of exports and to 29 per cent. of that of imports.

Exports.

The value of trade with Bombay alone covered 84 per cent. of the exports and 59 per cent. of the imports. The articles exported to Bombay were chiefly cotton, til seeds, castor seeds, onions, garlic, fuel, horns, chunam, bones, &c.

The merchandise imported from Bombay consisted principally of grain, rice, seeds, sugar, kerosine oil, cutlery, piece-goods, hardware, furniture, &c. *Imports.*

Other important ports with which the State carries on trade outside Kathiawar are Koweit, Bundar Abbas, Karachi, Shehr and Makalla, Bahrain, Muskat, Bussorah, Calicut, Goa, Bhimdi and Dahanu.

In the subjoined statement the fluctuations in the value of the principal articles of export and import are shown for the last two years:—

Exports.

Articles.	1905–6	1906–7	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton.	13,43,367	23,04,930	9,61,563	0
Grain.	2,10,460	1,53,347	0	57,113
Dates.	1,86,858	1,59,335	0	27,523

Imports.

Articles.	1905–6	1906–7	Increase	Decrease.
Rice.	4,85,628	4,67,162		18,466
Grain.	10,76,992	8,76,947		2,00,045
Cloth packages.	5,14,008	6,04,031	90,023	0
Dates.	4,09,462	3,39,231	0	70,231
Dry dates.	23,533	56,938	33,405	0
Betel-nuts.	83,887	1,42,298	58,411	0

Public Works.

A budget allotment of Rs. 4,40,000 for public works for the year 1906–07 was made, but part of the amount remained unexpended as the sanction of Government to the execution of one of the important projects mentioned below has not yet been received. The allotment is held in reserve so that no difficulty as to funds may arise when Government sanction the scheme. *Budget allotment.*

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on public works during the year ended March, 1907, amounted to Rs. 2,13,929 against Rs. 2,40,676 in 1905–06. The outlay on new works was Rs. 1,54,040, on repairs Rs. 39,611, on establishment Rs. 11,710, and on tools and plant Rs. 8,568. The percentage of the cost of establishment on the expenditure on works and repairs was 5, being the same as in the preceding year.

New Projects.

Two important projects were initiated during the year, viz.,–

(1) A water-supply scheme for the town of Junagadh;

(2) A feeder railway line of about 30 miles from Shahpur to Kutiyana.

Water-supply scheme.

On the water-supply scheme Rs. 31,085 were expended at the close of the year, out of an estimated total of Rs. 2,50,000. The scheme is to collect the water of the springs at the foot of the Girnar hill into a tank and to run it down through separate main pipes into the city which lies some 100 to 200 ft. below at a distance of 2½ to 3 miles. One main will supply the reservoirs and filter-beds on the top of the Uperkot, and thence be distributed to the town for drinking and domestic purposes, while the other main will lead direct into the city to give water for gardens, street watering, cattle-troughs and similar other purposes for which filtered water is not necessary.

Feeder railway line.

The alignment of the projected railway line, the construction of which will be commenced as soon as the sanction of Government is received, is shown in blue on the map at page 1. The country which it would traverse is rich and populous with three intermediate centres of trade, and consequently the traffic earning potentialities of the feeder are considered to be more promising than those of the parent line. The branch line will serve a population of 77,502 souls. The estimate of the goods traffic is 4,46,065 ton miles. The capital cost is estimated to be about Rs. 10,00,000.

The Integral Railway.

The Junagadh Integral Railway from Jetalsar to Veraval was constructed at a cost of Rs. 34,40,536 and opened to traffic in 1888–89. In addition to this line the State has a six annas share in the Rajkot–Jetalsar railway line of 46¼ miles.

Earnings.

The gross earnings under this head from 1st. January, 1906, to 31st December, 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,70,853 against Rs. 3,56,733 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,83,730 as compared with Rs. 1,92,489 in the preceding year. The net

earnings were Rs. 1,87,123 against Rs. 1,64,243 in 1905-06, showing a return of 4 per cent. on the capital outlay.

The total net-earnings from the date of opening of the line up to the end of December, 1906, amounted to Rs. 20,20,476 or to 47 per cent. of the total capital outlay.

Irrigation.

There are 20 canals in the State, the total length of which is roughly 46 miles and of their distributaries about 29 miles. Most of the canals have an uncertain flow after February and consequently are not availed of for wet cultivation to the extent it was anticipated when they were constructed. During the year under report a Special Officer was deputed to make a careful survey of the canals and to bring their present condition and capabilities to the notice of the Dewan. The Special Officer's reports have disclosed the unsatisfactory fact that though the canals were supposed to be capable of irrigating 16,473 acres of land, the actual area under cultivation was only 2,035 acres, yielding a poor return of about 2 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 2,73,427. Steps are being taken to remedy as far as practicable the defects, both of construction and management, which have led to this disappointing result. The untrained revenue subordinates who have hitherto managed the canals are being replaced by a better qualified agency, and the Public Works and Agricultural Departments are co-operating to improve the prospects of canal irrigation.

Canal irrigation.

Special survey of the canals.

Post Office.

The State maintains its own Postal Department, with 23 Post Offices, for the posting of letters and parcels at much cheaper rates than those of the Imperial Post Office. During the year under report 2,75,166 letters and 7,892 parcels were received for delivery against 2,66,755 letters and 8,134 parcels last year.

The Mint.

There is a State Mint at Junagadh for coining gold and silver *Koris* and copper *Dokdas*. The silver *Kori* which represents the Mahmudi coin of the Moghals is the current coin of the State. It is about a quarter of a rupee in value, but the exchange fluctuates considerably. The present exchange value of the *Kori* is about annas 3½. No new coins were struck during the year.

Current coins.

General condition of State and people.

The State is getting over the exhausting effects of a long period of famine and pestilence. Famine has entirely ceased but

plague in a more or less virulent form is still a yearly visitant in some parts of the State.

Improvement in the condition of the people.

With the disappearance of famine the material condition of the people has begun to show unmistakable signs of improvement. The incidence of taxation in His Highness' territory being lighter than in most other States in Kathiawar, the toiling masses are contented and generally well-fed. In agricultural operations they are somewhat indolent and unenterprising. The people are not addicted to drink, and the State systematically discourages indulgence in spirituous liquors at the sacrifice of Abkari revenue.

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CHAPTER V.—REVENUE & FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue of the State, exclusive of the revenue of *Barkhali* villages, amounted during the year under report to ~~Rs~~. 25,94,677. The realisation of arrears and old debts amcunted to the large sum of ~~Rs~~ 4,70,073. The total receipts, therefore, rose to ~~Rs~~ 30,64,750. The total expenditure was ~~Rs~~ 25,35,820, the financial result being a surplus of Rs. 5,28,930.

A substantial surplus.

As the preceding year opened with a deficit of Rs. 6,20,000, and the accounts of a total revenue of Rs. 18,80,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 25,00,000 were based on rough estimates only and not on actual collections, no exact comparison can be made between the figures for the years 1905–06 and 1906–07, though it may be stated generally that the year under report shows a considerable advance under almost all the important heads of revenue. As the deficit of 1905-06 was made up by borrowings from His Highness' private treasury the surplus was adjusted in the accounts of the year under review.

The aggregate income from all sources, inclusive of the revenue of alienated villages, is shown below:—

Khalsa territory.....	~~Rs~~	20,43,992
Collection of arrears and debts	„	4,70,073
Net earnings of the railway...	„	1,95,975
Miscellaneous	„	3,54,710
Total	Rs.	30,64,750
Khangi villages	„	1,13,285
Other alienated villages exclusive of the 22 villages allotted to Mangrol	„	10,59,862 *
Total	Rs.	11,73,147
Grand Total.	Rs.	42,37,897

Aggregate income.

In Appendix XXII. are specified in detail the receipts and expenditure during the year 1962 *Samvat.*

Some of the heads of revenue not already noticed elsewhere are briefly discussed below. The figures are for the years ending March, 1907 and 1906.

Salt.

1,45,664 maunds of salt were manufactured during the year and the issues for home consumption were 1,05,453. 31,181 maunds of salt were sold to other States in Kathiawar. The consumption of salt in the State was 10½ lbs per head annually. The receipts amounted to Rs. 38,956 against Rs. 37,748 in the pre-

* Calculated on an average of Rs. 2-8 per acre.

vious year, the increase being Rs. 1,208. The total cost of the manufacture of salt and other transactions was Rs. 21,042, the net profit amounting to Rs. 17,914. The average retail price of salt in the State was Rs. 0-5-3 per maund.

Abkari.

The Abkari receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 9,348 against Rs. 13,450 in 1905-06, the decrease being Rs. 4,102. The State has systematically discouraged the manufacture, sale and consumption of liquor within its boundaries, and consequently the transactions under this head were unimportant. The farming system prevails in the State.

The income from the licenses for the sale of tobacco, *ganja* and other drugs amounted to Rs. 34,483 against Rs. 28,564 in 1905-06, the increase being Rs. 5,919.

Opium.

The stock of opium in hand at the beginning of the year was 63 mds. 13 sers, of the value of Rs. 38,498. 135 mds. 14 sers of opium, of the value of Rs. 68,209, were purchased during the year under report. The sales amounted to Rs. 72,224 during the year against Rs. 72,542 in 1905-06. The net profit was Rs. 21,240 against Rs. 18,633 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,607. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 83 mds., of the value of Rs. 46,510.

Stamps.

The realisations from the sale of stamped papers and adhesive stamps of all kinds amounted to Rs. 58,332 as compared with Rs. 61,489 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to a diminution in the value of the suits filed during the year. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 535 in the sale-proceeds of adhesive stamps.

Printing Press.

The receipts from the Printing Press amounted to Rs. 11,446 against Rs. 9,086 in the preceding year, the increase of Rs. 2,360 being due to a larger outturn of printing work. The net receipts after deducting the cost of printing were Rs. 5,807 against Rs. 3,414 in 1905-06 and show an improvement of Rs. 2,393.

Conclusion. From a financial point of view the year was a prosperous one.

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CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The births of 7,149 males and 6,646 females or in all of 13,795 children were registered during the year under review. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 7,180 males and 6,502 females or a total of 13,682. The birth rate per *mille* of population was 34·8 against 34·6 in the preceding year. In every 100 births there were 52 males and 48 females, or for every 100 males there were 93 females. The total number of deaths reported during the year was 10,616 against 10,235 in the preceding year, the increase being of 381 deaths. The death rate per *mille* of population was 27 against 26 last year. 5,685 of the deaths recorded were of males, and 4,931 of females, in the proportion of 54 and 46 , males and females, respectively in every 100 births.

Analysis of the statistics.

There were 552 deaths from small-pox against 732 in the preceding year. The State enjoyed perfect immunity from cholera during the year.

The number of deaths attributed to fever and other ordinary diseases was 9,221 against 8,013 in 1905–6.

Medical Relief.

The Medical Department consists of one Chief Medical Officer, 3 Assistant Surgeons, who are all graduates of the Grant Medical College, 18 passed Hospital Assistants, and 3 unpassed men. The number of medical institutions maintained by the State during the year was 21 (including one dispensary at Mangrol), comprising one Hospital at Junagadh with 60 beds, one Leper Asylum with accommodation for 60 lepers, and 19 dispensaries. In these institutions 1,20,975 patients were treated during the year under review against 1,20,294 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 681. 1,19,831 of the persons treated were out-patients and 1,144 in-patients, against 1,19,167 and 1,127 in the preceding year. Of the total attendance about 46 per cent. was of men, about 20 per cent. of women, and about 34 per cent. of children. The aggregate average daily attendance was 1,371 against 1,472 in 1905–6. In the Hospital the daily average of in-patients was 44 against 48 last year. Among the dispensaries those at Junagadh and Veraval which treated 25,124 and 14,247 patients respectively were the best attended institutions.

Number of patients treated.

The most common complaints for which patients were treated at the different medical institutions during the year are given below :—

Common complaints.

Diseases.	No. of patients treated.
Skin.	23,854
Eye.	12,272
Malarial Fever.	11,995

It will be seen from the above figures that 10 per cent. of the total number of patients treated suffered from malarial fever.

Cases of poisoning.

417 cases of poisoning were treated during the year. Of these 411 were cured, and the remaining 6 are still under treatment.

Surgical operations.

3,105 surgical operations were performed during the year against 3,986 of the preceding year. Most of the major operations were performed at the Hospital. The most noteworthy of these were ovariotomy, extraction of cataract, removal of stone from the bladder, amputations, removal of tumours, formation of artificial noses, &c.

27 operations were of removal of stone from the bladder, 51 extraction of cataract in the eye, and 8 for rhinoplasty. Out of 211 patients operated on at the Junagadh Hospital, 116 were completely cured, 74 partially relieved, 2 died, 10 absented, and 9 are still under treatment.

Committees of Visitors.

Committees of Visitors were appointed during the year to supervise the dispensaries in the State.

Leper Asylum.

In the Prince Victor Leper Asylum there were 39 lepers at the close of the last year and 82 were admitted during the year under report, the total number being 121. Of these 79 were relieved and discharged and 4 died during the year, leaving 38 in-patients at its close.

Medical stores.

Medical stores of the value of Rs. 12,500 were supplied to the several institutions during the year.

Cost of maintenance.

The total cost of maintaining the medical department was Rs. 54,376. The average cost per patient was Re. 0–7–2.

Plague.

The epidemic prevailed in 12 *mahals* during the year under review. Out of 818 towns and villages in the State, 34 were affected by it.

The number of plague cases is contrasted below with the figures of the preceding year:—

	Seizures.	Deaths.
1905–06	1,972	1,490
1906–07	1,179	833
Decrease.	793	657

The epidemic was, on the whole, milder in form than in the preceding year. The usual measures of evacuation and segregation were resorted to to check the spread of the disease.

Popular opinion in this State has never been in favour of the prophylactic treatment of plague. Some time ago an enthusiastic Medical Officer who was a Bachelor of Medicine and a Bachelor of Science of the University of Durham, attempted to demonstrate the innocuousness of inoculation by performing the operation on himself. Unfortunately he died shortly afterwards of some other disease, but his death was attributed to the after effects of inoculation and popular prejudice against the measure has consequently become somewhat accentuated. The people, however, submit themselves without much opposition to the ordinary preventive measures, and readily evacuate their dwellings when dead rats presage the advent of the epidemic. *Plague inoculation.*

Vaccination.

One Superintendent of Vaccination, two Inspectors and nine Vaccinators were at work during the year under report. 9,484 primary operations and 592 revaccinations were performed during the year against 10,985 and 1,119 respectively in 1905-6. Out of 9,484 primary vaccinations 4,743 were performed on males and 4,741 on females. The number of infants under one year who were vaccinated was 7,048; between one and six years 2,397 were vaccinated; and 39 vaccinations were performed on persons over six years of age.

The percentage of success in primary operations was 94 and the ratio of protection to the total population was 25 per *mille*. *Percentage of successful operations.*

The average cost for each successful case was 10 annas and 5 pies. *Average cost.*

Out of 818 towns and villages in the State 723 were visited by the vaccinators, 95 remaining unvisited. The Inspectors visited 262 villages and inspected 5,030 children. The Superintendent visited 110 villages and inspected 2,689 children. *Villages visited.*

The total cost of maintaining the vaccination establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 6,202. *Cost of maintenance.*

Veterinary.

1,577 cattle were admitted to the Veterinary Hospital for treatment during the year, of which 1,569 were cured or relieved, 6 died and 2 remained in the Hospital for treatment at the close of the year.

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CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION.

The subjoined statement presents a general summary of the total number of educational institutions in the State and of the pupils attending them:—

General Summary.

Class of institutions.	No. in 1905.	No. in 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1905.	No. of pupils in 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public institutions.	126	127	1	„	9,958	9,077	„	881
Aided private institutions.	5	5	„	„	256	446	190	„
Un-aided private institutions.	81	83	2	„	2,132	2,061	„	71
Total...	212	215	3	„	12,346	11,584	190	952

Public institutions.

The institutions maintained by the State consist of one Arts College, one High School, one Madrasa for Muhammadan students, one Path Shala for teaching Sanskrit, three Middle Schools, 105 Primary Schools for boys and 15 Primary Schools for girls. The total number on the rolls of the State institutions shows a decrease of 881 owing chiefly to the appearance of plague during the closing months of the year. The diminution in attendance is expected to be only temporary.

Average attendance.

The average monthly number on the registers was 9,727 as compared with 10,117 and the average daily attendance 7,188 against 7,402 in the preceding year, the ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number being 74.

Percentage of pupils.

Including the attendance returns for private schools the aggregate number of pupils under instruction in institutions of all descriptions was 11,584 at the close of the year. Calculating the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the total population and eliminating 293 out-siders, there were 19 pupils out of every hundred children of educable age receiving education of some kind during the year under review. The percentage of students to the whole population of the State was 3.

Distribution according to creeds.

Of the 9,077 children under instruction in the institutions maintained by the State, 7,953 were boys and 1,124 girls. Of the boys 5,536 were Hindus of all castes, 2,409 Musalmans, and 8 of other creeds. Of the girls, 1,061 were Hindus, 62 Musalmans and 1 Parsi.

Collegiate Education.

Arts College.

The Arts College in Junagadh is affiliated to the University of Bombay up to the M. A. course in Arts and the First

LL. B. in Law. The institution attracts students from all parts of Kathiawar and also from Sindh, Cutch and other places.

The number of students on the rolls of the College is given below:—

1st term 1906.	2nd term 1906.	1st term 1907.
149	147	136

Of the 136 students on the register of the College at the end of the year, 111 were Hindus, 24 Muhammadans and 1 Christian. 41 of these were natives of the State and 95 or nearly 70 per cent. were outsiders.

Free admissions.

The State generously allows 25 per cent. of the students to be free in addition to the Muhammadan students who pay no fees. Poor Muhammadan students also receive food allowances of Rs. 5 per head.

Scholarships.

Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,320 per annum are awarded to deserving students.

Mahabat Fellow.

A University Fellowship which bears the name of His Highness' father, Mahabat Khanji, of the value of Rs. 83 a month, is attached to the institution.

The College acquitted itself very creditably at the last University examinations, the results of which are contrasted below with those of the previous year:—

University examination results.

Examinations.	No. appeared.		Increase.	Decrease.	No. passed		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of success.	
	1905	1906			1905	1906			1905	1906
Previous.....	64	64	„	„	24	39	15	„	37	61
Ex-students.	1	2	1	„	0	1	1	„	0	50
Intermediate.	29	31	2	„	13	23	10	„	44	74
Ex-students.	0	1	1	„	0	1	1	„	0	100
B. A..... ...	15	23	8	„	10	16	6	„	66	69
Ex-students.	4	6	2	„	0	2	2	„	0	33
1st LL. B....	11	9	„	2	4	4	„	„	36	44
M. A.....	2	1	„	1	2	1	„	1	100	100

13 of the passed candidates secured second class honours as compared with 6 second class and 1 first class in the year 1905.

A comparison of these examination results with those of other institutions shows that the Junagadh College takes the fourth place among the Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University.

Changes in the staff.

Two notable changes in the College staff took place during the year. Mr. L. G. Sathe, M. A., was succeeded as Professor of Science by Mr. V. U. Parekh, a First Class M. A., a B. Sc. and a Chancellor's Gold Medallist of the Bombay University. Mr. V. M. Mehta was replaced by Aga Abdus-Samad Shah as Professor of Persian. The new Professor has received his education both in India and in Persia, and is a cousin of His Highness the Aga Khan.

Hostels.

Attached to the College are well-built, commodious hostels which are considered the finest in the Presidency. The hostels can accommodate 75 students, and not only was every room taken up at the close of the year but extra accommodation had to be provided for elsewhere.

Cost of maintaining the College.

The College is maintained entirely by the State at an annual cost of about Rs. 40,000.

High School.

There were 424 students on the rolls of the High School at the close of the year, against 512 in the preceding year, the decrease of 88 being due to plague in the town.

The Matriculation examination result is contrasted below with that of the preceding year:—

Matriculation examination results.

	1905	1906
No. of pupils sent up.....	29	23
No. of pupils passed	13	20
Percentage of success. ...	44	86

Monthly scholarships amounting to Rs. 25 are allotted to this institution.

Out of 24 teachers in the High School, 6 are graduates, 3 under-graduates, 12 matriculates and 3 unpassed men.

The Mahabat Madrasa.

The number on the rolls of this institution, which imparts free education to Muhammadan students, was 407 as compared with 359 in the previous year, the increase being of 48 pupils.

English, Urdu, Gujarati, Persian and Koran reading are taught besides other subjects of instruction in the Madrasa.

Scholarships amounting to Rs. 100 per month are awarded to deserving pupils.

Out of 19 teachers, one is a graduate, one is an undergraduate, two are matriculates, two are trained and thirteen untrained men.

Middle Schools.

In the three Middle Schools 246 pupils were under instruction against 243 in the preceding year. All the schools were inspected during the year and the examination results were reported to be satisfactory. The Schools teach up to the fourth, and, in two cases, to the fifth standard, after which the students join the High School. One of the teachers is a graduate, one is an undergraduate, 9 are matriculates and 2 unpassed men.

Primary Education.

Three new Primary Schools for boys and one for girls were opened during the year, and three Boys' Schools were closed, the net increase being of one institution of this class. All these schools with the exception of the four which have been recently opened were inspected during the year. Out of 6,616 pupils examined, 5,157, or over 78 per cent. passed the Inspector's test. The new vernacular text books sanctioned by the Government of Bombay are being gradually introduced in the Primary Schools. The new Director of Public Instruction, Mr. James Scott, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, has been endeavouring to induce the teachers of the Primary Schools to instruct their pupils, in addition to other subjects, in morality and the elementary principles of ethics.

Trained teachers.

The number of trained teachers employed in the vernacular schools is 117. Of these 42 are seniors, 54 second year scholars and 21 first year scholars. The remaining 253 teachers are untrained.

Girls' Schools.

There were 15 Girls' Schools in the State with 1,124 pupils at the close of the year against 14 with 1,184 pupils in 1905. Out of 749 girls presented for the Inspector's examination, 606 passed the test. In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery. Of the teachers employed in the Girls' Schools, 32 are males and 23 are females, of whom 15 are trained and 40 untrained.

Scholarships.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned in the preceding

paragraphs, the State gives two scholarships of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 per month to Muhammadan students studying at Aligarh; and 32 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 246 per month to students studying at the Medical, Science and other Colleges and institutions in the Presidency.

The total number of scholarships awarded to all classes of students amounts to Rs. 7,276 per annum.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on education for the years 1905 and 1906 is detailed below :—

Details of expenditure	1905.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Collegiate education.	36,829	36,207		622
High School.	14,624	16,082	1,458	·
Madrasa	6,189	7,605	1,416	·
Middle Schools.	6,077	4,406	·	1,671
Primary Schools.	58,676	57,079	·	1,597
Grant to private Schools.	934	940	6	·
Scholarships,	6,421	6,504	83	·
Libraries.	1,676	1,761	85	·
D. P. I.'s Office.	7,098	5,820	·	1,278
Miscellaneous.	3,700	3,550	·	150
Total...	1,42,224	1,39,954	3,048	5,318

Fee receipts. The fee receipts are contrasted below with the figures of the previous year:—

	Rs.
1905—	12,462
1906—	12,362
Decrease	100

Deducting the income of the Educational Department and certain other miscellaneous items from the total expenditure on education, the annual cost to the State per pupil works out to the very liberal figure of about Rs. 10. The expenditure on education per head of population is between 6 and 7 annas per annum as compared with a little over an anna in British India. The percentage of the State revenue spent on public instruction is 5½ against less than 1½ in the Bombay Presidency. It will thus be seen that in the matter of a liberal expenditure on education Junagadh is not behind the most advanced Native States in India.

Cost per pupil.

Physical Education.

There is a flourishing Gymkhana attached to the Junagadh College maintained by the Professors and students. Gymnasia are

attached to the High School and the Madrasa. Out-door games, sports and gymnastics were encouraged in all the larger schools.

Libraries.

The Bahadurkhanji Library at Junagadh is maintained at an annual cost of Rs 1,700. It contains 3,000 volumes in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Gujarati, the value of which is about Rs. 7,500. The reading room is provided with newspapers and magazines which cost Rs. 300 per annum. Books worth Rs. 200 are added every year to the stock. Besides the Bahadurkhanji Library there are three reading rooms in the State which are supported by the Durbar.

Museum.

Attached to the Bahadurkhanji Library is a Museum which contains a collection of antiquities.

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CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Political case between Junagadh and Gondal.

An important political case, which has been dragging on for nearly seventy years and wherein the Gondal State lays claim to fifteen villages in Junagadh territory, culminated during the year under review in the appointment by Government of Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., as Special Commissioner to try the issues in dispute. The case is now within measurable distance of being disposed of. The Special Commissioner has rejected Gondal's claim to four of the villages and the remaining issues were under enquiry when the year closed.

Regular payments of salaries.

The system of paying certain classes of officials quarterly was superseded during the year by regular monthly payments, which have conduced to the contentment and convenience of the lower services.

Conclusion.

Outstanding features of the year's administration.

The facts and statistics embodied in the foregoing Chapters show that during the year under report His Highness the Nawab Saheb was able to carry through a considerable amount of solid and progressive administrative work, the salient features of which are briefly recapitulated in concluding this Report.

Forest Conservancy.

Forest conservancy has been vigorously pushed forward and the area of the Gir increased by 71 square miles or nearly 20 per cent. A Forest Department, which will work the State forests on approved scientific principles, is being organised under the direction of a competent officer of ripe experience.

Department of Agriculture.

A new Department of Agriculture has been organised the labours of which are already bearing fruit. 570 plough bullocks have been added to the agricultural stock as the outcome of the action taken in that direction in addition to the normal increase in agricultural cattle ascribable to a favourable year. Special measures were adopted during the year for improving and extending the means of irrigation by making provision for 149 irrigation wells, besides 31 wells built by the cultivators without State aid.

Irrigation.

The canals in the State were carefully surveyed by an experienced Special Officer and the drawbacks, which have hitherto operated to render them more or less unremunerative, are being gradually rectified.

A fund for promoting agricultural improvements.

A fund for furthering agricultural developments has been organised, which is expected to increase automatically as years roll on and to serve in some measure as an insurance against famine.

Increase in cultivation.

The area of culturable waste has been reduced by 1,01,099 acres by bringing under the plough 55,549 acres and reserving 45,550 acres for afforestation.

The revenues have expanded largely and the year which opened with a deficit of Rs. 6,20,000 closed with a surplus of Rs. 5,28,930. Wasteful expenditure is being retrenched without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the administration and the finances of the State are being placed on a thoroughly sound footing.

Expansion of revenue and retrenchment of wasteful expenditure.

The Revenue Department is in process of re-organisation by the grading of its officers and such improvement in their pay and prospects as is calculated to improve the *morale* and tone of the service.

Grading of Revenue officers.

A vigorous impetus has been given to trade by a reform in the customs administration, simultaneously with through-booking arrangements. These measures, combined with more favourable trade conditions consequent on a good season, raised the total value of exports and imports by Rs. 20,32,624 or nearly 40 per cent.

Reform in the customs administration.

The Public Works policy initiated during the year will, it is expected, shortly increase the State's integral railway mileage by 45 per cent. and provide the capital town with a sufficient supply of filtered water.

Public Works.

The Educational Department, though it has suffered a loss in attendance, showed better results at the University examinations than in any previous year.

Education.

The statistics relating to the Courts of justice are indicative of comparatively greater diligence both on the part of the civil judiciary and the magistracy. The work of the police also shows somewhat better results. There is, however, much room for improvement in these departments.

Administration of justice.

Every important part of the administrative machine was closely scrutinised with a view to test its soundness for the full measure of work expected of it and to ascertain what readjustment was necessary to ensure its efficiency. The defects and drawbacks which have come to light are receiving the careful attention of His Highness.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald C. S. I., and also to Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., for the valuable and sympathetic advice and assistance His Highness has received from them during the year in guiding the administration of the State.

M. A. Baig.

Camp Mangalpur,
28th April, 1907.

DEWAN OF JUNAGADH.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1906–07.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B. A., Bo. C. S.	Dewan.	8th July, 1906.	31st. March, 1907.	
Kalyanrai Jetha Baxi.	Judicial Councillor.	1st April, 1906.	"	
Chhotalal Mathuradas Baxi.	Huzur Secretary.	"	"	
Gopaldas Viharidas Desai.	Huzur Assistant.	"	"	
Shafimian Bawamian.	Revenue Commissioner.	"	"	
James Scott, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Director of Public Instruction.	21st July, 1906.	"	
Framji Rustomji Dasai.	Conservator of Forests.	3rd December, 1906.	"	
Ardesir Jamsedji Kamdin.	Director of Agriculture and Assistant to the Dewan.	1st December, 1906.	"	
Dosabhai Kharsedji Gandhi, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Judge, Sadar Adalat.	1st. April, 1906.	"	
Amarji Anandji.	Private Secretary to His Highness	"	"	
Sheth Kasam Ismal.	Chief Khazanchi and Mint Master.	"	"	
Maniprasad Durgaprasad.	Chief Auditor.	"	"	
Muhammad Latiffkhan.	State Engineer.	"	"	
Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	"	"	
Jamadar Suleman Umar.	Superintendent of Police.	"	"	
Maganlal Sundarji.	Chief Vakil with the Agent to the Governor.	"	"	
Muhammad Amin Fakih, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Assistant Sessions and District Judge.	25th September, 1906.	"	
Manilal Keshavlal, B. A., LL. B.	Judge Rajprakarni Court.	1st. April, 1906.	"	
Tribhovanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B.	Legal Remembrancer.	"	"	
Dwarkadas Bhavanidas.	Chief Account Officer.	"	"	
Azammian Kamumian.	Officer Commanding the Imperial Service Lancers.	"	"	
Kudratul-lah Khan.	Officer Commanding the Body Guard.	"	"	
Vahed Ali Khan Muhammad.	Officer Commanding the Infantry.	"	"	
Nayab Hasham Khan Sujaat Khan.	Officer Commanding the Artillery.	"	"	

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State in the year 1906–1907.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
7	Court Fees Act.	,,	,,	
8	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
9	Encumbered Estates Act.	,,	,,	
10	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
11	Police Act.	,,	,,	
12	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
13	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
14	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
15	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
16	Act for the protection of wild birds and game.	,,	,,	
17	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	Yes.	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1906–07.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Datails of Force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.	127	53	1	8	32	139	0	0	0	5	17	117	47,213	
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	34	9	4	1	4	34	0	66*	0	2	5	27	7,057	*Of these only 14 are serviceable.
Infantry.	264	21	3	3	13	266	0	0	0	5	23	238	35,050	
Imperial S. Troops	100	5	1	2	3	99	0	0	0	4	9	86	61,930	
Total.	525	88	9	14	52	538	0	66	0	16	54	468	1,51,250	

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1906-07.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		~~Rs~~	Rs.								
Police Superintendent.	1	362—8-0	4,350—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Assistant Police Superintendent.											
First Grade.	2	90—0-0	2,197—8—0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Second Do.	3	77—8-0	2,846—4—0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar.											
First Grade.	4	60—0-0	2,460—0—0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	
Second Do.	5	53-12-0	2,741—4—0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	
Third Do.	8	47—8-0	5,130—0—0	0	5	0	1	0	8	0	
Jamadar.											
First Grade.	5	25—0-0	1,505—0—0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	

Second Grade.	6	21—4-0	1.530—0—0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	
Third Do.	9	17—8-0	1,890—0—0	0	3	0	0	0	6	3	
Daffedar.											
First Grade.	10	13-12-0	1.650—0—0	0	2	0	0	0	4	6	
Second Do.	20	11—4-0	2,542—8—0	0	17	0	0	0	11	8	One vacancy.
Nayak.	40	10—0-0	4,650—0—0	0	15	0	0	0	12	27	Do.
Constable.											
First Grade.	100	9—0-0	9,665—0—0	1	23	1	0	0	58	42	
Second Do.	200	8—4-0	16,447—0—0	2	48	0	2	0	89	111	
Third Do.	274	7—8-0	23,177—0—4½	3	132	2	0	0	106	120	48 vacancies.
Swar.											
Jamadar.	1	37—8-0	450—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Duffedar.	2	31—4-0	750—0—0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	
Nayak.	3	27—8-0	1,015—0—0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	
Mounted Swar,	43	25—0-0	12,800—0—0	0	16	0	1	0	10	33	
Camel Swar.	4	18-12-0	900—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Total.	740		98,696—6—4½	7	271	3	4	0	329	361	

Miscellaneous expenditure including the pay of office establishment, contingency, &c.			9,799-11-10½								
Mangrol.											
41 Infantry.	47	0	5,213—1—0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Mounted Swars.											
47											
Grand Total.	787		1,13,709—3—3								

Supplement showing the statistics for March, 1906.

			9,306-15—3	0	39	0	2	0			

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1906-07.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,117	1,146	1,490	1,405	1,302	1,178	713	661	490	490	47·85	47·46	54·76	56·11	
Supplement showing the statistics for March, 1906.															
		88		106		70		9		5		8·49		12·85	

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1905-07.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs. As. Ps.	Present year. Rs. As. Ps.	Past year. Rs. As. Ps.	Present year. Rs. As. Ps.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	29,794-11-9	21,879-10-3	8,806-5-10	10,179-13-10	29·55	46·52	
Supplement showing the statistics for March, 1906.							
		1,378-0-9		412-4-9			

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1906-07.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																	
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the public tranquility, S. 146.	10	42	52	65	48	118	17	3	0	1	0	13	0	17	91	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	30	30	7	30	41	17	2	0	0	5	10	0	17	29	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps, S. 240.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	0	7	7	4	6	9	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	0	3	3	4	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
Causing mis-carriage, S. 312	0	5	5	3	5	7	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	0	21	21	41	15	21	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	6	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	30	884	914	1,042	921	1,742	509	4	5	1	20	479	0	509	1207	0	1	10	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	9	9	4	4	16	8	0	0	0	6	2	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Rape, S. 375.	1	14	15	16	11	11	7	0	5	0	2	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	4	4	2	2	85	5	0	2	0	3	0	0	5	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	
Theft etc. S. 378-445.	40	293	333	765	319	570	324	119	65	65	25	0	50	324	246	0	0	45	35	45	19	55	15	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Robbery, S. 390.	0	10	10	2	6	19	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	5	38	43	42	43	101	17	1	2	5	0	9	0	17	84	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-489.	3	73	76	94	67	164	43	1	34	0	8	0	0	43	106	0	0	0	0	6	12	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Offences relating to special local laws. The cattle trespass act of 1881. S.20-24.	11	165	176	175	176	28	118	7	18	2	21	70	0	118	162	0	0	15	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forgery.	0	8	8	3	4	15	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	30	560	590	129	584	584	54	0	0	0	0	54	0	54	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Total.	130	2,174	2,304	2,408	2,250	3,544	1,151	140	135	74	113	639	50	1,151	2,552	0	1	73	127	86	33	86	32	10	1	14	0	0	54	
								462										462											

Supplement showing the statistics for March, 1906.

Hurt and criminal force.	0	98	98	0	68	196	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Theft.	0	45	45	0	40	86	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	46	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Criminal trespass.	0	15	15	0	12	47	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Miscellaneous.	0	7	7	0	5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total.	0	165	165	0	125	374	22	0	0	0	10	12	0	22	150	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1905-07.

Name of Court.	Nature of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1906-07					Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Deferred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Junagadh State Courts.	2,302	2,174	300	1,259	151	2,105	15	14	4,509	3,844	1,392	1,160	1,151	0	1	140	
Supplement showing the statistics for March 1906.																	
	0	165	0	90	15	260	8	1	0	374	90	60	22	0	0	202	

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1906-07.

Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Junagadh State Courts.	146	1	1	102	79	43	25	95	38	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	
Huzur Adalat.	47	16	9	26	15	9	9	24	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	16	3	
	193	17	10	128	94	52	34	119	47	3	3	0	0	1	1	17	4	

Appendix X.

Civil-work. Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1906–07.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs. Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Above Rs. 5000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Rs. Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Junagadh State Courts.	499	1,378	4,456	4,962	4,955	6,340	3,577	5,132	1,378	1,208	6,50,446	29	4,801	132	3,148	859	700	86	8	1,105	1,253	341	2,433	5,32,779	4·12	
Supplement showing the statistics for March, 1906.																										
	.	.	.	402	.	402	.	414	.	.	50,390	.	402	.	.	200	175	27	.	83	233	11	87	54,350	.	

Appendix XI.

Civil work. Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1906-07.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 Months.	Below 12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	
Junagadh.	951	3,026	Rs 38,500	4,993	6,638	Rs 11,72,793	5,944	9,664	Rs 12,11,293	2,918	5,764	Rs 6,23,021	3,026	3,900	Rs 5,88,272	2,936	602	362	

Supplement showing the statistics for March, 1906.

					485	Rs .25,480		485	Rs. 25,480		534	Rs. 29,850							

Appendix XII.

Civil work. Number and results of Appeals in civil suits during the year 1906–07.

Tribunal.	Opening balance,		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Junagadh.	89	81	265	282	354	363	273	250	81	113	Rs. 63,447	Rs. 61,573	65	134	115	53	58	52	24	3	11	8	0–4–20	0–6–7	
Huzur Adalat.	121	31	114	96	235	127	204	104	31	23	Rs. 84,392	Rs. 77,194	93	59	62	24	39	19	1	2	9	0	0	0	
	210	112	379	378	589	490	477	354	112	136	Rs. 1,47,839	Rs. 1,38,767	158	193	177	77	97	71	25	5	20	8	0	0	

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1906-07.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners. Rs. As. Ps.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	9	123	587	822	710	160	115	123	16,695—0—0*	6 days.	*This includes the cost of Jail-guard.
Mangrol.	1	7	33	84	40	5·7	6·2	9	1,317–15—8	8·8 days.	
	10	130	620	906	750	165·7	121.2	132	18,012–15—8		

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Junagadh.	522	506	205	187	303	309	1	3	0	0	13	7	475	553	Rs. 3,64,141-14-6¾	Rs. 4,23,987-15-4½	10	12	104	45

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1906-07.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		~~Rs~~	As.	Ps.	~~Rs~~	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	205	1,63,788	15	6	3,454	3	3	187	2,32,663	9	4½	6,042	1	7	
Sale deeds.	303	1,85,824	7	0	9,590	13	3	309	1,71,819	1	0	9,837	3	2	
Wills.	1	600	0	0	300	0	0	3	2,580	5	0	129	0	3	
Money bonds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	13	13,928	8	0	159	0	6	7	16,925	0	0	169	4	0	
Total	522	3,64,141	14	6	13,504	1	0	506	4,23,987	15	4½	16,177	9	0	

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Junagadh State during the year 1906–1907.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April. Rs	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March. Rs	Remarks.
		Past.	Present. Rs		Past.	Present. Rs		
Junagadh	2,786	.	17,728	.	.	19,868	646	No separate Municipal cash balance is kept in the districts.
Keshod.	.	.	917	.	.	187	.	
Malia.	.	.	606	.	.	327	.	
Ajab.	.	.	110	.	.	60	.	
Chorvad.	.	.	817	.	.	301	.	
Una.	.	.	943	.	.	775	.	
Delvada.	.	.	219	.	.	116	.	
Visavadar.	.	.	223	.	.	89	.	
Kutiyana	.	.	2,630	.	.	1,539	.	
Vadal.	.	.	291	.	.	125	.	
Sutrapada.	.	.	798	.	.	242	.	
Pransali.	.	.	29	.	.	7	.	
Patan.	.	.	1,579	.	.	751	.	
Vanthali.	.	.	1,574	.	.	1,104	.	
Veraval.	.	.	5,147	.	.	3,246	.	
Bagdu.	.	.	136	.	.	68	.	
Balagam.	.	.	389	.	.	230	.	
Shil.	.	.	246	.	.	121	.	
Bhesan.	.	.	310	.	.	9	.	

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1906-07.

	April 1906.		May 1906.		June 1906.		July 1906.		August 1806.		September. 1906.		October 1906.		November. 1906.		December. 1906.		January 1907.		February 1907.		March 1907.		Total.		Total. Past Year.		Average of past 5 Year.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Junagadh.	0	0	0	0	7	89	25	65	13	41	2	22	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	50	32	16	61	22	22
Veraval.	0	0	0	0	2	37	11	68	7	34	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	68	7	17	12	18
Una.	0	0	0	0	4	27	7	13	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	43	14	0	21	88
Kutiyana.	0	0	0	55	3	41	4	78	8	97	0	76	2	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	74	7	36	13	8
Vanthali.	0	0	0	0	6	86	18	18	9	51	0	69	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	44	13	96	17	98
Patan.	0	0	0	0	3	13	15	4	10	4	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	28	90	11	55	19	77
Malia.	0	0	0	0	5	40	14	42	11	45	0	44	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	32	11	12	82	22	14
Keshod.	0	0	0	0	4	57	12	14	6	86	1	10	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	25	24	15	86	18	67
Visavadar.	0	0	0	0	5	57	10	7	6	14	0	83	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	88	16	50	21	64
Chorvad.	0	0	0	0	2	77	17	96	10	39	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	32	30	9	30	15	63

Navagadh.	0	0	0	0	6	78	7	59	10	18	0	34	2	43	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	34	11	71	15	53
Bherai.	0	0	0	0	5	10	5	67	4	55	1	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	14	12	3	15	12
Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	10	30	9	70	10	69	0	0	2	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	67	18	34	15	88
Sasun.	0	0	0	0	7	56	21	69	16	58	1	18	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	7	0	0	47	56	20	94	28	78
Shil.	0	0	0	0	6	35	9	17	5	88	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	81	11	42	13	60
Bagdoo.	0	0	0	0	2	48	14	81	6	59	0	54	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	75	14	9	19	55
Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	3	21	15	62	15	11	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	32	12	48	19	38
Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	2	70	15	56	12	41	1	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	32	70	11	10	16	8

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Article.	During March (Past year). Price per Khandi Rs. A P.	During March (Present year). Price per Khandi Rs. A. P.
Cotton	175-0-0	120-0-0
Bajro	33-5-4	25-0-0
Juwar	26-3-8	18-0-0
Wheat	40-0-0	35-0-0
Gram	40-0-0	30-0-0
Urad	37-3-4	22-0-0
Tur-pulse	59-4-2	49-0-0
Rice	47-1-0	56-0-0
Mug	44-7-1	23-0-0

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1906-07.

Description of works.	State Funds.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Building works.	1,08,662-13-3	18,918—0—8	1,27,580-13-11
Road works.	6,500-0-0	13,131-11—6	19,631-11—6
Water works.	45,342-0-1	1,571—7—7	46,913—7—8
Irrigation works.		22-14—0	22-14—0
Miscellaneous.	13,813-4-8	5,967—9-10	19,780-14—6
Total.	1,74,318-2-0	39,611-11—7	2,13,929-13—7

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1906-07.

District.	Year	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Junagadh.	1906	65,053	33,547	5,609	26,295	1,432	1,668	638	4,060	86,416	28,075	86	5,881	5,663	

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1906–1907.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tadi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	
Junagadh.	13	Rs 9,347–12–0	28	Rs 21,240–9–1	76	Rs 8,359–0–0	0	0	117	Rs 38,947–5–1	

Appendix

Statement showing receipts and expenditure

Nature of receipts.	Amount in *Koris*.	
Land Revenue	63,83,864	
Customs	9,67,820	
Forests.	4,65,695	
Stamp and Registration.	3,33,684	*
Law and Justice.	75,400	*
Police.	1,58,440	
Education.	46,855	*
Abkari.	3,06,505	*
Printing Press.	29,072	*
Post.	8,910	
Zortalbi, Sudhara Varad and other levies.	10,74,872	
Interest and Exchange.	1,63,632	
Railway.	7,83,902	†
Miscellaneous.	1,80,335	
Previous Tehsil recoveries.	18,80,290	
Total	1,28,59,276	
Suspensions.	6,00,276	
Net balance.	1,22,59,000	
	=Rs 30,64,750	

N. B. According to the practice of past years one Junagadh *Kori* is taken to be the equivalent of 4 annas. Its present exchange value is slightly less.

* The figures given in the body of the report

† Do.....Do.....

XXII.

during St. year 1962.

Nature of expenditure.	Budget estimates *Koris.*	Actual expenditure *Koris.*	
Huzur and cognate Departments.	28,40,000	29,19,365	
Riyasat	6,45,000	7,62,982	
Amirs.	75,000	77,398	
General Administration.	6,40,908	7,03,375	
Land Revenue	7,63,754	7,64,607	
Customs.	59,707	44,551	
Forests.	69,058	68,644	
Law and Justice.	2,73,155	2,74,553	*
Jail.	75,367	57,400	*
Police.	6,60,208	6,19,282	*
Education.	5,60,499	5,17,372	*
Medical.	2,73,959	2,43,350	*
Public Works.	11,60,379	6,86,595	*
Abkari.	41,800	48,481	*
Printing Press.	18,226	16,191	*
Post.	15,744	13,856	
Peshkashi and Contributions.	4,14,677	3,76,776	
Military.	6,70,754	6,76,682	*
Assignments and Charity in cash and kind.	7,18,565	7,13,033	
Miscellaneous.	4,86,924	5,58,787	
Total.	1,04,63,684	1,01,43,280	
		=Rs 25,35,820	

are up to the end of March, 1907.

Do.....Do. December, 1906.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1906-07.

Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Rs As. Ps.		
Junagadh Hospital	25,124	852	592	191	27	42	26,605-12-0	308·80	
„ New Dispensary.	8,428	0	0	0	0	0	1,966—9-2	89·77	
„ Leper Asylum.	0	121	58	21	4	38	4,196—9-8	42·45	
„ Jail Dispensary.	986	139	136	0	0	3	922—8-0	39·66	
Veraval „	14,247	18	15	0	0	3	1,994-10-0	145·30	
Una „	7,883	0	0	0	0	0	984—9-0	116·99	
Kutiyana „	8,078	7	7	0	0	0	1,654-10-0	76·12	
Vanthali „	5,236	0	0	0	0	0	1,257-10-0	56·04	
Patan „	6,894	1	0	0	1	0	1,147—6-0	81·30	
Malia „	3,757	0	0	0	0	0	883—2-0	43·72	

Keshod	Dispensary.	3,519	1	1	0	0	0	970—6–0	36·66
Visavadar	,,	3,379	0	0	0	0	0	883—2–9	28·14
Chorvad	,,	2,576	0	0	0	0	0	1,000—9–0	20·66
Navagadh	,,	2,557	1	1	0	0	0	1,166–13–0	43·94
Bherai	,,	2,425	1	1	0	0	0	1,063–14–0	18·70
Bhesan	,,	2,173	0	0	0	0	0	766—8–4	22·10
Sàsan	,,	2,703	1	1	0	0	0	894—8–0	21·01
Shil	,,	2,306	2	2	0	0	0	730–10–0	30·80
Bagdoo	,,	2,360	0	0	0	0	0	736—0–0	16·17
Sutrapada	,,	3,058	0	0	0	0	0	891–15–3	31·75
Mangrol	,,	12,142	0	0	0	0	0	3,658–11–3	101·22
Total...		1,19,831	1,144	814	212	32	86	54,376–7–5	1,371·30

Supplement showing the statistics for March, 1906.

9,708	179	74	11	6	88	4,531–6	66·7	

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1906-07.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Junagadh.	3,95,428	13,682	13,795	113	0	10,235	10,616	381	0	34·60	34·8	25·8	26·8	

Supplement showing the statistics for March, 1906.

			1,434				974				3·63		2·8	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1906-07.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.		
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Second-ary.	Primary.
125	126	1 High School. 4 Middle Schools (including the English branch of the Mahabat Madrasa.) 1 Sanskrit Path Shala. 105 Primary Schools for boys. 15 Girls' Schools. 126	9,808	8,985	7,318	6,018	16,082—5—3	8,498-14-2	60,594-12-2

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1907-08.

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING PRESS.
1908.

To

HIS HIGHNESS SIR RASUL KHANJI,

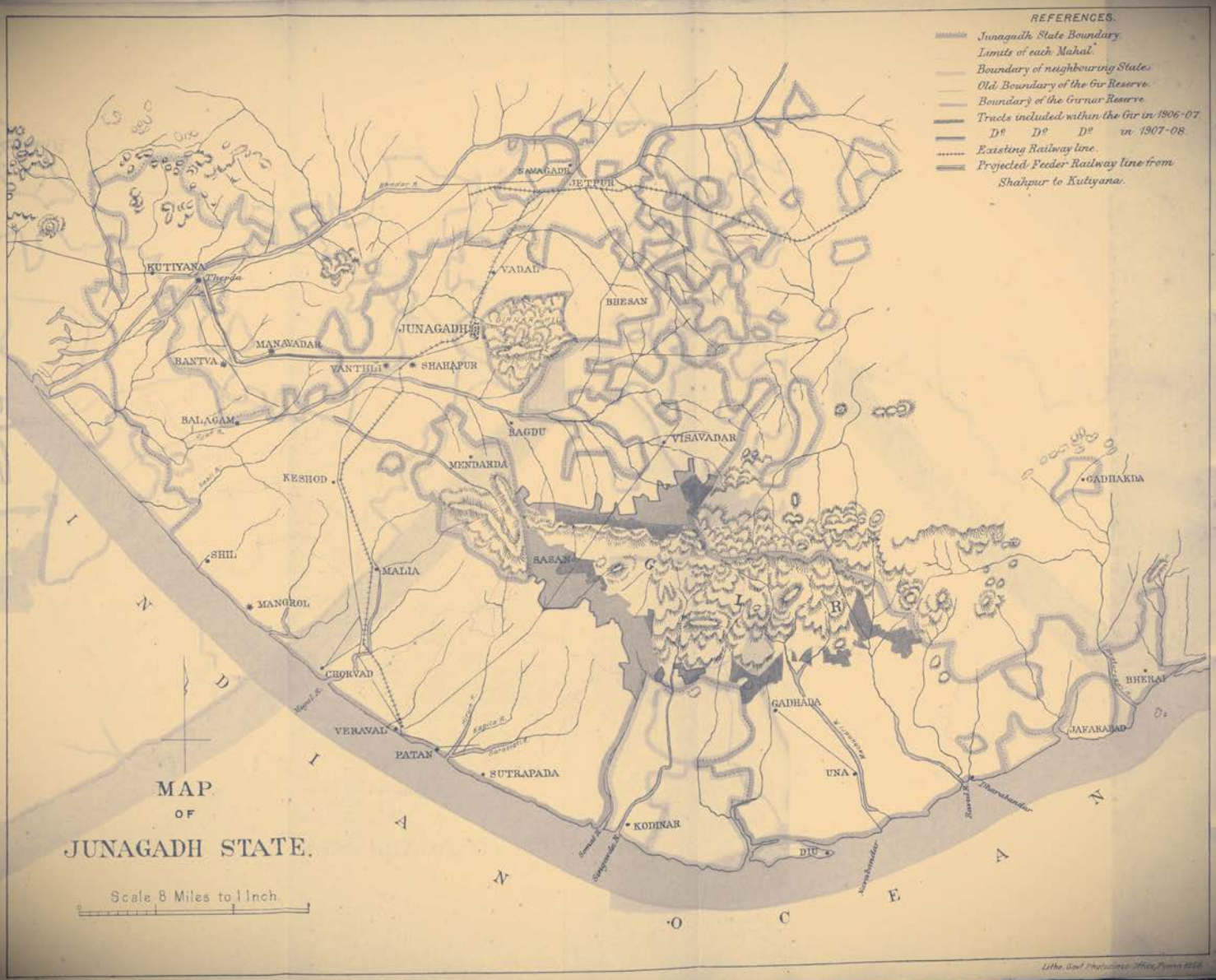
K. C. S. I.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ended 31st March, 1908.

Junagadh,
27th May, 1908.

Your Highness' most obedient servant,
M. A. Baig,
Dewan.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VANTHLI
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BALAGAM
BAGDU
VISAVADAR
MENDARDA
KESHOD
GADHAKDA
SHIL
MALIA
SASAN
MANGROL
CHORVAD
VERAVAL
PATAN
SUTRAPADA
GADHADA
UNA
BHERAI
JAFARABAD
KODINAR
DIU
Dharabandar
Narabandar
Sangavada R.
Somat R.
Kapila R.
Sarasvati R.
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Sasai R.
Ravad R.
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INDIAN OCEAN
Drawn by Ekrand J.
Litho. Govt. Photozinco Office, Poona 1908.

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CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Introduction.

Physical aspect.

The State of Junagadh, of which a map is attached, lies between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude and 70° and 72° east longitude in the Kathiawar peninsula. The waters of the Arabian Sea wash its south-western boundary. On this sea-board, which extends over 83 miles, are seven ports and nine roadsteads. Of these the most central and important sea-port is Veraval, close to which lies the ancient town of Patan-Somanath with its ruined temple of Shiva, the fabulous wealth of which had attracted the first Muhammadan invader of India. The coast is fringed with verdant belts of alluvial low-lying land, which, during the monsoon months, is covered with the silt-charged floods of twelve rivers and streams. In the interior the physical characteristics of the country are tree-clad ranges of hills, stretches of luxuriant forest and woodland, and extensive undulating plains. Mount Girnar, at the foot of which the town of Junagadh nestles, rises to a height of 3,660 feet. From the south-east of Girnar stretches in an almost unbroken sweep towards the sea the Gir Forest, the only remaining habitat of the lion in Asia, and the Gir range of hills runs nearly parallel to the coast at a distance of about twenty miles from it.

Area.

The area of the State is about 3,283 square miles.

Population.

The population according to the census of 1901 is 3,95,428 souls, of whom 2,01,724 are males and 1,93,704 females. Out of the total population, 3,01,773 or about 76 per cent. are Hindus and 85,684 or about 22 per cent. Muhammadans. The balance is made up of 7,842 Jains, 55 Parsis, 48 Christians, 14 Jews and 12 Animists. Among the Christians there are seven Europeans.

Revenue and expenditure.

The gross revenue, based on the average of the last five years, is Rs. 24,83,126,* exclusive of alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 12,35,479, and the gross expenditure Rs. 25,73,446.

Tributes paid and received.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar. On the other hand, Junagadh, which in pre-British times was the seat of government of the Imperial representative in the province and consequently occupies the premier position among the Native States of Kathiawar, receives tribute from 134 States,

* The earnings of the railway included in this figure are net and not gross.

including most of the first, second, third and fourth class Chiefships. This tribute, which is styled *zortalbi*, amounts to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item, Rs. 22,858, is paid by Bhavnagar. Under existing treaty engagements, the tribute is recovered and paid to the State by the British authorities, who charge twenty-five per cent. on account of the expenses of collection.

Principal articles of production and

The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, *bajri*, *juwar*, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, cereals, timber, myrabolams, stone, castor-seeds, cocoa-nuts, fish and tobacco.

of manufacture.

The chief articles of manufacture are ghee, molasses, copper and brass ware, dyed cloth, lacquered work, gold and silver embroidery, blankets, coarse cotton cloth, pottery, hardware and leather.

The Ruler and his family.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

His Highness Sir Rasul Khanji Mahabat Khanji, K. C. S. I., the present Ruler of the State, is a Muhammadan of Afghan origin, whose dynastic record extends back to the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan. The founder of the family was Bahadur Khan Babi, a Pathan of the Yusufzai clan, whose grandson Zafar Khan was reputed to be the most distinguished soldier-statesman of his age under the Viceroy of Gujarat. Zafar Khan's grandson, Muhammad Bahadur Khan, established himself as the first Babi Ruler of Sorath, and His Highness Sir Rasul Khanji is the eighth Nawab of Junagadh and sixth in descent from Bahadur Khan. His Highness is the head of the Babi houses in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

His Highness' dynastic record.

His Highness' salute raised.

His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns on the last birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. On that day the Nawab Saheb entertained the Political Agent at a garden party and a banquet.

The Nawab Sahab's health.

His Highness enjoyed excellent health during the year and was able to attend unceasingly to the affairs of the State.

His Highness' tour.

In March and April, 1907, His Highness made a tour through the Junagadh, Vanthli, Keshod and Veraval *mahals*, and returned to his capital on the 20th May, 1907. In the course of his tour the Nawab Saheb looked personally into the grievances of his subjects. On the 25th of November His Highness went to Manavadar to be present at the installation ceremony of Fatehdin Khan, a scion of the Babi family. On the 11th March, 1908, the Nawab Saheb proceeded to Veraval to lay the foundation-stone of the Sir Rasul Khan Spinning and Weaving Mills.

His Highness is 50 years of age and has two sons. The heir-apparent, Shahzada Sherzaman Khanji, is 27 years of age and has received his education in the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot. He has been trained in the work of administration under the late Major H. G. Carnegy. He is the head of the Military and Police departments and is very popular with all ranks. The Vali-Ahd has two wives, the senior of whom is a sister of His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur. His junior wife is a daughter of Sarbuland Khan, the present Babi head of the Bantwa family. *The heir-apparent.*

In July the heir-apparent was deputed by His Highness to represent him on the occasion of the departure of Lord Lamington from Bombay.

His Highness has only one wife, a daughter of Muhammad Khan Farid Khan, an Amir of the State. She is the mother of the younger son, Mahabat Khanji, who is eight years of age. *His Highness' younger son.*

Distinguished Visitors.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor, visited Junagadh thrice during the year under report. On the 27th of November he proceeded, accompanied by the Dewan, to Kutiana, and on the way made a careful inquiry in connection with the projected feeder railway line from Shahpur. He also examined the bed of the Bhadar river with a view to form an idea of the expense of constructing a railway bridge over it. *Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald.*

The Political Agent, Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., visited Veraval in May and Junagadh in June 1907. His successor, Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., visited Junagadh twice in June 1907. The present Political Agent, Major J. K. Condon, encamped at Junagadh in the beginning of February last and at Keshod and Ajak in the latter part of that month. *Mr. F. W. Allison.* *Mr. R. G. Gordon.* *Major J. K. Condon.*

Among other distinguished visitors during the year were His Highness the Jam of Jamnagar, who encamped at Veraval and in the Gir Forest for nearly three weeks; Mr. E. A. Doran, C. I. E., Post Master General, Bombay; Dr. John Pollen, C. I. E; His Highness the Raja of Rutlam; and the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot. *H. H. the Jam of Jamnagar.* *Mr. E. A. Doran.* *Dr. John Pollen.* *H. H. the Raja of Rutlam.* *The Thakor Saheb of Rajkot.*

Personnel of the Administration.

Appendix I shows the *personnel* of the Administration during the year. In December last Mr. Dosabhai Kharshedji Gandhi died after a faithful service of over twelve years, and was succeeded

as Judge of the Sadar Adalat by Mr. Bapubhai Jadavrai Majmudar, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Ardesher Jamshedji Kamdin, Director of Agriculture, was appointed Manager of the Mangrol Taluka in September, and during his deputation, Mr. F. R. Dasai, Conservator of Forests, was placed in charge of the Agricultural Department. Mr. Maganlal Sundarji, on his appointment as Karbhari of Manavadar, was succeeded by Mr. Maneklal Dharanji Nanavati, B. A., LL. B., as Chief Vakil with the Agent to the Governor.

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CHAPTER II—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

For revenue purposes the State is divided into 21 *mahals*, each under the administration of a Tehsildar, who, in his executive functions, corresponds to a Mamlatdar in British territory, but is not invested with any magisterial powers except in one or two special cases. The Tehsildars are under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, who is directly subordinate to the Dewan.

Survey.

During the year under report a detailed survey was made of seven villages comprising an area of 22,193 acres. In all 19,14,648 acres of land have been surveyed up to the close of the year. The Girnar hills and 63 *khalsa* villages, including eight newly populated villages in the Gir, yet remained to be surveyed. Of the 63 unsurveyed villages, 14 are situated in the Visavadar, 17 in the Gir, and 18 in the Kutiana *mahal*. Measures are under contemplation for a scientific classification of lands, which has not yet been attempted in the State.

Land tenures.

The State lands are held on four different tenures, viz., (1) *Bhagbatai*, where a crop-share in the produce in kind is levied; (2) *Bhogvero*, where a cash assessment is added to the share in kind; (3) *Vighoti* or cash assessment fixed per *bigha*; (4) *Udhad*, where a fixed sum is levied per *santi* of 20 acres of land. Two and a half *bighas* are equal to one acre, and the assessment per acre works out to about Rs. 2-4 on dry-crop land and Rs. 5–8 on irrigated land on an average. A number of small cesses and imposts are super-added to the above land tax. The dominant feature of this complicated revenue system is the crop-share, which varies according to the nature and quality of the crops raised.

Settlements.

Revenue settlement.

The crop-share assessment was displaced during the year by a cash settlement in the Chitrasar village in the Una *mahal* comprising 825 acres.

Escheats and reversions.

The reversions of alienated lands to the State during the year amounted to 93 acres, yielding an estimated annual revenue of Rs. 234.

Boundary settlement.

No boundary settlement was effected during the year. 227 boundary marks were repaired or replaced after inspection by the Survey Department as compared with 183 in the preceding year. Nearly half these marks (101) were on the boundary line between Junagadh and Bhavnagar, while the rest of the marks repaired were on the boundaries between the villages of this State and those of Mendarda (34), Jetpur (23), Bantwa (16), Bilkha (15),

Manavadar (10), Thana Devli (9), Porbandar (6), Jamnagar (6), Gondal (4), Amrapur (2) and Bildi (1).

Wards' estates.

In the beginning of the year 26 estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 54,069 were under the management of the Vali Daftar or Court of Wards. Three new estates with a total income of about Rs. 593 came under management during the year, while four estates with a total income of Rs. 1,832 were released from management. At the end of the year, therefore, there were 25 estates under management with a revenue amounting to Rs. 52,830.

Encumbered estates.

In the beginning of the year under report there were 64 estates under the management of the Encumbered Estates Department. The total revenue of these estates amounted to Rs. 25,121 as compared with Rs 24,534 in the preceding year. During the year 25 new estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 8,770 came under management, while no estate was released. At the close of the year, therefore, there were 89 estates under management with a total revenue of Rs. 33,891. Schemes for the liquidation of the debts of 23 of these estates have been framed. The liabilities of these estates, which amounted in the beginning of the year to Rs. 64,383, were reduced at its close to Rs. 60,721, the total amount of debt paid off during the year being Rs. 3,662.

Collection of land revenue.

The actual collections of land revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 15,47,563 as compared with Rs. 15,56,474 in the previous year.

Suspensions and remissions.

Suspensions and remissions of revenue were granted to the extent of Rs. 89,548 and Rs. 24,553 respectively.

Arrears.

The aggregate total of arrears up to the end of August, 1907, was Rs. 13,11,994 as compared with Rs. 15,05,923* in the preceding year, the decrease being Rs. 1,93,929. These figures are exclusive of the outstandings anterior to the year 1879 (St. 1935), the bulk of which is unrealisable.

The Special Committee, which was appointed last year to sift the outstandings in the State dating from 1852, submitted at the end of the year a report of its work in 10 *mahals*, wherein its inquiries were completed. The recommendations of the Committee were under consideration when the year closed.

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* The figure given in the last Annual Administration Report was Rs. 12,24,560, but to this must be added Rs. 2,81,363, being the amount of certain arrears of revenue due from Barkhaladars.

Conference of Revenue and Agricultural officers.

A new feature of the year's work was a Conference of the Revenue and Agricultural officers held in July under the presidency of the Dewan with a view to ascertain the effect of the measures adopted last year for stimulating the cultivation of waste areas and increasing the number of agricultural cattle and irrigation wells, and at the same time to discuss various subjects having a direct bearing on the working of the Departments concerned. The Conference, which will be repeated in future years, proved useful in infusing a spirit of healthy emulation among the officials of the two most important productive Departments of the State.

Extension of cultivation.

The total area of culturable lands in the *khalsa* villages of the State is approximately 7,01,345 acres, out of which 5,88,818 acres were under cultivation in the beginning of the year under report. 36,636 acres were brought under cultivation during the year. The area that passed out of cultivation was about 801 acres. The net increase in the area under the plough was, therefore, 35,835 acres.

Tagavi advances.

Provision has been made for the advance of Rs. 10,702 to cultivators for the building and repairing of 134 irrigation wells.

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CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

New Acts and Regulations.

The laws in force in the State are specified in Appendix II. Among the legislative measures carried through during the year was a law relating to forests. This Forest Act was a natural sequel to the measures lately taken for the conservation of the forests in the State. A Legal Practitioners' Act was introduced during the year for regulating the grant of *sanads* to Vakils. Rules were framed for the better regulation of the sale of *ganja* in the State. The regulations for the preservation of game were amended with a view to remove the restriction hitherto imposed upon the shooting of pigs and certain other wild animals, which cause damage to the crops.

Military.

Numerical strength.

The sanctioned strength of the military force during the year was 1,131 against 1,132 in the previous year. The following table shows the numerical strength of each arm :—

Arm of Service.	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Artillery.	0	34	34
Cavalry.	102	148	250
Infantry.	278	0	278
Sibandi.	0	569	569
Total.	380	751	1,131

The strength of the *sibandi* was reduced during the year by 11 and of the infantry increased by 10.

Composition of the force.

The composition of the force is given below:—

Artillery.	Men.
10 guns (Junagadh)	28
3 guns (Mangrol)	6
13	34

Cavalry.	Men
Imperial Service Lancers	102
His Highness' Body Guard	63
Lal Risala.	85
Infantry.	
Khas Party	209
Jail Guard	44
Band	25
Total	562

Cost of maintenance.

The cost of maintaining the above force during the year as compared with that of the previous year, inclusive of the cost of arms, ammunition, remounts, etc., was as under:—

	1906–07.	1907–08.
Artillery	Rs. 7,057.	Rs. 7,569
Cavalry	,, 1,09,143.	,, 1,00,205
Infantry	,, 35,050.	,, 30,138
Sibandi	,, 53,233.	,, 45,887
	Rs. 2,04,483	Rs. 1,83,799

The decrease of Rs. 20,684 was mainly due to the difference in the cost of dress supplied during the two years.

Average cost per man.

The cost per man in the artillery was Rs. 222 against Rs. 207, in the cavalry Rs. 400 against Rs. 436, in the infantry Rs. 99 against Rs. 115, in the *sibandi* Rs. 80 against Rs. 91 and in the band Rs. 196 against Rs. 280, the average cost per head for the whole force being Rs. 162 against Rs. 180 in the preceding year.

Nationalities composing the force.

In the whole force there are 951 Muhammadans, 126 Hindus and 13 Christians. The Muhammadans consist of 244 Arabs, 145 Pathans and 562 other Musalmans; and the Hindus principally of Rajputs, Purabias, Kolis and Ahirs. There were 41 vacancies at the close of the year.

Arms.

The Lancers are armed with magazine Lee-Enfield carbines and lances, the Body Guard with carbines, swords and lances, the Lal Risala with carbines and swords, the regular infantry with muzzle loaders and the untrained *sibandi* with matchlocks.

Remounts.

There were 196 horses and 54 ponies in the cavalry against 190 and 44 in the preceding year, there being an increase of 6 horses and 10 transport ponies.

Training.

Two men from the Imperial Service Lancers were sent to

Gwalior and one to Kandaghat to learn signalling, two were sent to the Meerut Musketry Class and two to Poona, one to be trained in gymnastics and the other as a farrier.

Efficiency of the corps.

The Imperial Service Lancers acquitted themselves creditably at the manœuvres held at Sihor in January and carried off prizes for proficiency in marksmanship, sword and lance exercise and the Victoria Cross Race. Col. F. H. R. Drummond, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, referred to the efficiency of the corps in the following words:—

> " It gives me great pleasure to inform Your Highness
> " that I have found your squadron of Imperial Service Lan-
> " cers—which I have just had the pleasure of inspecting—in
> " a very creditable state of efficiency .....I was particularly
> " glad to note that the squadron is complete in transport, which
> " renders it fit to take the field."

Captain F. Adams, Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Lancers, wrote:—

> "I am glad to be able to tell you that your Lancers did
> "very well and considering the strength of the squadron, took
> "quite their share of the prizes. They have improved all
> "round very much indeed since last year. Their conduct
> "and behaviour in camp left nothing to be desired".

Captain Buist, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry, who inspected the Lancers on the 9th October, 1907, expressed himself satisfied with "the improvement made by them in musketry practice since his last inspection" and reported the "progress" of the troops to be "very satisfactory." The Inspector of Signalling reported that "the signallers were improving slightly and slowly".

Inspection.

The Lancers were inspected six times during the year by the Inspecting Officer, Captain F. Adams.

Duties.

The duties devolving on the force are generally to mount guard at the palace, the treasuries, the jails and the gates of the principal towns in the State ; to furnish escorts to His Highness, the heir-apparent and a few high officials ; to carry errands; and to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of order.

Conclusion.

It will be seen from the foregoing account that the efficiency of the force under the control and direction of Shahzada Sherzaman Khanji continues to show steady improvement.

Police.

Strength and composition.

The total sanctioned strength of the Police force, exclusive of the village Police, during the year was 790 against 787 in the preceding year, there being an increase of 3 in the Police force in Mangrol. The details as to the composition of the force are given below:—

Mounted Police armed...	59
Foot Police armed	731
Do. unarmed	0

Distribution.

The Police force was distributed as shown below:—

1.	Engaged in the prevention and detection of crime.	460
2.	Jail, Treasury and other guards.	170
3.	Employed in Courts and on other duties.	134
4.	Reserve.	26
	Total.	790

Ratio to population and area.

The ratio of the Police to the population was 1 to 502 and to area 1 to 4 square miles.

Cost.

The above force was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,15,788 as compared with Rs. 1,13,709 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 2,079 being due to certain promotions given during the year, the filling up of some vacancies of constables and an increase of 3 in the strength of the Police force at Mangrol.

Arms.

The mounted Police are armed with carbines, swords and spears, and the foot Police with muzzle-loading rifles and bayonets.

Nationalities.

The Police officers and men are classified below according to nationality:—

Muhammadans...	519	or	70·1 p. c.
Hindus	219	or	29·6 "
Christians...	2	or	·3 "
Vacancies...	50		
Total	790		

Literates and illiterates.

Of these 337 or over 45 per cent. were able to read and write.

Punishments and rewards.

44 men in the force were dismissed during the year, and 4 were punished by courts of law for committing offences under the Indian Penal Code. 47 officers and men were promoted or obtained pecuniary rewards for good service. There were 61 resignations, 31 desertions and 121 enlistments during the year.

Cognisable crime.

The total number of cognisable offences reported during the year was 987 against 1,146 in the previous year. Excluding false

cases,the number of offences, inclusive of the balance of the previous year, dealt with during the year under report by the Police was 1,027. Of these 553 cases were brought to trial, and 357 or 64 per cent. resulted in conviction against 48 per cent. last year. In connection with these offences 1,105 persons in all were arrested by the police, of whom 874 were placed before the courts and 487 or 44 per cent. of the total number of arrested persons prosecuted to conviction. In the previous year 1,405 arrests were made by the Police, 1,178 arrested persons were taken to the courts and 661 were convicted, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 47.

Stolen property.

The alleged value of the property reported to be stolen during the year was Rs. 27,091 against Rs. 21,879 in the previous year. The percentage of recovered property was 57 against 46 in 1906–07.

Efficiency of the Police.

The subjoined table shows that, on the whole, the efficiency of the Police has been showing steady improvement in recent years:—

Year.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused brought to trial.	Percentage of undetected cases.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.
1905–06	—	54	23	29
1906–07	48	56	21	46
1907–08	64	59	24	57

Non-cognisable offences.

In addition to cognisable offences, the Police investigated 69 non-cognisable offences under the orders of Magistrates.

Village Police.

The total number of village Police, including the Police supplied by Mulgarasias, Bhayats and other alienees, was the same as in the previous year, viz., 2,060. The subjoined table gives details as to the composition of the village Police:—

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Total.
	Stipendiary	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages	12	381	393	513	87	600	993
Barkhala villages.	332	14	346	570	45	615	961
Mangrol.			25			81	106
Grand Total.			764			1,296	2,060

The village Police are all armed with swords and some also with muskets.

Judicial Tribunals.

The judicial tribunals at work during the year in the State, including the Taluka of Mangrol, were:—

1 Huzur Adalat or Supreme Court of Appeal.
1 Sadar Adalat (High Court).
2 Assistant Judges.
1 Rajprakarni Court.
1 Small Cause Court Judge.
11 Munsiffs.
1 City Magistrate.

At Mangrol.

1 Appeal Court.
1 Sessions and District Judge.
1 Munsiff.
21

Seven of the above courts are located in the town of Junagadh.

Separation of executive and judicial functions.

A special feature of the judicial system of the State is that except in the case of the Dewan, who presides over the Huzur Adalat, and two Revenue officials at Sanvav and Navagadh, who are invested with 2nd class magisterial powers, no executive officer exercises any judicial functions. With the exception of the Rajprakarni Court, the City Magistrate, the City Munsiff and the Small Cause Court Judge, all the tribunals exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Rajprakarni Court is invested with civil jurisdiction only and disposes of cases in which Mulgarasias and other alienees are concerned. The City Magistrate is invested with 1st class magisterial powers only. The District Munsiffs also exercise 1st class magisterial powers and in civil matters dispose of suits amounting to Koris 10,000 or Rs. 2,500.

Establishment of a Small Cause Court.

A noteworthy change made during the year in the organisation of the civil judiciary was the establishment of a Small Cause Court in Junagadh and the amalgamation of the Patan and Veraval Courts under one Munsiff. The jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court is limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 125 in value. The original civil jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the Assistant Judge, Junagadh, was transferred during the year to the City Munsiff, who is now empowered to dispose of all suits of the value of over Rs. 125. These changes have accelerated the despatch of judicial work during the year.

Appellate courts.

The following are the courts of appellate jurisdiction in the State :—

	Court.	Where located.
1	Huzur Adalat.	Junagadh Town.
1	Sadar Adalat.	Do.
2	Courts of Assistant Judges.	Do. and Bherai.
1	Appeal Court.	Mangrol.
1	Sessions and District Judge.	Do.

Extent of jurisdiction.

The courts of Assistant Judges hear first appeals in suits of the value of Koris 1,500 or Rs. 375, and the Assistant Judge, Bherai, also disposes of original civil suits of any value over Rs. 2,500 and cases under the Encumbered Estates Rules. In criminal cases the Assistant Judges hear appeals from sentences of imprisonment for three months and less and try all Sessions cases, with the exception of the offence of murder. The rest of the appellate work and cases of murder are disposed of by the Sadar Adalat, which is also invested with powers of hearing second appeals in suits of the value of Koris 1,500 or Rs. 375 and with insolvency and probate jurisdiction. The Huzur Adalat is the final court of appeal and revision. Extraordinary jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters rests with His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Qualifications of judicial officers.

Four of the judicial officers in the service of the State, excluding Mangrol, are Barristers-at-Law, and eight Bachelors of Laws of the University of Bombay. The number of unpassed men is only 5.

Improvement in procedure.

During the year under report the Chief Judge of the Sadar Adalat, the late Mr. Dosabhai K. Gandhi, was directed to make a thorough and careful inspection of all the courts in the State with a view to ascertain how far the defects and drawbacks noticed by the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Justice Heaton in the working of the courts in the Bombay Presidency existed in the tribunals in the State and to formulate proposals for rectifying them on the lines laid down by the High Court of Bombay. Mr. Gandhi gave effect to the instructions of the Dewan in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and submitted a valuable and suggestive report on which were passed certain circular orders for obviating delays in the disposal of civil suits.

Pleaders' examination.

After an interval of 3 years, a Pleaders' examination was held in November last, at which 27 candidates were examined, out of whom 4 were declared qualified for 1st and 14 for 2nd class Vakils' *sanads*.

Cr'minal Justice.

At the commencement of the year there was a pending balance of 54 criminal cases as compared with 130 in the previous year. 2,144 new cases were brought to trial during the year against 2,174 in 1906, the decrease being of 30 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the courts was, therefore, 2,198 against 2,304 in the preceding year. Of these 2,175 cases against 2,250 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 23 cases at the close of the year under review. *Cases decided.*

The cases pending at the close of the previous year involved 140 accused persons. The new cases brought to trial during the year criminated 4,076 persons. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 4,216 as compared with 3,844 in the previous year, the increase being of 372 offenders. The cases decided during the year affected 4,121 accused persons as compared with 3,704 in the preceding year. Of these 1,214 were discharged, 2,174 were acquitted, 732 were convicted, 1 died and the remaining 95 were under trial at the close of the year. *Accused persons dealt with.*

The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 18, 52, and 30 respectively against 32, 31 and 37 in the previous year. Of the 4,216 accused persons dealt with during the year, 918 were arrested by the Police, 23 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates, 226 were produced on warrants, 2,871 on summonses, and the remaining 38 appeared voluntarily. *Percentage of convictions.*

The average duration of trials before the criminal courts was 17 against 20 days last year. *Duration of trials*

The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 5,387 against 6,863 in 1906–07. *Witnesses.*

The above statistics show satisfactory results, except the low percentage of convictions in non-cognisable cases. The attention of the Magistracy is being drawn to the point with a view to minimise the issue of process on insufficient grounds. The subjoined table discloses a steady decrease in the average duration of criminal trials and in the number of cases and of ac- *Conclusion.*

cused persons remaining to be dealt with at the close of each year:—

	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Average duration of criminal trials.	21	20	17
Pending balance of cases at the close of the year.	130	54	32
Number of accused remaining to be dealt with at the close of the year.	300	140	92

Criminal Appellate work.

The total number of criminal appeals before the courts during the year was 156 against 193 in the preceding year. Of these 150 appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving only 6 pending at its close. The percentage of appeals, in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed, was 22 against 24 in the preceding year. The average duration of criminal appeals was 15 against 13 days last year.

Civil Justice.

Suits for disposal.

At the commencement of the year the balance of undecided cases was 1,208. The total number of suits filed during the year was 4,140 against 4,962 suits of all kinds in 1906-07, the decrease being of 822 new and re-admitted suits. There were thus 5,348 suits in all before the civil courts for disposal during the year under review against 6,340 last year.

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original civil suits during the year under report with the figures for the previous year:—

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	1,378	1,208
Number filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	4,962	4,140
Total.	6,340	5,348
Disposed of.	5,132	4,706
Pending at the close of the year.	1,208	642

The above analysis shows a decrease of 426 in the decided cases and a reduction of 566 in the arrears. *Reduction of arrears.*

Of the 642 suits remaining undecided at the end of the year, 417 were of less than one year's duration.

There were 23 suits before the courts *in formâ pauperis*, of which 20 were adjudicated on before the end of the year.

A decrease was noticeable during the year in the number of suits relating to money transactions, whereas there was an increase in suits for landed property and for other rights, as compared with the different classes of suits filed last year. *Money transactions.*

The total value of the suits filed in the courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 6,26,192 as contrasted with Rs. 6,50,446 in the previous year. The value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 5,59,686 against Rs. 5,32,779 in the preceding year. The money suits alone covered 91 per cent. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from annas 5 to Rs. 52,635. The average value of a suit during the year was Rs. 151 against Rs. 133 last year. *Value of suits.*

The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 982 or 21 per cent. of the total number of decisions against 1,105 or 20 per cent. in the previous year. The pecuniary value of the *ex parte* decrees was Rs. 1,10,141 as compared with Rs. 1,14,117 last year. Of the *ex parte* decisions 922 were for the plaintiffs and 60 for the defendants against 835 and 270 respectively in the preceding year. *Ex parte suits.*

The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,857 of the value of Rs. 2,61,463, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 2,433 and Rs. 2,49,156 respectively. Of the decisions in contested suits, 1,230 were for the plaintiffs and the remaining 627 for the defendants as against 2,031 and 402 last year. *Contested and uncontested claims.*

The average duration of suits in the courts of original jurisdiction is shown below:— *Average duration of suits.*

	1906–07.	1907–08.
	Days.	Days.
Contested.	169	141
Uncontested.	96	77

144 miscellaneous cases were before the courts for disposal against 197 last year. Of these 110 as compared with 158 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 34 such cases against 39 last year. *Miscellaneous cases.*

Conclusion. A considerable reduction in the arrears and an appreciable decrease in the average duration of suits were satisfactory features of the administration of civil justice during the year.

Civil Appellate work.

Appeals disposed of. The total number of civil appeals filed during the year was 533 against 378 in 1906–07. Including the balance of the previous year, the number of appeals for disposal was 654 against 490 in 1906–07. Of these 521 appeals were decided during the year against 354 in the preceding year, leaving 133 pending at its close against 136 last year.

The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed was 25 against 21 in the preceding year.

Value of appeals. The value of the appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 2,27,816 against Rs. 1,38,767 in the preceding year, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,82,239 against 1,27,711 in 1906–07.

Conclusion. There was a marked decrease in the average duration of civil appeals before the courts (excluding Mangrol), which was brought down from 6 months and 7 days in the preceding year to 3 months and 9 days during the year under review. This result shows increased diligence and promptitude on the part of the higher judicial officers, whose attention was especially drawn last year to the subject. The number of decided appeals during the year also increased from 354 to 521.

Execution of decrees.

The year opened with a balance of 3,900 unexecuted decrees. 6,074 new applications for the execution of decrees were received during the year. The total number of applications, therefore, to be disposed of by the Courts was 9,974 against 9,664 in 1906–07. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Nature of disposal.	1906–07.	1907–08.
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	675	1,230
" " " " " " in part	2,340	2,284
" " " " not obtained at all	1,595	2,478
" struck off the file	1,154	1,562
Pending at the close of the year.	3,900	2,420

The above analysis shows a satisfactory reduction of 38 per cent. in the number of unexecuted decrees.

20 judgment debtors were arrested, of whom 5 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 12 and 2.

Receipts and expenditure of courts.

The total receipts of the civil and criminal courts during the year amounted to Rs. 59,506 as compared with Rs. 65,533 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 49,310 against Rs. 52,938 in 1906–07, or inclusive of the expenditure on the Huzur Adalat establishment, Rs. 59,875 against Rs. 63,503. The aggregate expenditure on the judiciary during the year thus exceeded the total receipts by Rs. 369.

General conclusions.

The general conclusions to be drawn from the statistics discussed above are that the work of the courts, both civil and criminal, shows considerable improvement, especially in regard to the clearing off of arrears and reduction in the average duration of civil suits, civil appeals and criminal trials as well as in the number of unexecuted decrees.

The Rajprakarni Court.

34 suits between Mulgarasias and other alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 22 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance, the total number of such suits before the Court was 72 against 55, out of which 33 against 17 last year were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 39 at the close of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 91,731 against Rs. 94,832 and of the suits disposed of Rs. 30,998 against Rs. 86,784 last year. In addition to these, there were 33 suits before the Court during the year in which the State was a defendant against 16 in the preceding year. Out of these 14 were disposed of against 1 last year. There were also 100 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year, out of which 49 were disposed of. The corresponding figures for last year were 83 and 47. 10 cases of heirship and coparcenary were also disposed of during the year out of a total of 12 cases, 8 of which were filed during the year. The pending balance of such cases at the close of the year was 2 against 4 last year.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the Rajprakarni Court at the commencement of the year was 37. 33 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 70, out of which 29 were disposed of during the year, leaving a pending balance of 41 at its close. The number of

applications disposed of in the previous year was 24 out of a total of 61.

28 applications against the decisions of the Rajprakarni court were filed during the year before the Huzur Adalat and 15 applications were pending in the beginning of the year, thus making a total of 43 applications, out of which 18 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 25 at the close of the year. Of the 18 applications disposed of, 11 were rejected and the decisions in 2 cases were confirmed, in 3 modified and in 2 reversed.

Extradition.

During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 3 cases involving 7 persons against 8 cases involving 14 persons in the preceding year. The demands were all complied with by the Agency. All the 7 extradited prisoners were convicted.

Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorising extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

Central Jail.

There is one Central Jail and nine subordinate Jails and Lock-ups in the State, including one in the Mangrol Taluka. The Central Jail, which is at Junagadh, is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 500 prisoners. The sanitary and other arrangements for the health and comfort of the prisoners therein have elicited the commendations of all British officers who have seen it. It is considered one of the finest buildings of its kind in Kathiawar.

The year under report opened with 132 convicts in the State Jails. 371 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 503 convicts, of whom 353 were released, and one died during the year, leaving 149 persons in confinement at its close.

Proportion of admissions to the free population.

Of the 371 new admissions, 10 were of previously convicted persons. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 1064.

Nationalities and sex of convicts.

Of the convicts admitted in the Jails during the year, there were:—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Total.
Males.	246	97	343
Females.	19	9	28
Total.	265	106	371

Daily average of prisoners.

The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 124 against 121, of under-trial prisoners 25 against 34, and of prisoners in police custody 8 against the same number last year.

Releases.

Of the releases made during the year, 290 were on expiry of sentence, 40 on appeal, and 23 on His Highness' birthday and the Muharram day. No escape from the Jails took place during the year.

Health of convicts.

The health of the convicts was generally good and only one death occurred among them.

Jail discipline.

No breach of jail discipline was reported during the year.

Convict labour.

The convicts were employed during the year in working in the Jail workshops and also in the State gardens, the Printing Press and the Mint.

Proceeds of convict labour.

The proceeds of convict labour, inclusive of the value of articles in hand at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 3,311. Goods valued at Rs. 1,582 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth Rs. 1,729 in hand at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,324, 1,983 and 1,341. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 569 against Rs. 586 last year. The income from the garden in the Central Jail was Rs. 172 against Rs. 48 in the previous year.

Cost of maintenance and control.

The cost of maintenance and control, exclusive of the cost of the Jail Guard, amounted to Rs. 11,009, giving an average of Rs. 74 per prisoner. This figure does not include the cost of the Jails in Mangrol.

Registration.

During the year under report 9 registry offices were at work in the State. There were 470 registrations during the year as compared with 553 in 1906–07, the decrease being of 83 transactions.

Value of property.

The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 3,85,798 against Rs. 4,23,987 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 38,189. The average registration fee was Rs. 29 against Rs. 32 last year.

Registration receipts.

The registration receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 15,281 against Rs. 16,177 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 896. The expenditure was Rs. 710, being the same as in the previous year.

The income of the registry offices exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 14,571 against Rs. 15,467 in the preceding year.

Municipalities.

Appendix XXI gives the usual details about the Municipalities in the State.

The total receipts of the Municipalities, which were mainly derived from octroi, tax on animals, income from markets and a few other minor sources, amounted to Rs. 40,574 against Rs. 32,692 in the preceding year.

The Municipalities expended Rs. 6,981 against Rs. 4,034 last year in lighting streets, Rs. 7,558 against Rs. 4,262 on the construction and improvement of roads and gutters, Rs. 13,361, against Rs. 12,452 on road cleaning and conservancy, and Rs. 1,703 against Rs. 2,653 on other sanitary measures, besides Rs. 4,624 against Rs. 5,764 on office establishments. The total expenditure exclusive of establishment charges, was Rs. 29,603 against Rs. 23,401 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,202.

Chemical Analysis.

The number of analyses made during the year was 24 against 34 in the previous year. Out of 9 cases of human poisoning, opium was found in 3, dhatura in 1 and alcohol in 1. No trace of poison was detected in the remaining 4 cases.

The number of articles examined with a view to the detection of blood and other stains was 13.

Two samples of potable water were also examined.

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CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Experiments in cotton cultivation.

The new Department of Agriculture actively pushed on the experiments initiated in 1906 for the improvement of cotton cultivation in the State. The programme of the operations of the Department includes:— (1) ascertainment of the varieties of cotton suited to the soil and climate; (2) improvement of the indigenous varieties; and (3) improvement in the methods of cultivation. Experiments were made during the year in growing the Egyptian, Narma, Devkapas, Broach, Surat, Belgaum, Amraoti and Spence varieties of cotton. Despite the failure of the later rains, the results of these experiments were encouraging. The Narma cotton suffered from leaf blight and the *radda* worm attacked the stems of the Spence variety; but the pest most in evidence was the boll-worm from which all the other varieties suffered to some extent.

Other experiments.

32 maunds of *juwari* seed were imported from Broach and sown in six *mahals* as a summer crop. The experiment, however, was not successful except in Patan, where the yield of the crop on 40 acres amounted to 100 maunds. Russian maize was also sown in one field in Malia, and the out-turn is expected to exceed 25 maunds per acre.

Deputation of Agricultural officers to Surat.

With the consent of Mr. F. Fletcher, Mr. Ardesher Jamshedji Kamdin, Director of Agriculture, and his two Assistants were deputed during the monsoon months to Surat to make themselves acquainted at first hand with the operations of the Government Farm there. During their stay at Surat they acquired much useful knowledge.

Weather and Crops.

The character of the monsoon during the year was abnormal. It burst much later than usual, viz., in the third week of July. The rainfall was continuous up to the fourth week of August and then completely ceased. About four weeks before the advent of the monsoon, there was a cyclonic downpour lasting for about three or four days in almost all the *mahals* of the State, the average rainfall recorded during this period being nearly 3 inches. This cyclonic rainfall saved, in a large measure, the agricultural situation. The cultivators were prompt in taking advantage of it in sowing the *bajri*, *juwar*, cotton, pulse and oil-seed crops, with the result that the prospects of the season, after the cessation of the rains at the end of August, were not so gloomy

as in most parts of Kathiawar, where the sowings were effected later. The average out-turn of the cotton crop was about 8 annas and of most other crops about 12 annas in the rupee.

Total rainfall. The total rainfall at Junagadh was 34 against 50 inches in 1906-07, and the average for the whole State was 21 inches against the average of 30 inches in normal years. The usual rain statistics are given in App. XVII.

Temperature. The temperature at Junagadh varied from a minimum of 55 degrees to a maximum of 107 degrees during the year.

Area cropped.

The distribution of the area cropped in the *khalsa* lands is shown below :—

Nature of crop.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease	Remarks.
	St. 1962 (1906-07).	St. 1963 (1907-8)			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Cotton.	1,70,991	1,89,218	18,227		The figures for 1906-07 as given in last year's report included 10,767 acres of area cropped in alienated lands.
Bajro.	1,40,070	1,44,316	4,246		
Juwar.	83,961	86,783	2,822		
Oil seeds.	32,001	46,269	14,268		
Paddy.	3,076	4,117	1,041		
Wheat.	4,429	3,946		483	
Sugarcane.	938	1,192	254		
Gram.	1,044	1,112	68		
Udad.	1,644	838		806	
Mug.	77	789	712		
Other crops and vegetables.	6,512	12,154	5,642		
Total.	4,44,743	4,90,734	47,280	1,289	

The above figures show that there was a net increase of 45,991 acres or over 10 per cent. in the area cropped during the year.

Agricultural Stock.

The details regarding agricultural stock are contrasted below with the statistics for 1906–07:—

	1906–07	1907–08	Increase.	Remarks.
Number of cattle (bullocks, cows and buffaloes).	1,30,454	1,57,050	26,596	The number of camels has been ascertained for the first time.
Number of horses and ponies.	3,732	5,030	1,298	
Number of asses.	4,060	4,882	822	
Number of sheep and goats.	86,416	1,32,698	46,282	
Number of camels.	—	240	—	
Number of carts.	11,544	14,772	3,228	

The above figures are indicative of considerable improvement in the condition and resources of the peasantry. Out of 76,907 plough oxen in the State at the end of the year, 53,148 were in *khalsa* territory and the rest in alienated villages. 5,069 plough bullocks were purchased during the year in the *khalsa* villages largely through the exertions of the revenue officials, and as 1,268 bullocks died during the year, the net increase over the figures of the previous year was 3,801.

Immigration and Emigration.

The total number of new cultivators, who took up lands during the year in the different *mahals* of the State, was 113. 30 of these emigrated from other States and Talukas and 83 from the *barkhala* villages of the State. The families of the former comprised 73 men, 63 women and 55 children, and of the latter 333 men, 274 women and 316 children. On the other hand, 82 cultivators with families consisting of 101 men, 90 women and 157 children emigrated from the *khalsa* villages to the neighbouring States or to alienated villages. The net increase in the population of the *khalsa* villages due to these migrations was, therefore, 766. The total amount of State aid given to the immigrants in the shape of building materials, etc., was Rs. 4,288. The total area of land taken up by the immigrants was 1,557 acres, of which 974 acres were actually under cultivation at the close of the year. On the other hand, the emigrants relinquished 2,248 acres, of which 1,446 acres were taken up before the end of the year, leaving 802 acres unoccupied at its close.

The number of houses built by the new settlers was 76, and the total number of new houses erected by the cultivators in the State during the year was 600.

Prices and Wages

Prices of food-grains and cotton were higher than in the previous year. The necessary details will be found in App. XVIII. Fodder was plentiful during the year, the quantity of *kadbi* alone being 25,50,00,000 lbs. The total production of hay was over 43,50,00,000 lbs. Drinking water was abundant. There was no noteworthy change in the price of labour. Unskilled labourers earned from 2 to 6 annas and skilled labourers from 6 annas to 1 rupee per day. The rates for hired carts and bullocks respectively were Re. 1 and Re. ½ per day.

Horticulture

There are 14 State gardens and plantations at Junagadh and in the districts, exclusive of those which are His Highness' private property. These gardens and plantations cover over 179 acres of land and contain 6,970 trees, of which 2,697 are cocoanut, 2,862 mango and the rest other fruit trees. The proceeds from these gardens amounted to Rs. 4,747 and the expenditure was Rs. 625, the net revenue being thus Rs. 4,122.

Tree Planting.

A comprehensive scheme was formulated during the year for the planting of road-side trees and sustained efforts were made to carry it into execution in the course of the rainy season. Despite numerous initial difficulties resulting from the inexperience of the *mahal* establishments in regard to tree-planting, 9,440 trees were planted on the sides of the metalled roads in the State, exclusive of the trees, which were not found alive at the end of the year. The Public Works Department planted 621 trees of superior varieties in July around Junagadh, and most of these were thriving when the year closed. The results of the year's operations in this direction were gratifying, considering that the planting of road-side trees on a large scale was never before undertaken in the State.

Horse Breeding.

The number of stallions in the State Paddock at the close of the year was 4. Of these 3 were pure Kathi and 1 Arab. These stallions covered 76 mares, of which 36 belonged to the State and the rest to private owners. The mares in the State Paddock produced 6 colts and 5 fillies, all of which were in good condition at the close of the year. There were 26 brood mares in the Paddock of which 10 were Kathi, 1 Arab and 19 country-bred. Six transport galloways were supplied by the Paddock to the Imperial Service Lancers and 18 horses to His Highness' stables of the total value of about Rs. 4,800.

Forests

Increase in forest area.

The inception of forestry on scientific lines in the State dates only from the year 1906–07, when the attention of His Highness was drawn to the serious climatic effect of the rapid denudation of woodlands, which threatened to result in disastrous consequences to agriculture. The conservancy operations, then commenced in the Gir *mahal*, were extended during the year under report to the Girnar hills. The area under the control of the Forest Department was expanded during the year from 435¾ to 639 square miles, showing an increase of 203¼ square miles. The fresh additions are detailed below:—

	sq. miles.
By fresh reservations in the Gir *mahal.*	82¼
By transfer from the Revenue Department:—	
Girnar Reserve...	70
Fodder Reserves...	5I
Total	203¼

The area added during the year under report to the Gir Reserve is shown in sky-blue colour on the map. The work in connection with the constitution of State forests may now be said to be more or less complete, and in future years there is no likelihood of any important alterations in forest areas being made. The Conservator, Mr. F. R. Dasai, estimates that to control the forest, as now constituted, 300 officials from the Conservator down to the Forest Guard will be required.

Classification.

The following is an analysis of the areas of the different classes of forests:—

	sq. miles.
Forest proper...	501½
Fuel and fodder reserves...	126
Pastures...	11½
Total...	639

Demarcation.

The method of demarcation adopted in 1906–07 was pushed forward during the year under review and previously existing boundaries were repaired. The operations were carried on partly by forest cultivators and partly by the free labour of the people who enjoy forest privileges.

Forest survey operations.

All permanent cultivations within forest limits were surveyed and demarcated to prevent encroachments. Enlargements of the 1″ to 1 mile topographical sheets of the Survey of India are nearing completion.

Working plans. The Gir working plan has been completed and will come into force from next year. It was deemed expedient to confine the operations of the year under review to clearing the Gir of the immense quantities of dead trees, standing and fallen, which were found all over the Reserve and also to utilise the wood cut by the immigrants, to whom large grants of land covered with forest had been made in the past and who were burning them outright in the course of their field operations. Tens of thousands of rupees worth of good saleable teak had in this way been destroyed prior to the organisation of the Forest Department. It was imperative, therefore, not to introduce systematic exploitation, until all the dead wood had been cleared away.

The field work and collection of data in connection with the organisation of the Girnar–Datar Reserve were almost completed before the close of the year. As a preliminary step to put a stop to unregulated fellings, three coupes were got ready for the purpose of systematic working during the ensuing year.

Communications and buildings. Existing cart-tracks were being repaired and the work of constructing huts for Forest Guards was in progress when the year closed.

Protection from fire. The results of fire protection were rather unsatisfactory, as the grass was unusually inflammable owing to the entire cessation of rain after August, though the Patels and the people of the villages in forest areas co-operated with the protective staff in a praiseworthy manner in extinguishing the fires for the first time in the history of the Gir. During the ensuing year it is proposed to spend Rs. 2,000 on fire conservancy operations, comprising a net work of fire traces, a special establishment of fire-watchers, a system of alarum drums and the removal of grass on liberal terms or even free of charge.

Protection from cattle. As the exploitations of the year were restricted to dead wood, the closure scheme laid down in the Gir working plan was kept in abeyance till the ensuing year. Cattle, however, were excluded from the tracts in which natural reproduction of teak was reported to be encouraging. Goat and sheep grazing was absolutely prohibited in the Gir, and the Girnar Reserve will be similarly closed against browsers from the commencement of September next.

Natural reproduction. Owing to the failure of the later rains the growth of the seedling crops of teak was retarded. In glades and round blanks small patches of pure teak seedlings from 2 to 6 feet high were seen. Unfortunately as fire protection has not yet been properly organised, the seedlings were nearly all destroyed in consequence of the fires that occurred during the year.

Artificial reproduction.

It is under contemplation to commence systematic *reboisement* and to expend a fair proportion of the revenues derived from the forests on sowing and planting operations. A step in this direction was taken during the year by forming a nursery at Sassan to raise seedlings, consisting of teak, *sajar*, *shisham*, *timbarva* (Indian ebony), *mhowra*, *hirda*, *bia*, *khair*, *nim*, etc., for transplanting with a view to improve the density of the tree crops in those localities, where the present forest cover is insufficient to prevent denudation and deterioration of the soil and also to increase the proportion of the more valuable species of trees.

Babul planting.

About 25 maunds of Sind babul seed were sown in several places with successful results. It is proposed to carry out this experiment on a larger scale in the course of the current year and arrangements for covering 400 acres during the wet season with this valuable species have been completed.

Exploitation of major and minor forest produce.

The pernicious system of disposing of forest produce under the permit system was put a stop to in the Gir Division and the exploitation of dead wood was entrusted on the share system to contractors, who cut and removed all descriptions of major forest produce to either sale depôts established in the larger towns in the State or to forest depôts at their expense. In return they received a share out of the sale-proceeds, which varied according to the quality of the material extracted and the cost of haulage to the depôts. The right to collect minor forest produce in both the Gir and the Girnar Divisions was disposed of by lump-sum contracts instead of by permits.

The total value of the year's disposals is compared with last year's figures in the following table :—

Description of Produce	1906–1907. Rs.	1907–1908. Rs.
Timber	37,827	33,938
Fuel	12,875	11,769
Bamboos	2,769	5,464
Grass and grazing	14,488	19,244
Minor produce	26,836	26,756
Total	94,795	97,171

Rights and privileges.

The total value of the forest produce and grazing enjoyed without payment or on easy terms during the year by the cultivators was Rs. 19,606. 29,799 cattle were grazed on payment and 33,199 free.

Financial results.

In the following table are contrasted the actuals of the Gir and Girnar Reserves for the year 1907–08 with those for 1906–07.

	1906–1907 Rs.	1907–1908 Rs.
Revenue	94,795	97,171
Expenditure	25,583	27,490
Surplus	69,212	69,681

The above financial results cannot be expected to continue in view of the heavy expenditure it would be necessary to incur for some years on protection and improvement.

The good effects of keeping the forest uncut for two seasons are becoming visible everywhere in the Gir.

Industries.

Weaving and Spinning Mill.

Despite the depressing limitations imposed by an unfavourable season, there was during the year under report a striking development of industrial activity, which was stimulated by the encouragement offered to organized enterprise by His Highness and by the confidence engendered in the public mind by a sense of security under his rule. The most important of the industrial enterprises inaugurated during the year was a Weaving and Spinning Mill bearing the Nawab Saheb's name, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Highness at Veraval on the 11th of March. The Mill is estimated to cost Rs. 10,00,000 and will have 20,000 spindles and 400 looms. The following extract from His Highness' speech has a bearing on the potentialities of the new industry :—

"I understand that the mill, at the outset, will require about 6,000 bales of cotton for its spinning and weaving operations. It may interest the Directors to know that the production of cotton last year in Junagadh territory was roughly about 22,000 bales, and from this port 55,000 bales of cotton were exported to Bombay and elsewhere. It may also interest you to learn that in the course of the current year our Director of Agriculture sowed, by way of experiment, in several places, Surat, Broach and other cotton seeds selected by Mr. Fletcher of the Bombay Agricultural Department, and the results have turned out to be satisfactory and encouraging, considering the almost entire failure of the rains after the end of August. You can, therefore, rely upon an abundance of raw material far beyond your requirements being ready at hand both for your coarser and finer counts.

Thus all the essential factors, which ought to contribute to the success of the mill, are within your reach. You will, however, be wise not to base your expectations on the recent abnormal prosperity of the Bombay mills. The tide of good fortune may recede, as it frequently does. But there seems no reason to apprehend why under normal conditions your mill should not succeed as well as any similar concern in India.

"In laying down the conditions on which you have been granted the concessions, to which you refer, I have attempted to safeguard the interests of the investors in your shares without in any way fettering the freedom of your legitimate operations. Personally I think it undesirable and inexpedient to interfere with the development of private enterprise, beyond the laying down of certain broad principles calculated to promote its success.

"The system of allowing the commission of the Agents on the net profits and not on the total out-turn of manufactured goods and the provision that they are to receive no commission, unless the share-holders are assured a dividend of at least 6 *per cent.*, ought to inspire confidence in the mind of the public as to the lines on which the mill is to be worked."

Tannery.

Another new industrial enterprise inaugurated during the year was a tannery at Veraval for manufacturing leather goods on a large scale.

Cotton presses.

During the last quarter of a century only two cotton presses were established in the State. In the course of the year under review this number was doubled by the establishment of new cotton presses at Shahpur and Delvada. Three new ginning factories were also started, one at Sankhadavadar and two at Una.

There are now four cotton presses and twenty ginning factories in the State as shown below :—

Cotton Presses.

1	Junagadh	3	Veraval
2	Shahpur	4	Delvada

Ginning Factories.

1	Junagadh	11	Kutiana
2	Shahpur	12–14	Una
3	Lushala	15	Bherai
4	Keshod	16	Majevdi
5–6	Malia	17	Ranpur
7	Veraval	18	Mandavad
8	Vadal	19	Sankhdavadar
9	Navagadh	20	Talala
10	Vanthli		

Stone quarries. The aggregate receipts on account of royalty from the stone quarries in the State, which are situated at Junagadh, Shahpur, Malia, Chorwad, Veraval and Una, were Rs. 15,068 as compared with Rs. 5,016 in the previous year. A survey of the stone quarries in the State is in progress, and samples of stone from the Veraval, Chand Katal, Talala, Junagadh, Chorwad and Makhdumpur quarries were sent to Bombay for examination and report by experts. The following extract from the opinion of Messrs. Chambers & Fritchley on the quality of the stones found within the limits of the State is of interest:—

> " Sample 1 (Mangrolisha near Veraval) is the best in quality, having a metallic ring, compact texture and a white uniform colour. In our opinion it is very much superior to the ordinary Porbandar stone used in Bombay. In consequence of its harder and more compact nature, it will take longer to dress and carve than Porbandar stone and will cost proportionately more.
>
> " We have inquired from contractors as to what the extra charge is likely to be, and they say about four annas per cubic foot. This, we consider, would not prohibit the extensive use of the stone, in view of its great superiority to the importations from Porbandar, which sends to Bombay a quality which is soft and absorbent and deteriorates here in a comparatively short time.
>
> " Sample 2 (Chand Katal near Veraval) is also of compact quality and has a metallic ring, but is of a light cream colour and not as white as either sample 1 or Porbandar. Its texture, however, is much superior to Porbandar, though not quite as uniform as sample 1.
>
> " We would advise the use of sample 2 instead of Porbandar, were sample 1 not available.
>
> " Sample 3 (Junagadh quarry) is much softer than samples 1 and 2 and more like Porbandar in quality, though of inferior colour, being earthy or dark cream in appearance.
>
> " We would not recommend its use in place of Porbandar, unless the price were much lower, and even then we would allow its use only in interior work."

Ghee-making. The ghee-making industry maintains 689 Rabaris, Bharwads, Charans, &c., and the number of milch cattle utilised for the purpose is estimated at 25,000.

Lime. Lime is prepared in fairly large quantities at Junagadh, Malia and Veraval.

A brisk industry in catching, curing and exporting *bombil* fish is carried on at Dharabandar, Navabandar and Simar. This industry engages 2,835 hands for a period of five months from October to February during the year. *Dried fish.*

Trade.

The aggregate value of trade rose during the year from Rs. 72,28,289 to Rs. 91,89,487. The increase of Rs. 19,61,198 was almost wholly in exports, mainly of cotton during the months of April and May, 1907. The figures are compared below with those of the previous year:—

Exports.

Articles.	1906–07 Rs.	1907–08 Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Cotton.	23,04,930	33,01,370	9,96,440	
Grain.	1,53,347	3,35,543	1,82,196	
Dates.	1,59,335	2,80,645	1,21,310	
Onions.	1,97,869	1,90,787		7,082
Castor-seeds.	74,268	1,72,565	98,297	
Dried fish.		1,68,087	1,68,087	

Imports.

Articles.	1906–7. Rs.	1907–8. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Rice.	4,67,162	4,89,268	22,106	
Grain.	8,76,947	2,67,298		6,09,649
Piece-goods	6,04,031	7,38,451	1,34,420	
Hardware.	15,527	1,60,784	1,45,257	
Dates.	3,39,231	4,04,086	64,855	
Betel-nut.	1,42,298	1,59,515	17,217	
Sugar & sugar-candy.	3,84,709	3,74,497		10,212
Cotton seeds.	2,09,760	4,97,949	2,88,189	
Kerosine oil.	2,33,018	2,61,576	28,558	
Coal.	3,720	85,826	82,106	
Drugs.	1,98,072	1,24,150		73,922

Exports. The value of trade with Bombay alone covered 87 per cent. of the exports and 65 per cent. of the imports. The articles exported to Bombay were chiefly cotton, castor-seeds, onions, dried fish, garlic, bones, chunam, &c.

Imports. The merchandise imported from Bombay consisted principally of rice, grain, sugar, kerosine oil, cutlery, piece-goods, hardware, cotton seeds, &c.

Other important ports, with which the State carries on trade outside Kathiawar, are Koweit, Bandar Abbas, Karachi, Shehr, Makalla, Bahrain, Muskat, Bussorah, Calicut, Goa, Bhimdi and Dahnu.

Trade in dried fish. The trade in dried fish was brought under control for the first time during the year under report. The exports of fish to Bombay amounted to 39,296 Bengal maunds of the value of Rs. 1,68,087.

Number and tonnage of vessels. The number and tonnage of vessels, which entered inwards at the State ports and cleared outwards with passengers and cargoes, are shown below:—

	1907–1908.	
	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.	1,835	2,32,873
Cleared.	2,000	2,35,430

Through-booking via Veraval. The temporary arrangement made last year with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for the through-booking of goods from the stations on the B. G. J. P. Railway to Bombay *via* Veraval & *vice versâ* was confirmed for three years. The agreement has been working satisfactorily.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,09,126 against Rs. 2,13,929 in 1906–1907, the increase being Rs. 1,95,197. This expenditure has been the highest incurred in any year since 1900. The outlay on new works was Rs. 2,76,585 against Rs. 1,54,040; on repairs Rs. 1,02,818 against Rs. 39,611; on establishment Rs. 16,197 against Rs. 11,710 ; and on tools and plant Rs. 13,526 against Rs. 8,568 last year. The percentage of the cost of establishment on the expenditure on works and repairs was 4 against 5 in the preceding year. The establishment was strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Engineer and a Sub-Engineer.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 4,09,126, Rs. 1,64,775 or 40 per cent. were spent on remunerative works, Rs. 90,217 or 22 per cent. on roads, bridges and other works of public utility, and Rs. 1,54,134 or 38 per cent. on State buildings and other works.

Building works.

The total expenditure on building works was Rs. 1,47,034 against Rs. 1,27,580 last year. Among the new buildings under construction is a Summer Residence for His Highness at Veraval.

Road works.

The Public Works Department actively pushed on the work of road repairs, and fairly satisfactory progress was made during the year in this direction, though the operations of the Department were greatly hampered owing to the dearth of labour. The roads in the State had not been properly repaired for several years past and were consequently in a very unsatisfactory state and in some places had practically ceased to exist. The work of repairing them has now been systematically taken in hand, and the total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 80,982 against Rs. 19,631 last year. In some places the repairs were practically tantamount to the construction of new roads. The roads around the town of Junagadh were widened from 20 to 30 feet and thoroughly repaired. The metalled roads, which were under repair during the year, were the Khadia-Bilkha road, the Junagadh-Vanthli-Naredi road, the Veraval-Prachi road and the Una-Nawabandar road. The total length of metalled roads in the State is 272 miles, and the length of the roads repaired during the year was 64 miles. The number of bridges and culverts rebuilt and repaired was 116. The work of planting trees on road-sides, which is referred to at page 26, was also systematically pushed forward side by side with the work of road repairs.

Water-works.

The total amount spent on water-works during the year was Rs. 1,27,183 against Rs. 46,913 last year. Satisfactory progress was made in the execution of the Junagadh water-works scheme on which the bulk of this amount was expended. The work of laying the pipes in the town of Junagadh was nearly completed at the close of the year. The work in connection with the service reservoirs and the filter-beds on the Uparkot is also nearing completion.

Shahpur-Kutiana railway line.

The project of a feeder railway line from Shahpur to Kutiana is still in abeyance owing to the representations made by Their Highnesses the Rana Saheb of Porbandar and the Thakor Saheb of Gondal. Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, Agent to the Governor, inspected the alignment of the projected line as mentioned at page 3, and it is hoped that sanction to its construction will not be delayed.

Irrigation.

Canals.

Steps were taken during the year to improve and extend the canals in the State on the lines of the recommendations made by the Special Officer, who was deputed to survey them and report upon their capabilities last year. An expenditure of Rs. 2,280 was incurred in removing the defects in the existing canals with the result that the area irrigated increased from 2,035 to 2,454 acres. There is, however, much room for further progress in this direction.

Ports.

Improvement schemes.

Veraval, which is 50 miles south-west of Junagadh and 210 miles north-west of Bombay, is the most important seaport in His Highness's territory. The efforts of His Highness' Government to improve this port date back to the year 1864, when the services of Mr. E. Balliol-Scott were obtained for devising and carrying out a scheme of *bandar* improvement. Mr. Balliol-Scott projected the construction of a breakwater 1,600 feet long, of which 415 feet was to be an open viaduct, and a landing pier opposite the custom house. His scheme included the building of a retaining wall along the sea-shore and the reclamation of 3 acres of land behind it. The works projected by him were in progress up to August, 1868, by which time Rs. 4,64,011 were expended. As he contemplated a further expenditure of over Rs. 12,00,000, His Highness' Government sought the advice of Mr. Thomas Ormiston, M. I. C. E., on the expediency and feasibility of Mr. Balliol-Scott's scheme. Mr. Ormiston visited Veraval in January, 1869, and after examining the port commented unfavourably on the scheme of Mr. Balliol-Scott and formulated a project involving an expenditure of about Rs 3,50,000. The main features of this scheme were the construction of a breakwater without a viaduct about 100 feet long, a landing pier 60 feet wide and 150 yards in length, and an opening into a small creek to provide a "lie-by" for vessels during the monsoon. The schemes were considered by Col. Keatinge, who did not arrive at any definite conclusion on the points at issue between the two Engineers, and the projected works were thereupon abandoned.

Inspection of the ports by Mr. L. H. Savile.

During the year under review the loan of the services of Mr. L. H. Savile, Deputy Engineer, New Dock Works, Bombay, was obtained for a short time for inspecting and ascertaining the capabilities for improvement of three of the ports in the State—Veraval, Navabandar and Dharabandar—in consultation with Mr. Messent, Chief Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. Savile, accompanied by the Dewan, visited and examined the ports in December last. His full reports were not received before the

close of the year, but in a preliminary report on Veraval he has referred to "the possibilities of a protected entrance and possibly a dock at Deni Bara, as at this point there is a depth of 18 feet of water within 800 feet of the shore, so that it might be possible without a very heavy expenditure to provide a navigable channel and construct a dock suitable for large steamers".

Minor improvements.

Independently of the schemes which were under consideration at the end of the year, Rs. 21,686 were spent on miscellaneous *bandar* improvement measures during the year. Two cranes and two mooring buoys were ordered from England, and four lighters were constructed for facilitating the discharge of through-booked cargo at the port. Arrangements were in progress at the close of the year for the construction in England of an up-to-date steam-launch. The railway siding was extended and brought quite close to the water's edge.

Unloading of a coal steamer.

A noteworthy event in the history of the port was the unloading for the first time of a coal steamer, which brought a cargo of over 5,500 tons of coal from Calcutta. The S. S. "Florican" anchored in seven fathoms of water at a distance of seven cables' length from the landing jetty, and the discharge of its cargo was effected in 12 days without any difficulty. The Master of the ship, in a letter addressed to the Dewan, stated :—

> "I am very favourably impressed with the natural advantages and facilities the Veraval port has for landing coal cargoes.....The port is easy of access day or night for ships of any tonnage, and so far as my experience of Kathiawar ports goes, I should certainly give it preference as the most suitable place for the landing of coal."

The Integral Railway.

The Junagadh Integral Railway from Jetalsar to Veraval was constructed at a cost of Rs.34,40,536 and opened to traffic in 1888–89. In addition to this line the State has a six annas share in the Rajkot-Jetalsar railway line of 46¼ miles.

The gross earnings under this head from 1st January to 31st December 1907 amounted to Rs. 4,57,805 against Rs. 3,70,853 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,19,310 as compared with Rs 1,83,730 in the preceding year. The net earnings were Rs. 2,38,495 against Rs. 1,87,123 in 1906 showing an increase of Rs. 51,372. The return on the capital outlay was 5·3 against 4 per cent. in the preceding year.

The total net earnings from the date of opening of the line up to the end of December, 1907, amounted to Rs. 22,58,971 or nearly 51 per cent. of the total capital outlay.

Post Office

The State maintains its own Postal Department with 2[illegible] Post Offices for the posting of letters and parcels at much cheaper rates than those of the Imperial Post Office. During the year the total number of letters transmitted through the Post Office was 2,91,501 against 2,75,166 last year and of parcels 9,674 against 7,892, the increases being 16,335 and 1,782 respectively.

Among the postal reforms introduced during the year were—(1) a reduction in the postage rates, which was brought into effect from 10th October, 1907, and (2) the substitution of a daily for the bi-weekly postal service to and from Kutiana.

The Mint.

There is a State Mint at Junagadh for coining gold and silver *koris* and copper *dokdas*. The silver *kori*, which represents the Mahmudi coin of the Moghals, is the current coin of the State. It is about a quarter of a rupee in value, but the exchange fluctuates considerably. About 21 lakhs of new copper *dokdas*, 40 of which are equal in value to a *kori*, were struck and the old copper currency was withdrawn from circulation.

General condition of the people.

Notwithstanding an unfavourable season, the condition of the people continues to show decided improvement. There were marked increases in the agricultural stock, area cropped and the lands newly taken up for cultivation. The incidence of taxation is lighter in His Highness' territory than in most other States in Kathiawar. The poorer classes readily find work and instances of acute penury are extremely rare, the land available for cultivation being more than the needs of the population. The people are not addicted to drink, and the State systematically discourages indulgence in spirituous liquors.

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CHAPTER V—REVENUE & FINANCE.

Receipts and expenditure.

The ordinary revenue of the State, exclusive of the revenue of *barkhala* villages, amounted to Rs. 26,63,161 against Rs. 25,94,677 in the preceding year. The total realisation of arrears and old debts amounted to Rs. 2,83,478 against Rs. 4,70,073 in the preceding year. The total receipts, therefore, were Rs. 29,46,639 against Rs. 30,64,750 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 24,02,528 against Rs. 25,35,820, the financial result being a surplus of Rs. 5,44,111 against Rs. 5,28,930 in the previous year.

The aggregate income from all sources, inclusive of the revenue of alienated villages, is shown below:—

	St. 1962. (1905–06.)	St. 1963. (1906–07.)
	Rs.	Rs.
Khalsa territory...	20,43,992	21,58,793
Collection of arrears and debts.	4,70,073	2,83,478
Net earnings of the railway	1,95,975	1,97,037
Miscellaneous	3,54,710	3,07,331
Total	30,64,750	29,46,639
Khangi villages	1,13,285	1,41,172
Other alienated villages exclusive of the 22 villages allotted to Mangrol.	10,59,862	10,94,307*
Total	11,73,147	12,35,479
Grand Total	42,37,897	41,82,118

The following table of receipts and expenditure indicates the financial position of the State during the last six years:—

Year.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Deficit Rs.	Surplus Rs.
St. 1958 (1901–02.)	17,25,000	22,06,832	4,81,832	
St. 1959 (1902–03.)	23,99,244	22,38,885		1,60,339
St. 1960 (1903–04.)	21,25,000	31,90,000	10,65,000	
St. 1961 (1904–05.)	18,80,000	25,00,000	6,20,000	
St. 1962 (1905–06.)	30,64,750	25,35,820		5,28,930
St. 1963 (1906–07.)	29,46,639	24,02,528		5,44,111

*Calculated on an average of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre.

The above figures show a total deficit of Rs. 20,06,493 during the four years preceding 1905–06 and an average annual deficit of Rs. 5,01,625; whereas the surplus of the last two years amounts to Rs. 10,73,041. It will thus be seen that an effectual check is being placed upon an improvident administration of the finances of the State.

In Appendix XXII are specified in detail the receipts and expenditure during the Junagadh revenue year ending 31st August, 1907.

Some of the heads of revenue not already noticed elsewhere are briefly discussed below. The figures (excepting those under the head Abkari) are for the year ending 31st March.

Customs.

The receipts under sea customs and port dues rose from Rs. 89,573 to Rs. 1,08,970, the increase of Rs. 19,397 being chiefly due to heavier exports during the year under the through-booking system.

In Appendices XXVI, XXVII and XXVIII are specified in detail the rates of duty on imports and exports.

Scheme for assimilation of customs arrangements with those in force at British ports.

In the beginning of the year the Government of Bombay were pleased to lend to the State the services of Mr. F. A. Ingle, Assistant Collector of Customs, for examining the customs arrangements at the several ports in the Nawab Saheb's territory and submitting to His Highness a scheme for assimilating them with those in force at the British ports in the Presidency. Mr. Ingle assumed charge of his duties on the 3rd of April and completed his work on the 29th of June. During this period he visited the ports of Veraval, Nawabandar, Simar, Rajpura, Dharabandar, Bherai, Chanchuda, Dhamlej, Sutrapada, Chorwad, and Shil, and submitted five printed reports embodying in detail his proposals, which will be considered after they receive the *imprimatur* of the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, to whom they have been forwarded.

Salt.

1,52,390 maunds of salt were manufactured during the year against 1,45,664 maunds in the preceding year and the issues for consumption in the State were 1,04,604 maunds against 1,05,453 maunds, the average annual consumption per head being about 10½ lbs. 39,704 maunds of salt against 31,181 maunds last year were sold to other States in Kathiawar. The aggregate sales amounted to 1,44,308 maunds against 1,36,634 maunds, and

the receipts proportionately increased from Rs. 38,956 to Rs. 41,319, the difference being of Rs. 2,363. The total cost of the manufacture of salt and other transactions was Rs. 23,170 against Rs. 21,042, the net profit amounting to Rs. 18,149 against Rs. 17,914 last year. The average retail price of salt in the State was 5¼ annas per maund.

Abkari.

The Abkari receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,126 against Rs. 9,348 last year, the increase being Rs. 2,778. The receipts under this head are small, as the State has, with a view to discourage intemperance, imposed restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of liquor within its boundaries. The farming system prevails in the State.

The income from the licenses for the sale of tobacco, *ganja* and other drugs amounted to Rs. 37,386 against Rs. 34,483 in 1906–07, the increase being Rs. 2,903.

Opium.

The stock of opium in hand at the beginning of the year was 72 maunds 30 sers of the value of Rs. 41,385. 115 maunds of opium of the value of Rs. 56,102 were purchased during the year under report. The quantity sold during the year was 123 maunds 15 sers against 115 maunds 19 sers last year and the receipts amounted to Rs. 71,928 against Rs. 72,542, the price of opium per ser being less than that of the preceding year by about a rupee and a half. The net profit on the sales was Rs. 17,345 against Rs. 21,240, the decrease being of Rs. 3,895. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 64 maunds 12 sers of the value of Rs. 34,994.

Stamps.

The realisations from the sale of stamped papers and adhesive stamps of all kinds amounted to Rs. 58,494 as compared with Rs. 58,332 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 162.

Printing Press.

The receipts from the Printing Press amounted to Rs.8,927 against Rs. 9,353 in the preceding year, the decrease being of Rs. 426. The net receipts after deducting the cost of printing were Rs. 3,318 against Rs. 3,714 in 1906-07.

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CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

Analysis of the statistics: births.

The births of 7,738 males and 7,237 females, or in all of 14,975 children, were registered during the year under review. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 7,149 males and 6,646 females, or a total of 13,795 children. The increase in the number of births during the year under report was 1,180. The birth rate per *mille* of population was 37·8 as compared with 34·8 in the preceding year. In every 100 births, there were 52 males and 48 females or for every 100 males there were 93 females, the figures being exactly the same as in the previous year.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 11,683 against 10,616 in the previous year, the increase of 1,067 deaths being almost entirely due to the prevalence of plague. The death rate per *mille* of population was 30 against 27 in the preceding year. 5,855 of the deaths recorded were of males and 5,828 of females, in the proportion of 50·1 and 49·9 males and females respectively in every 100 deaths. Of these 11,683 deaths, 1,881 were from plague, 48 from small-pox, 340 from measles, and 9,412 from malarial fever and other ordinary diseases. Only two deaths from cholera occurred during the year.

Medical Relief.

Medical staff.

The Medical Department consists of one Chief Medical Officer and 3 Assistant Surgeons, who are all graduates of the Grant Medical College, 18 passed Hospital Assistants and 3 unpassed men.

Medical institutions.

The number of medical institutions maintained by the State during the year was 21, comprising one Hospital at Junagadh with 60 beds, one Leper Asylum with accommodation for 60 lepers, and 19 dispensaries, including one at Mangrol.

Number of patients treated.

In these institutions 1,16,668 patients were treated during the year under review against 1,20,975 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 4,307. 1,15,490 of the persons treated were out-patients and 1,178 in-patients, against 1,19,831 and 1,144 in the preceding year. Of the total attendance about 44 per cent. was of men, about 21 per cent. of women and about 35 per cent. of children. The aggregate average daily attendance was 1,459 against 1,371 in 1906–07. In the Hospital the daily average of in-patients was 49 against 44 last year. Among the dispensaries those at Junagadh and Veraval, which treated 26,626 and 12,883 patients respectively, were the best attended institutions.

Common complaints.

The most common complaints for which patients were treated at the different medical institutions during the year are given below :—

Diseases.	No. of patients treated.
Skin	21,635
Digestive system	14,991
Eye	13,948
Malarial fevers	9,332
Respiratory system	6,332
Total	62,238

Cases of poisoning.

378 cases of poisoning were treated during the year against 417 in the preceding year.

Surgical operations.

3,865 surgical operations were performed during the year against 3,105 in the preceding year. Most of the major operations were performed at the Hospital. The most noteworthy of these were extraction of cataract, removal of stone from the bladder, amputation, formation of artificial noses, removal of tumours, &c. 43 operations were of removal of stone from the bladder, 67 of extraction of cataract in the eye, and 9 of rhinoplasty. Out of 417 patients operated on at the Junagadh Hospital, 299 were completely cured, 82 were partially relieved, 6 died, 18 absented themselves and 12 were under treatment at the end of the year.

Committees of Visitors.

The Committees of Visitors appointed last year to supervise the dispensaries in the State did their work in a satisfactory manner.

Leper Asylum.

There were 38 lepers in the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum at the close of the last year, and 72 were admitted during the year under review, the total number being 110. Of these 58 were relieved and discharged, and 11 died during the year, leaving 41 in-patients at its close.

Medical stores.

Medical stores of the value of Rs. 12,500 were supplied to the several institutions during the year.

Cost per patient.

The total cost of maintaining the Medical Department was Rs. 54,296. The average cost per patient was Rs. 0–7–5.

Plague.

During the year under report plague prevailed in 14 *mahals* of the State. Out of 818 towns and villages in the State, 51 were affected by it, against 34 in the preceding year.

The number of plague cases is contrasted below with the figures of the previous year.

	Seizures.	Deaths.	No. recovered.
1906–7.	1,179	833	346
1907–8.	2,701	1,881	820
Increase	1,522	1,048	474

It will be seen from the above figures that the epidemic was severer and more wide-spread during the year under report than in the preceding year. The usual measures of evacuation and segregation were resorted to for checking the spread of the disease.

In the month of January last at the kind invitation of His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Harishankar Pragji, L. M. & S., attended a gathering of Medical Officers at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel to acquaint himself with the process of manufacture of the anti-plague prophylactic.

Vaccination.

One Superintendent of Vaccination, two Inspectors and nine Vaccinators were at work during the year under report. 13,268 primary vaccinations and 594 re-vaccinations were performed during the year against 9,484 and 592 respectively in 1906–7. There was thus an increase of 3,784 or 40 per cent. in primary operations. Out of 13,268 primary vaccinations, 6,562 were performed on males and 6,706 on females. The number of infants under one year, who were vaccinated, was 9,719; between one and six years, 3,496 were vaccinated ; and 53 vaccinations were performed on persons over six years of age.

Increase in primary vaccinations.

Percentage of successful operations.

The percentage of success in primary operations was 98 against 94 in the preceding year. The ratio of protection to the total population was 34 per *mille* against 25 in the previous year.

Average cost.

The average cost for each successful operation was 7 annas and 8 pies against 10 annas and 5 pies in the preceding year.

Villages visited.

Out of 818 towns and villages in the State 807 were visited by the vaccinators, and also 24 newly populated villages, making in all 831. Only 11 villages remained unvisited against 95 in the preceding year. The Inspectors visited 558 villages against 226 and inspected 8,408 children against 5,030 last year. The Superintendent visited 221 villages against 110 and inspected 4,066 children against 2,689 in 1906–7.

Cost of maintenance.

The total cost of maintaining the Vaccination establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 6,372 as against Rs. 6,202 last year.

It will be seen from the above figures that there has been a marked improvement both in the quantity and quality of the work of this department, which is attributable chiefly to a scheme of remuneration for efficient work sanctioned during the year under report. *General conclusion.*

Veterinary.

The number of State and private animals treated in the Veterinary Hospital was 1,220 and 483 respectively, making a total of 1,703 as against 1,577 in the preceding year. Of these 1,603 animals were cured or relieved, 13 died, 62 cases were pronounced to be incurable and 25 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

A District Veterinary Officer was appointed during the year to travel about and deal with cattle disease on the spot in the several *mahals* and also to instruct the agricultural population in the methods of suppressing and checking the spread of epizootic diseases. *Appointment of a District Veterinary Officer.*

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CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

General summary.

The subjoined statement presents a general summary of the total number of educational institutions in the State and of the pupils attending them :—

Class of institution.	No. in 1906–07.	No. in 1907–08.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1906–07.	No. of pupils in 1907–08.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public institutions	127	129	2	.	9,077	9,430	353	.
Aided private institutions	5	6	1	.	446	449	3	.
Unaided private institutions	83	71	.	12	2,061	2,270	209	.
Total	215	206	3	12	11,584	12,149	565	.

Public institutions

The institutions maintained by the State consist of one Arts College, one High School, one Madrasa for Muhammadan students, one Pathshala for teaching Sanskrit, three Middle Schools, 106 Primary Schools for boys, 15 Primary Schools for girls, and one Arabic-Persian School attached to the Madrasa. The total number on the rolls of the State institutions shows an increase of 353.

Average attendance

The average monthly number on the registers was 9,830 as compared with 9,727, and the average daily attendance 6,431 against 7,188 in the preceding year, the percentage of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number being 65. The decrease in average attendance was chiefly due to the appearance of plague in many parts of the State during the year.

Percentage of pupils.

Including the attendance returns for private schools, the aggregate number of pupils under instruction in institutions of all descriptions was 12,149 at the close of the year. Calculating the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the total population and eliminating 213 outsiders, there were 20 pupils out of every hundred children of educable age receiving

education of some kind during the year under review. The percentage of students to the whole population of the State was 3.

Of the 9,430 children under instruction in the institutions maintained by the State, 8,261 were boys and 1,169 girls. Of the boys 5,661 were Hindus of all castes, 2,594 Musalmans and 6 of other creeds. Of the girls 1,123 were Hindus and 46 Musalmans. *Distribution according to creed.*

The total attendance in all classes of educational institutions in the State, of Brahmins, other Hindus and Muhammadans rose by 23, 150 and 395 respectively, the increase being most marked in the case of Muhammadans.

Collegiate Education.

The Arts College in Junagadh is affiliated to the University of Bombay up to the M. A. course in Arts and the first LL. B. in Law. The institution attracts students from all parts of Kathiawar and also from Sindh, Cutch and other places.

The number of students on the rolls of the College is given below :—

1st term 1907.	2nd term 1907.	1st term 1908.
136	134	134

Of the 134 students on the register of the College at the end of the year, 114 were Hindus, 19 Muhammadans and one Christian.

The State allows 25 per cent. of the students to be free, in addition to the Muhammadan students who pay no fees. Poor Muhammadan students also receive a food allowance of Rs. 5 per head. *Free admissions.*

Scholarships amounting to Rs 1,320 per annum are awarded to deserving students. *Scholarships.*

A University Fellowship, which bears the name of His Highness' father Mahabat Khanji, of the value of Rs. 83 a month, is attached to the institution. *Mahabat Fellowship.*

University examination results.

The University examination results are contrasted below with those of the previous year :—

Examination.	No. appeared		Increase.	Decrease.	No. passed.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of success.	
	1906	1907			1906	1907			1906	1907
Previous	64	55	.	9	39	13	.	26	61	24
Ex-students	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	50	.
Intermediate	31	36	5	.	23	18	.	5	74	50
Ex-students	1	3	2	.	1	.	.	1	100	.
B. A.	23	8	.	15	16	2	.	14	69	25
Ex-students	6	7	1	.	2	2	.	.	33	29
1st LL. B	9	19	10	.	4	8	4	.	44	42
M. A.	1	4	3	.	1	2	1	.	100	50

2 of the passed students secured first class and 15 second class honours as compared with 13 second class successes in the year 1906.

Owing to the prevalence of plague the College had to be closed earlier during both terms of the year under report, and to this fact the comparatively poorer examination results may in some measure be attributed.

There was no change in the College staff during the year under report.

Hostels.

The hostels attached to the College are well-built and commodious and are considered the finest in the Presidency. There is accommodation for 75 students in the hostels, and not only was every room taken up at the close of the year but extra accommodation had to be provided for elsewhere.

Cost of maintaining the College.

The College is maintained entirely by the State at an annual cost of about Rs. 40,000.

High School.

Matriculation examination results.

There were 450 students on the rolls of the High School at the close of the year against 424 in the preceding year.

The Matriculation examination result is contrasted below with that of the preceding year:—

	1906	1907
No. of pupils sent up	23	21
No. of pupils passed	20	8
Percentage of success	86	38

The prevalence of plague in Junagadh from February to May and August to December 1907 necessitated the closing of the school in both the terms, and this interruption to regular work seriously affected the Matriculation examination result.

Scholarships amounting to Rs. 300 per annum are assigned to this institution. To these was added during the year a private exhibition of Rs. 48 from the interest of a fund collected in memory of Mr. Dahyabhai Motiram, a late Head Master of the School.

Out of 25 teachers in the High School, 6 are graduates, 4 undergraduates, 13 matriculates and 2 unpassed men. *Teachers.*

The Mahabat Madrasa.

The number on the rolls of this institution, which imparts free education to Muhammadan students, rose during the year from 407 to 444.

English, Urdu, Gujarati, Persian and Koran reading are taught in addition to the ordinary subjects of instruction.

Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,200 per annum are allotted to this institution. In addition to these scholarships a sum of Rs. 48 per annum is given to the school from the interest of Rs. 1,500 invested by Moulvi Ashraf Ali, late principal of the Madrasa.

Out of 21 teachers, one is a graduate, one an undergraduate, two are matriculates, two are trained and fifteen unpassed men.

Middle Schools.

In the three Middle Schools 332 pupils were under instruction against 246 in the preceding year. All the schools were inspected during the year and the results were reported to be satisfactory. The schools teach up to the fourth standard and in two cases to the fifth standard, after which the students join the High School. One of the teachers is a graduate, one an undergraduate, nine are matriculates and three unpassed men.

Primary Education.

Three new Primary Schools for boys were opened during

the year and one Boys' School was closed, the net increase being two institutions of this class. All these schools were inspected during the year. Out of 5,703 pupils examined, 3,869 or 68 per cent. passed the Inspector's test. The vernacular text-books sanctioned by the Government of Bombay have been introduced in the Primary Schools. The equipment of most of the schools with drawing and Kindergarten materials is being attended to.

The number of trained teachers employed in the vernacular Boys' Schools is 110. Of these 43 are seniors, 49 second year men and 18 first year scholars. The remaining 121 are untrained teachers.

Experiment in free education.

An experiment to test how far free education would tend to increase the attendance in the Primary Schools was tried during the year. Two schools—one with a majority of Hindu boys and the other with that of Muhammadan boys—were selected for the experiment, and for a certain period all fees were remitted. The result was that the number on the register as well as the average attendance remained absolutely unaffected. The experiment proves that the small fee of one anna per month does not at all operate as a deterrent to those who desire to send their children to the schools.

Girls' Schools.

There were 15 Girls' Schools in the State with 1,169 pupils at the close of the year, against the same number with 1,124 pupils during 1906–07. Out of 657 girls presented for the Inspector's test, 500 passed. In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery. Of the teachers employed in the Girls' Schools, 30 are males and 22 females, and 12 are trained and 40 untrained.

Scholarships.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the State gives two annual scholarships of Rs. 900 and Rs. 600 to Muhammadan students studying at Aligarh, and 19 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 2,520 to students studying at the Medical, Science and other Colleges and institutions in the Presidency.

The total number of scholarships awarded to all classes of students amounts to Rs. 7,372 per annum.

School buildings.

There are 72 specially built school-houses in the State. Five new school-houses were under construction during the year at Bhesan, Vadal, Hadmatia, Arjansukh and Amrapur.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on education for the years 1906–07 and 1907–08 is contrasted below:—

Details of expenditure.	1906–07.	1907–08.	Increase.	Decrease.
Collegiate education	36,207	38,031	1,824	·
High School	16,082	15,790	·	292
Madrasa.	7,605	7,635	30	·
Middle Schools.	4,406	4,034	·	372
Primary Schools.	57,079	57,916	837	·
Grants to private schools.	940	1,065	125	·
Scholarships.	6,504	7,136	632	·
Libraries.	1,761	1,151	·	610
Inspecting staff.	4,263	3,803	·	460
Office establishment.	1,557	1,500	·	57
Miscellaneous.	3,550	5,279	1,729	·
Total.	1,39,954	1,43,340	5,117	1,791

Fee receipts.

The fee receipts are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

	Rs.
1906–07	12,362
1907–08	11,183
Decrease	Rs. 1,179

Cost per pupil.

Deducting the income of the Educational Department and certain miscellaneous items from the total expenditure on education, the annual cost to the State per pupil works out to the very liberal figure of about Rs. 10. The expenditure on education per head of population is between 5 and 6 annas per annum.

Physical Education.

There is a flourishing Gymkhana attached to the Junagadh College, which is maintained by the Professors and students. Gymnasia are attached to the High School and the Madrasa. Outdoor games, sports and gymnastics are encouraged in all the larger schools. The students of the High School earned the commendation of the Vali-Ahd at a game of foot-ball played in his presence during the year.

Libraries.

The Bahadur Khanji Library at Junagadh is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 1,500. It contains 3,000 volumes in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Gujarati, the value of which is about Rs. 7,500. The reading room is provided with newspapers and

magazines, which cost Rs. 300 per annum. Besides the Bahadur Khanji Library, there are three reading rooms in the State, which are supported by the State.

Museum.

Attached to the Bahadur Khanji Library is a Museum, which contains a collection of antiquities. An interesting addition to the numismatic collection was made by a present, from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of 14 silver coins of King Kshaharát Náhápána, who ruled over Western India towards the end of the first century. These form part of a hoard lately found in the Nasik District. Several very old copper coins found in the vicinity of Junagadh were also added to the collection.

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CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

Mangrol.

Shaikh Husain Mian Badruddin Mian of Mangrol died on the 21st September, 1907. As two of his widows were reported to be *enceinte* and the Taluka was found to be heavily encumbered, it was taken under management. Mr. Ardesher Jamshedji Kamdin, a retired Deputy Collector, who has been in His Highness' service for more than 15 years, was appointed Manager of Mangrol. The Mangrol treasury, when the Manager assumed charge of his office, contained only Rs. 10. The liabilities of the Taluka ascertained up to the end of March, 1908, amounted to about Rs. 6,60,000. 14 villages were found to have been mortgaged with possession out of a total of 45 *swang* and allotted villages. Several other items of revenue were also written over. The salaries of the officials of the late Shaikh were in arrears from 6 months to 2½ years, the total claim on this account being Rs. 66,386. This embarrassed state of the Taluka had resulted in the starvation of the Educational, Public Works, Medical, Police and other important Departments. His Highness the Nawab Saheb had to advance Rs. 25,000 without interest for the obsequies of the late Shaikh and for the immediate needs of the administration. Before the close of the year this loan was paid back, the liabilities were reduced by Rs. 29,463 and the balance in the treasury at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 41,599. The Public Works and the Municipal establishments in Mangrol have been placed on a working basis. The Hunter School building commenced 12 years ago and left unfinished has been completed. The pier at Mangrol *bandar* has been put in order. The survey of the town of Mangrol has been taken in hand. The schools have been provided with the requisite furniture and the dispensary with medical stores. Arrangements have been made for planting 2,500 road-side trees. Most of the public buildings and roads are under repairs. New uniforms have been supplied to the Police.

Unification of weights.

A uniform system of weights was introduced in the State during the year under review. Standard weights weighing 2½, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 200, 400, 800, 1600 and 3200 *tolas* respectively were manufactured to order in England and were received here in October last. The total number of weights of different kinds kept in stock for distribution to the shopkeepers was 23,750, the aggregate weight being nearly 78 tons and the value Rs. 19,841. Of these 18,295 weights, weighing about 38 tons, were distributed among shop-keepers before the end of March.

Sale of food-grains at reduced rates to the poor.

As a measure of relief to the poorest classes of his subjects in view of the abnormally high prices, which prevailed during the year, His Highness the Nawab Saheb established a depôt for the sale of food-grains in small quantities at prices about 25 per cent. below the level of the bazar rates. 32,857 maunds of food-grains of different kinds were eagerly bought at the depôt by the poor up to the end of March. This measure had a salutary effect in lowering the prices of food-grains in the Junagadh market.

Remission and reduction of imposts.

A vexatious impost on drinking water in the Gir forest, which yielded a small revenue, was remitted, and the "pass-fee" levied from forest labourers was reduced by one-half during the year under review.

Junagadh–Gondal Gir case.

The hearing of the Junagadh–Gondal Gir case, in which Gondal has laid claim to 15 villages in the Gir, was concluded during the year, but the unfortunate death of the Special Commissioner, the late Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., has delayed the final disposal of the matter.

Conclusion.

Progress in all branches of administration.

The year's history, the main features of which are briefly summarised below, shows steady progress in all the important branches of the administration.

Finance.

The ordinary revenue has improved by Rs. 68,484, the increase on the average of the last five years being Rs. 4,24,363. The surplus of Rs. 5,44,111 is the highest on record. The financial position of the State is, therefore, perfectly satisfactory.

Police

The work of the Police shows further improvement in efficiency, especially in regard to the percentage of convictions and recoveries of stolen property.

Administration of justice.

The judicial courts, both civil and criminal, showed considerably better results than in previous years, especially as regards the duration of trials and civil suits, and there was a marked advance in the prompt disposal of civil appeals. There was also an appreciable reduction in the arrears and in the number of unexecuted decrees.

Increase in plough cattle.

Partly owing to the efforts of the new Department of Agriculture and partly in consequence of an improvement in the condition of the agricultural population, the number of plough cattle in the *khalsa* villages has risen from 49,347 to 53,148, showing an increase of 3,801 or nearly 8 per cent. This addition to the agricultural stock of the State represents roughly the means of ploughing 38,010 acres of land.

Extension of cultivation.

36,636 acres of land were brought under the plough during the year and 801 acres passed out of cultivation, the net increase being 35,835 acres. It will thus be seen that the special measures recently adopted by His Highness for stimulating the cultivation of waste areas are producing gratifying results. In less than two years the waste area has been reduced by 1,89,572 acres owing to the cultivation of 91,384 acres and the inclusion of 98,188 acres in the forest reserves for reafforestation.

Reduction of waste area.

Increase in the area cropped.

The area cropped during the year shows a gratifying increase of 45,991 acres or over 10 per cent. as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Forest conservancy.

The survey of the areas to be included in the forest reserves was vigorously pushed forward and practically concluded during the year. Over 82 square miles were added to the State forests, which, as now constituted, comprise about 639 square miles. The organisation of the new Forest Department has been nearly completed.

Industrial enterprise.

The establishment of two new cotton presses and two ginning factories and the inauguration of a large weaving and spinning mill and of a tannery are striking developments of industrial enterprise in the State unsurpassed by the record of any previous year.

Trade.

The value of trade has risen further by Rs. 19,61,198, the increase being more than 27 per cent.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works increased from Rs. 2,13,929 to Rs. 4,09,126, and of this amount Rs. 2,54,992 were expended on works of public utility. Important projects for improving the ports in the State are under preparation by Messrs. Messent and Savile of the Bombay Port Trust. The roads and communications in the State are being systematically improved, and 9,440 road-side trees were planted during the year.

Vaccination.

The laxity in the work of the Vaccination Department, which the figures of the preceding years had disclosed, was set right during the year under review by the adoption of special measures, which have resulted in a marked advance in efficiency.

Education.

The Education Department partly regained during the year the number on the rolls of the several educational institutions, which showed a diminution in 1906–07. Five new school buildings were under construction at the close of the year.

Junagadh,
27th May, 1908.

M. A. Baig,

DEWAN OF JUNAGADH.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1907–08.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mirza Abbás Ali Baig, B. A., BO. C. S.	Dewan.	1st April 1907.	31st March, 1908.	
Kaliánrái Jetha Bakshi.	Judicial Councillor.	,,	,,	
Chhotálál Mathurádás Bakshi.	Huzur Secretary.	,,	,,	
Shafi Mián Bawa Mián.	Revenue Commissioner.	,,	,,	
James Scott, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Director of Public Instruction.	,,	,,	
Frámji Rustamji Dasái.	Conservator of Forests.	,,	,,	
Ardesher Jamshedji Kámdin.	Director of Agriculture,	,,	24th Sept. 1907.	On deputation as Manager, Mangrol Taluka.
Framji Rustamji Desai.	*Acting* Do.	25th Sept. 1907.	31st March, 1908.	
Dosabhái Kharsedji Gandhi. (*dead*)	Chief Judge, Sadar Adalat.	1st April 1907	24th December 1907.	
Bápubhái Jádavrái Majmudár, Bar-at-law.	Do.	9th January 1908.	31st March, 1908.	
Amarji A'nandji.	Private Secretary to His Highness	1st April 1907	,,	
Sheth Kásam Ismáil.	Chief Khazánchi and Mint Master.	,,	,,	
Maniprasád Durgáprasád.	Chief Auditor.	,,	,,	
Muhammad Latif Khán.	State Engineer.	,,	,,	
Narsinhdás Trikamji Mehta., L. M. &. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
Jamádár Sulaimán Umar.	Superintendent of Police.	,,	,,	
Maganlál Sundarji Kikáni,	Chief Vakil with the Agent to the Governor,	,,	19th Nov. 1907.	
Máneklal Dháranji Nánávati, B. A., LL. B.	Do.	20th Nov. 1907.	31st March, 1908.	
Muhammad Amin Fakih, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Assistant Sessions and District Judge.	1st April 1907	,,	
Manilál Keshavlál, B. A., LL. B.	Judge, Rajprakarni Court.	,,	,,	
Tribhuvanrái Dulerái Rána, B. A., LL. B.	Legal Remembrancer.	,,	,,	
Dwárkádás Bhaváníds.	Chief Account Officer,	,,	,,	
A'zam Mián Kamu Mián.	Officer Commanding the Imperial Service Lancers.	,,	,,	
Váhed Ali Khán Muhammad.	Officer Commanding the Infantry.	,,	,,	
Náib Hásham Khán Shujáat Khán.	Officer Commanding the Artillery.	,,	,,	

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	Stamp and Court Fees Act.	,,	,,	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	,,	,,	
9	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
10	Police Act.	,,	,,	
11	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
13	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game	,,	,,	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
17	Legal Practitioners' Act.	No.	Yes.	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	,,	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1907–1908.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.	139	22	5	0	17	139	0	0	0	4	20	115	31,848	9 vacancies
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	34	6	1	0	6	33	0	66*	0	2	5	26	7,569	1 vacancy
Infantry.	266	31	6	0	18	273	0	0	0	5	23	245	30,128	5 vacancies
Imperial Service Troops.	99	23	0	0	29	93	0	0	0	4	9	80	68,357	9 Do.
Total.	538	82	12	0	70	538	0	66	0	15	57	466	1,37,912	

*Of these only 13 are serviceable.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1907–08.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs	Rs								
Police Superintendent.	1	362—8–0	4,350—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Assistant Police Superintendent.											
First Grade.	2	90—0–0	2,160—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Second Do.	3	77—8–0	2,790—0—0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar.											
First Grade.	4	60—0–0	2,210—0—0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	
Second Do.	5	53–12–0	3,225—0—0	1	5	0	0	0	5	0	
Third Do.	8	47—8–0	5,055—0—0	2	8	0	0	0	7	0	One vacancy.
Jamadar.											
First Grade.	5	25—0–0	1,530—0—0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	

Second Grade.	6	21—4-0	1,530—0—0	0	4	0	0	0	5	1	
Third Do.	9	17—8-0	1,890—0—0	0	4	0	1	0	7	2	
Dafedár.											
First Grade.	10	13-12-0	1,650—0—0	1	5	0	1	0	7	3	
Second Do.	20	11—4-0	2,700—0—0	0	5	0	0	0	8	11	One vacancy.
Náyak.	40	10—0-0	4,664-10—7	2	11	0	1	1	19	19	Two vacancies.
Constable.											
First Grade.	100	9—0-0	8,878—4—7	1	31	0	2	0	35	59	
Second Do.	200	8—4-0	15,209—3—7	4	54	2	2	0	60	112	46 vacancies.
Third Do.	274	7—8-0	26,229-15—3	20	200	2	2	0	121	141	
Swar.											
Jamadar.	1	37—8-0	450—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Dafedar.	2	31—4-0	750—0—0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	
Nayak.	3	27—8-0	990—0—0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	
Mounted Swar.	43	25—0-0	12,707—4—5	0	17	0	0	0	27	16	
Camel Swar.	4	18-12-0	863—1—7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Total.	740		99,832—8—0	31	350	4	11	1	317	373	

Miscellaneous expenditure including the pay of office establishment, contingency, &c.			10,006-14-0								
Mangrol Taluka.											
44 Infantry.	50	0	5,948-13-0	13	31	0	6	29	20	30	0
6 Mounted Swars.											
50											
Grand Total.	790		1,15,788-3-0	44	381	4	17	30	337	403	50 vacancies-

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1907–08.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,146	987	1,405	1,105	1,178	874	661	487	490	334	47	44	56	59	

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1907-08.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	Present year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	Present year. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	21,879	27,091	10,179	15,648	46	57	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1907–1908.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.			
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146.	4	80	84	48	83	169	32	2	0	0	2	28	0	32	135	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	38	38	30	38	69	11	6	0	0	0	5	0	11	58	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	4	4	0	4	7	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	0	9	9	6	7	9	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	2	
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	1	6	7	6	7	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	2	2	4	1	2	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312	0	3	3	5	3	5	5	0	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	3	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	6	18	24	15	21	24	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319–350.	3	1,002	1,005	921	1,001	2,065	278	8	9	3	26	232	0	278	1,747	0	0	25	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	5	0	5	4	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape, S. 375.	4	8	12	11	12	12	12	0	4	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	3	3	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	2	2	4	2	4	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	35	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
Theft, etc., S. 378–445.	4	381	383	319	380	915	85	0	38	0	15	0	32	85	804	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Robbery, S. 390.	4	6	10	6	10	10	8	0	1	0	7	0	0	8	2	0	0	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	0	26	26	43	26	26	23	0	10	2	8	0	3	23	3	0	0	95	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474–497–499.	9	55	64	67	64	121	104	0	2	4	98	0	0	104	17	0	0	38	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	0	104	104	176	104	157	44	4	2	16	22	0	0	44	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forgery.	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	6	397	403	584	397	600	86	5	5	2	13	61	0	86	493															
Total.	54	2,144	2,198	2,250	2,175	4,216	732	25	73	27	246	326	35	732	3,388	0	1	245	43	19	12	14	11	17	5	5	0	0	23	
								371										371												

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1907-08.

Class of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons Disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1907-08.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,506	1,656	42	704	185	2,282	38	23	2,527	3,274	892	1,746	546	66	.	35	
City Magistrate's Court.	394	307	85	151	33	427	.	.	914	696	143	394	103	5	.	53	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	(53)	(36)	4	(56)	(3)	.	.	.	(65)	(59)+1*	.	27	35	.	.	1	
Sadar Adalat.	(8)	(7)	0	(12)	.	.	.	.	(14)	(12)	.	7	3	.	.	2	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	274	181	9	63	8	162	.	.	403	242	178	.	43	7	1	4	
Mangrol Sessions Court.	(0)	(2)	0	(7)	.	.	.	.	(0)	(7)	1	.	6	.	.	.	
Total.	2,174	2,144	140	918	226	2,871	38	23	3,844	4,216	1,214	2,174	732	78	1	95	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts, they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 and 11.

* This figure is shown separately as it has to be counted in making up the total of column 11. It refers to the persons remaining under trial at the end of last year, who are not included in the figures for the Munsiffs' and the City Magistrate's Courts for the present year in the same column.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Adalat.	46	49	19	11	9	8	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	10	3	
Sadar Adalat.	25	4	3	9	7	8	4	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	76	1	1	66	44	17	12	31	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	9	0	0	3	3	2	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	
Total.....	156	54	23	89	63	35	26	50	34	0	0	0	0	4	4	15	6	

Appendix X.

Civil work. Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1907-08.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs. Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Above Rs 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Rs. Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									M. days	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	24	5	14	2	38	7	14	7	24	0	14,995	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	1	32,924	0 20	
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,312	1,148	4,554	3,322	5,866	4,470	4,737	4,043	1,129	427	5,88,270	31	2,776	515	1,631	889	194	55	7	812	1,310	281	1,640	5,01,842	2 12	
Small Cause Court.	0	0	0	483	0	483	0	344	0	139	7,764	0	483	0	475	8	0	0	0	139	62	75	68	11,356	4 1	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	42	55	394	333	436	388	381	312	55	76	15,163	5	322	6	284	37	0	1	0	31	116	17	148	13,564	7 6	
Total.	1,378	1,208	4,962	4,140	6,340	5,348	5,132	4,706	1,208	642	6,26,192	36	3,582	522	2,390	934	194	56	8	982	1,494	373	1,857	5,59,686		

Appendix XI.

Civil work. Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1907–08.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 Months.	Below 12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.										
Assistant Judges' Courts.	1	2	11,575	4	1	1,510	5	3	13,085	4	2	11,575	1	1	1,510	1	0	0	
Munsiffs' Courts	2,870	3,101	5,35,954	6,226	5,587	10,66,975	9,096	8,688	16,02,929	5,970	7,116	9,83,315	3,744	1,572	6,19,614	987	269	316	
Small Cause Court.	0	696	26,818	0	318	11,458	0	1,014	38,276	0	268	11,145	0	746	27,131	265	100	381	
Mangrol.	155	101	13,925	408	168	8,137	563	269	22,062	324	168	9,454	155	101	12,608	21	8	72	
Total	3,026	3,900	5,88,272	6,638	6,074	10,88,080	9,664	9,974	16,76,352	6,298	7,554	10,15,489	3,900	2,420	6,60,863	1,274	377	769	

Appendix XII.

Civil work. Number and results of Appeals in civil suits during the year 1907-1908.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	
Huzur Adalat.	31	8	96	89	127	97	104	79	23	18	77,144	22,646	59	26	24	18	19	12	2	0	0	23	1 23	
Sadar Adalat.	19	15	43	112	62	127	47	94	15	33	40,688	1,77,700	27	23	10	40	12	27	0	0	1	4	2 13	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	28	77	204	321	232	398	155	327	77	71	18,149	25,844	89	228	31	64	28	23	1	3	3	9	3 29	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	34	21	35	11	69	32	48	21	21	11	2,786	16,26	18	6	12	8	12	1	2	0	4	6	Y. M. days 2-2-18	
Total.	112	121	378	533	490	654	354	521	136	133	1,38,767	2,27,816	193	283	77	130	71	63	5	3	8	42		

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1907–08.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	9	123	301	710	424	115	115	143	Rs. 15,534 *	4 days.	Only one death occurred among the convicts during the year.
Mangrol Taluka.	1	9	70	40	79	6	9	6	„ 1,528	2 days.	
Total	10	132	371	750	503	121	124	149	Rs. 17,062		

*This includes the cost of the Jail Guard and of the maintenance of under-trial prisoners and prisoners in Police custody. The figures in columns 3–9 of the statement relate to convicts only.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1907–08.

Name of State.	Documents presented		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Junágadh	506	523	187	173	309	339	3	0	0	0	7	11	553	470	4,23,987-15-4	3,85,798-11-9	12	17	45	81

Apendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1907-08.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	187	2,32,663	9	4	6,042	1	7	173	1,69,729	1	9	4,716	10	4	
Sale deeds.	309	1,71,819	1	0	9,837	3	2	339	2,02,035	10	0	10,351	10	2	
Wills.	3	2,580	5	0	129	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Money bonds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	7	16,925	0	0	169	4	0	11	14,034	0	0	213	5	0	
Total.	506	4,23,987	15	4	16,177	9	0	523	3,85,798	11	9	15,281	9	6	

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Junagadh State during the year 1907–08.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Junágadh.	646	17,728	23,306	23,952	19,868	22,623	1,329	
Keshod.	.	917	940	.	187	230	.	
Mália.	.	716	567	.	387	405	.	
Chorwád.	.	817	757	.	301	346	.	
Una.	.	1,162	1,355	.	891	622	.	
Visávadar.	.	223	62	.	89	76	.	
Kutiána.	.	2,630	2,430	.	1,539	1,622	.	
Vadál.	,	291	106	.	125	76	.	
Sutrápáda.	,	827	797	.	249	229	.	
Pátan.	.	1,579	1,469	.	751	762	.	
Vanthli.	.	1,574	1,765	.	1,104	1,430	.	
Verával.	.	5,147	5,674	.	3,246	4,398	.	
Bagdu.	.	136	110	.	68	69	.	
Bálágám.	,	389	520	.	230	210	.	
Shil.	,	246	577	,	121	123	.	
Bhesán.	,	310	139	.	9	7	.	

No separate Municipal cash balance is kept in the districts.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1907–08.

	April 1907.		May 1907.		June 1907.		July 1907.		August 1907.		September 1907.		October 1907.		November 1907.		December 1907.		January 1908.		February 1908.		March 1908.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	
Junagadh	0	59	0	0	3	45	22	18	7	77	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	34	43	50	32	29	99	
Veraval.	0	0	0	0	2	39	11	45	3	60	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	17	62	21	68	15	52	
Una.	0	0	0	0	7	39	13	29	3	66	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	24	82	18	43	22	69	
Kutiana.	0	0	0	0	2	8	6	82	2	75	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	12	40	20	74	16	31	
Vanthli.	0	88	0	0	2	63	11	93	5	16	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	21	0	36	44	23	69	
Patan.	0	0	0	0	3	52	13	15	4	74	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	21	79	28	90	24	46	
Malia.	0	28	0	0	3	48	8	34	9	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	21	37	32	11	27	42	
Keshod.	0	11	0	0	3	2	6	90	5	8	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	15	48	25	24	20	44	
Visavadar.	0	59	0	0	4	26	8	90	6	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	20	15	22	88	24	0	
Chorvad.	0	0	0	0	2	97	8	15	3	89	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	15	69	32	30	21	44	

Navagadh.	0	9	0	0	1	33	13	55	6	33	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	21	64	27	34	19	93
Bherai.	0	0	0	22	6	38	16	29	2	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	25	46	17	14	16	29
Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	3	6	14	60	6	30	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	33	67	21	17
Sasan.	0	45	0	0	7	28	11	89	12	46	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	32	53	47	56	36	67
Shil.	0	0	0	0	2	47	9	3	2	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	0	0	0	0	15	45	21	81	17	9
Bugdoo.	0	39	0	0	4	55	15	46	3	98	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	24	58	25	75	22	92
Sutrapada.	0	3	0	0	4	48	13	32	3	31	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	0	0	21	44	34	32	24	75
Mangrol.	0	3½	0	0	2	59	8	46	5	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	16	55½	32	70	26	66

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

Article.	Price per *khandi* (31st March 1907.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *khandi* (31st March 1908.) Rs. A. P.
Cotton	120–0–0	170–0–0
Bajro (*Pennisteum Typhoideum*).	25–0–0	35–8–0
Juwar (*Sorghum Vulgari*).	18–0–0	28–4–0
Wheat.	35–0–0	36–4–0
Gram.	30–0–0	38–4–0
Urad (*Phaceolus Mungo var Radiatus*)	22–0–0	38–0–0
Tur (*Cajanus Indicus*).	49–0–0	64-12-0
Rice.	56–0–0	58–0–0
Mug (*Phaceolus Mungo*).	23–0–0	35–4–0

Appendix XIX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1907-08.

	Year.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	* Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
				Male.	Female							Drawn by two Bullocks.	Drawn by four Bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	1907-08	53,148	26,384	8,147	19,641	1,580	1,089	336	3,461	86,747	177	23,266	1	5,346	4,539	
Alienated villages.	Do.	23,759	12,773	2,022	11,176	932	756	337	1,421	45,951	63	10,596	124	2,290	2,597	
Totals.....	Do.	76,907	39,157	10,169	30,817	2,512	1,845	673	4,882	1,32,698	240	33,862	125	7,636	7,136	
Totals.....	1906-07	65,053	33,547	5,609	26,245	1,432	1,668	638	4,060	86,416	—	28,075	86	5,881	5,663	

* These figures have been ascertained for the first time.

Appendix XX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1907–08.

Description of Works.	State Funds.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Building works.	1,28,749	18,285	1,47,034
Road works.	1,564	79,418	80,982
Water-works.	1,27,058	125	1,27,183
Irrigation works.	0	2,280	2,280
Bundar improvement.	21,677	9	21,686
Miscellaneous.	27,260	2,701	29,961
Total.	3,06,308	1,02,818	4,09,126

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1907–1908.

Name of State	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	24	Rs. 12,126	30	Rs. 17,564	111	Rs. 8,612	0	125	165	Rs. 38,427	

Appendix

Statement showing receipts and expenditure

	Nature of Receipts.	Actuals of St. 1963. (1906–07) *Koris.*	
	Land Revenue.	61,90,273	
	Customs.	11,15,476	
	Forests.	3,81,836	*
	Stamps.	1,95,479	*
	Registration.	61,127	*
	Law and Justice.	63,748	*
	Police.	1,52,135	*
	Education.	44,737	*
	Abkari.	1,97,107	
	Opium.	92,672	*
	Salt.	1,08,119	*
	Printing Press.	19,564	*
	Post.	12,899	*
	Zortalbi, Sudhara Varad and other levies.	8,41,356	
	Interest and exchange.	1,52,589	
	Railway. (Net earnings from 1st June, 1906 to 31st May, 1907).	7,88,148	†
	Miscellaneous.	2,35,380	
	Previous Tehsil receoveries.	11,33,912	
	Total	1,17,86,557	
		=Rs. 29,46,639	

Surplus = Rs. 5,44,111

N. B.—According to the practice of past years one Junagadh *kori* is taken to be the equivalent of 4 annas. Its present exchange value is slightly less.

* The figures given in the body of the report

† Do.....Do.....

XXII.

during the St. year 1963 (1906-07).

Nature of expenditure.	Actual expenditure St. 1962 (1905-06) *Koris.*	Actual expenditure St. 1963 (1906-07) *Koris.*	
Huzur and cognate Departments.	29,19,365	18,53,592	
Riyasat.	7,62,982	6,88,621	
Amirs.	77,398	93,183	
General Administration.	7,03,375	6,98,184	
Land Revenue.	7,64,607	6,97,078	
Customs.	44,551	52,733	
Forests.	68,644	93,280	*
Law and Justice.	2,74,553	2,91,883	*
Jail.	57,400	64,196	*
Police.	6,19,282	6,24,839	*
Education.	5,17,372	5,87,926	*
Medical.	2,43,350	3,07,564	*
Public Works.	6,86,575	9,52,045	*
Abkari, Salt and Opium.	48,481	39,345	*
Printing Press.	16,191	18,223	*
Post.	13,856	15,782	
Peshkashi and contributions.	3,76,776	4,35,732	
Military.	6,76,682	6,52,044	*
Assignments and charity in cash and kind.	7,13,033	8,06,865	
Miscellaneous.	5,58,787	6,36,997	
Total	1,01,43,280	96,10,112	
	=Rs. 25,35,820	=Rs. 24,02,528	

are up to the end of March, 1908.
Do..... .....Do. December, 1907.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1907–08.

Name of Dispensary.	Name of Patients treated.		Result of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment	Rs. A. P.	
Junagadh Hospital.	26,626	953	682	180	30	61	26,590—4–0	387·18
„ New Dispensary.	8,534	0	0	0	0	0	2,210—4–6	113·05
„ Leper Asylum.	0	110	58	0	11	41	4,480—8–9	43·07
„ Jail Dispensary.	756	81	79	0	2	0	1,073—0–0	29·33
Veraval. „	12,883	21	21	0	0	0	2,054–10–0	146·96
Una „	6,878	1	0	1	0	0	1,020–10–6	87·70
Kutiana „	8,223	7	7	0	0	0	1,586—0–0	86·26
Vanthli „	4,954	0	0	0	0	0	1,247—2–0	52·57
Patan „	5,787	0	0	0	0	0	1,150—0–0	103·45
Malia „	3,566	0	0	0	0	0	884–14–3	30·48

Keshod	Dispensary.	3,537	1	1	0	0	0	758—1–0	39·77	
Visavadar	,,	3,181	1	0	1	0	0	820—2–0	26·70	
Chorvad	,,	3,283	0	0	0	0	0	992–11–0	38·95	
Navagadh.	,,	2,474	1	1	0	0	0	1,157—0–0	40· 8	
Bherai.	,,	2,196	0	0	0	0	0	1,010—0–0	15·63	
Bhesan.	,,	2,202	0	0	0	0	0	758—0–0	27·41	
Sasan	,,	1,853	1	1	0	0	0	932—6–0	22·76	
Shil	,,	2,641	1	1	0	0	0	713—3–5	31·29	
Bugdoo	,,	2,308	0	0	0	0	0	496—0–0	21·41	
Sutrapada	,,	3,054	0	0	0	0	0	884—1–0	31·31	
Mangrol	,,	10,554	0	0	0	0	0	3,477—7–3	84· 3	
	Total.....	1,15,490	1,178	851	182	43	102	54,296–5–8	1,459·39	

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1907–08.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
Junagadh.	3,95,428	13,795	4,975	1,180	0	10,616	11,683	1,067	0	34·8	37·8	26·8	29·8	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1907-08.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.		
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Second-ary.	Primary.
126	128	1 High School. 4 Middle Schools (including the English branch of the Mahabat Madrasa.) 1 Sanskrit Path Shala. 107 Primary Schools for boys. 15 Girls' Schools. 128	8,985	9,296	6,018	6,595	15,790-0-0	9,518-0-0	60,067-0-0

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Names of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
Grains of all kinds, rice, *tur*, *khorasani* and *til* seeds:—		
(1) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh ..	0—1—0	Per Railway maund
(2) ,, Vadal...	0—0—9	Do.
(3) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—3	Do.
(4) ,, all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
Ghee:—		
(1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—4—0	Do.
(2) ,, Jetalsar and beyond	0—0—3	Do.
Tobacco leaves:		
(1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—2—0	Do.
(2) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—4	Do.
(3) ,, all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
Snuff:—		
(1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—3—0	Do.
(2) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line	0—0—9	Do.
(3) ,, all stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar.	Free.	
Jaggery:—		
(1) ,, stations from Veraval to Keshod	0—1—6	Do.
(2) ,, Lushala and Shapur	0—1—4	Do.
(3) ,, Junagadh and Vadal	0—1—0	Do.
(4) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line...	0—0—2	Do.
(5) ,, Dhoraji...	0—1—3	Do.
(6) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Sugar:—		
(1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(2) ,, Shapur and Junagadh	0—1—6	Do.
(3) ,, Vadal...	0—0—9	Do.
(4) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line...	0—0—2	Do.
(5) ,, Dhoraji.....	0—1—3	Do.
(6) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Sugarcandy:—		
(1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal	0—2—7	Do.
(2) ,, Jetalsar and beyond	0—0—6	Do.
Cocoanuts:—		
(1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(2) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—2—0	Do.
(3) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	

Names of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(1) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Vadal (excepting Shahpur)	1–12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(2) „ Shahpur	0—8—0	Do.
(3) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
Timber:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal	1—9—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	Do.
Piece-goods:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal (excepting Shahpur)	0–14—0	Do.
(2) „ Shahpur	0—7—0	Do.
(3) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—4—0	Do.
(4) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Cotton seeds:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0— 0—6	Per Railway maund.
(2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—2	Do.
(3) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Betelnut:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Shahpur ...	0 – 3—3	Do.
(2) „ Junagadh	0—3—0	Do.
(3) „ Vadal	0—2—6	Do.
(4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—1—0	Do.
(5) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, all kinds of seeds (except *til* and cotton seeds), silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal (except Shahpur)	1–12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(2) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware (to Shahpur)	0—8—0	Do.
Silk (to Shahpur)	0—7—0	Do.
All kind of seeds (except *til* and cotton seeds), oil and miscellaneous articles (to Shahpur)	1–12—0	Do.
Attar, printed books, used household articles, used old bags, *kharo* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver and British currency, and private furniture for Europeans.	Free.	
All goods booked to Rajkot	Free.	

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Names of exported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or number.
Cotton full pressed, ¾ pressed, ½ pressed and *docras*:—		
(1) From Amreli, Chital and Morvi	Free.	
(2) „ Kunkavav (excepting for full pressed cotton), Lunidhar, and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot section and beyond (except Morvi).	0—0—3	Per Railway maund.
(3) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton)	0—0—3	Do.
(4) „ any station between Vadal and Veraval (except Bantwa cotton booked from Keshod or Shahpur for which the duty is 10 pies per maund)	0—1—5	Do.
(5) „ any other station	Free.	
(6) Full pressed cotton booked from Kunkavav and from any station between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
(7) Do. from Dhoraji	0—0—1	Do.
Grains of all kinds and *til* seeds:—		
(1) From Rajkot and beyond	Free.	
(2) „ Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot section up to Ribda	0—0—2	Do.
(3) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval	0—1—0	Do.
(4) „ all stations beyond Khakharia on the Dhola section and stations beyond Dhoraji on the Porbandar section	Free.	
Wool:—		
(1) From Rajkot, Gondal and Kunkavav	Free.	
(2) „ Dhoraji	0—1—0	Do.
(3) „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar.....	Free.	
(4) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval	0—2—9	Do.
(5) „ Jetalsar and all other stations	0—0—8	Do.
Copper, brass, tin, and metal manufactured :—		
(1) From stations between Vadal and Veraval	0—2—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and other stations	0—1—0	Do.
Ghee .... „	0—1—0	Do.
Castor seeds:—		
(1) From Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur	0—0—4	Do.
(2) „ Gondal and stations beyond	Free.	
(3) „ stations between Kunkavav and Jetpur	0—0—5	Do.
(4) „ stations beyond Kunkavav on the Dhola section...	Free.	
(5) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar	Free.	
(6) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval	0—1—0	Do.
Oil	0—0—6	Do.
Other goods:—		
(1) From Jetalsar and stations beyond on the Dhola and Jetalsar-Rajkot sections	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(2) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval	1—9—0	Do.
(3) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar... ...	0—4—0	Do.

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at Veraval for locally booked goods

EXPORT TARIFF.

Name of port.	Names of articles.	Rate.
Veraval. (Local booking)	Full pressed cotton (from stations between Vadal and Veraval).	Rs. 0-14—4 per *khandi*.
	Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh..	„ 0—8—0 „
	Do. (from Jetalsar and beyond).	„ 0—3—4 „
	Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval	„ 1—2—4 „
	Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh.	„ 0—8—0 „
	Do. (from Jetalsar and beyond).	„ 0—4–11 „
	Ghee (brought to Veraval by road)	„ 0—6—0 per Railway maund.
	Do. (Do. by rail)	„ 0—4—0 „
	Fire-wood	5 per cent on declared value.
	Chunam	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
	Chorwad stone	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
	Bidi leaves	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
	Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval	2 per cent. on declared value.
	Do. beyond Jetalsar	1 „
Navabandar, Simar and Rajpura.	Fish	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna per Railway maund.
	Una cotton	$2\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. on declared value.
	Cotton brought from any neighbouring State or Taluka	$1\frac{5}{8}$ „
	Other goods generally	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „
	Goods exported to Div	5 „
Dharabandar.	All goods	1 „
Bherai.	Cotton and *kapas* (of the Junagadh State)	Rs. 1-11—0 per *khandi*.
	Do. Do. (of any other State or Taluka)	„ 1—0—0 „
	Wool	„ 3—0—0 „
	Hay and *kharo* (used for washing)	„ 0—4—0 „
	Fish	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on declared value.
	Iron, timber, bones, garlic, and onions.	2 „
	Grains, piece-goods, cotton seeds and all other goods	1 „

XXVIII.

and at the ports of Nawabandar, Simar, Rajpura, Dharabandar and Bherai.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond).	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on declared value.
Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal).	$\frac{7}{8}$,,
Grains, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnut (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).	$\frac{7}{8}$,,
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *kharo* (from Jafrabad).	Free.
gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins.	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).	5 p. c.
Do. (from other than British ports).	$1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per 1000.
Bombil fish.	1 per cent. on declared value.
Other goods taken direct to Bantwa	$\frac{1}{4}$,,
Do. imported from other ports of the State.	$1\frac{3}{4}$,,
Other goods generally.	
All goods generally.	2 ,,
Imports from Div.	5 ,,
All goods.	1 ,,
Cotton (of the Junagadh State).	Rs. 1—11—0 per *khandi*.
,, (of any other State or Taluka).	,, 1—0—0 ,,
Wool	,, 3—0—0 ,,
Hay and *kharo* (used for washing).	,, 0—4—0 ,,
Fish.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on declared value.
Iron, timber, bones, garlic and onions.	2 ,,
Grains, *kapas*, piece-goods and all other goods.	1 ,,

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1908-09.

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1909.

To

HIS HIGHNESS SIR RASUL KHANJI,

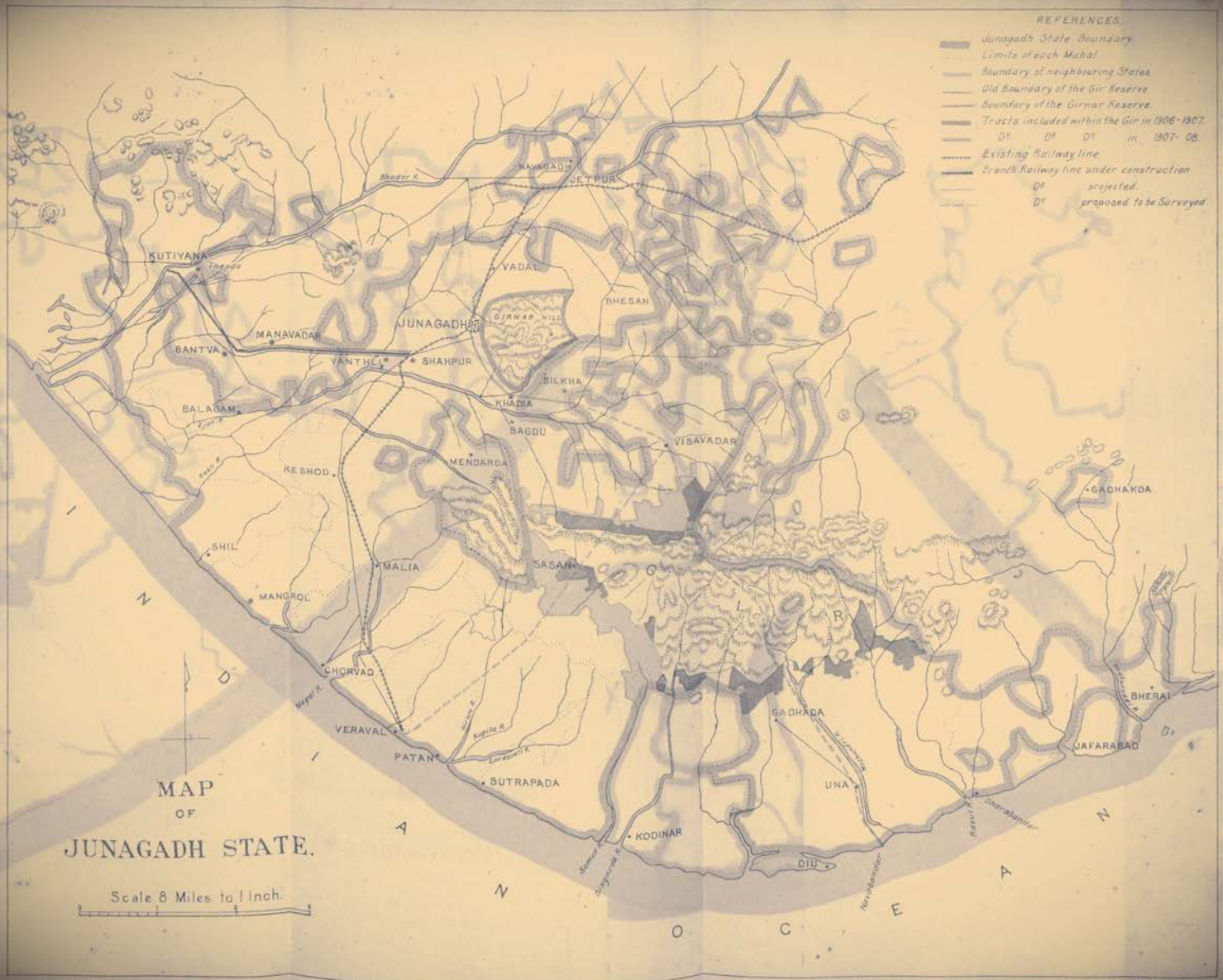
G. C. S. I.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ended 31st March, 1909.

Junagadh,
21st April, 1909.

Your Highness' most obedient servant,
M. A. Baig,
Dewan.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BANTVA
VANTHLI
SHAHPUR
BILKHA
KHADIA
BALAGAM
BAGDU
VISAVADAR
MENDARDA
KESHOD
GADHAKDA
SHIL
MALIA
SASAN
MANGROL
CHORVAD
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CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Introduction.

Physical aspect.

The Junagadh State lies between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude and 70° and 72° east longitude in the Kathiawar peninsula. Its south-western boundary extends over a fertile seaboard of 83 miles and is washed by the waters of the Arabian Sea. It has seven ports and nine roadsteads, of which the most thriving is the port of Veraval. The coast is partly sandy and partly fringed with belts of rich low-lying land dotted with groves of shady trees. The physical features of the country in the interior are ranges of tree-clad rocky slopes which sink into extensive rolling plains watered by numerous rivers. The capital town is situated on the slope of an eminence, above which mount Girnar lifts its splintered peaks from an encircling range of wooded hills to a height of 3,660 feet and overlooks the far-famed shrine of Datar. From its south-east sweeps seaward in long stretches the Gir forest with its perennial streams flowing through leafy glades where the lion roams, and the Gir range of hills trends towards the coast in broken ridges and out-lying spurs. Of these hills, which vary in height from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, the most famous is Tulsi Shyam with its hot springs and one of the most sacred temples in the province.

Map.

2. A map of the State showing the head-quarters of its Revenue Divisions, the additions recently made to the forest reserves, the lines of railway projected and now under construction, and other important details, is attached.

Area.

3. The State has an area of about 3,283 square miles.

Population.

4. According to the census of 1901 the population of the State numbers 3,95,428 souls, of whom 2,01,724 are males and 1,93,704 females. Out of the total population, 3,01,773 or about 76 per cent. are Hindus and 85,684 or about 22 per cent. Muhammadans. The remainder is made up of 7,842 Jains, 55 Parsis, 48 Christians, 14 Jews and 12 Animists. Among the Christians, there are nine Europeans.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The gross revenue, based on the average of the last five years, is Rs. 26,38,409,* exclusive of alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 12,57,078, and the gross expenditure Rs. 25,98,458.

Tributes paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the British Government and a *peshkashi* of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar. On the other hand, Junagadh, which in pre-

* The earnings of the railway included in this figure are net and not gross.

British times represented the Imperial Power in Kathiawar and had assumed jurisdiction over the Kathi and other possessions in the province on the establishment of the overlordship of the Babis after the break-up of the sovereignty of the Moghul Emperors, receives tribute from 134 States, including all the first, second, third and fourth class Chiefships, with the single exception of the Habshi's dependency of Jafrabad. This tribute, which is styled *zortalbi*, amounts to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item, Rs. 22,858, is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to the State by the British authorities, who charge twenty-five per cent. on account of the expenses of collection under existing treaty engagements.

Principal articles of production and

7. Cotton, *bajri*, *juwar*, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, cereals, timber, myrabolams, stone, castor seeds, cocoanuts, fish and tobacco are the principal articles of production in the State.

of manufacture.

8. Among articles of manufacture the most important are *ghee*, molasses, copper and brass ware, dyed cloth, lacquered work, gold and silver embroidery, blankets, coarse cotton cloth, pottery, hardware and leather.

The Ruler and his Family.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb.
His Highness' dynastic record.

9. His Highness Sir Rasul Khanji Mahabat Khanji, the present Ruler of the State, is a Muhammadan of Afghan origin. The Babis, from whom His Highness traces his descent, linked their fortunes with those of the Emperor Humayun when he reconquered India. Under Akbar and Jehangir His Highness' ancestors administered large tracts of Gujarat, and in the reign of Shah Jahan, Bahadur Khan Babi, a Pathan of the Yusufzai clan, rose to a position of considerable influence. His grandson, Zafar Khan, was reputed to be the most distinguished soldier-statesman of his age under the Viceroy of Gujarat. Zafar Khan's grandson, Muhammad Bahadur Khan, established himself as the first Babi Ruler of Sorath, and His Highness Sir Rasul Khanji is the eighth Nawab of Junagadh and sixth in descent from Bahadur Khan. His Highness is the head of the Babi houses in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Death of Shahzada Sherzaman Khanji.

10. The history of the year was marked by two notable events closely touching the ruling family—one extremely sad and the other joyful. On the 15th of August the State was plunged into mourning by the untimely death of the Heir-Apparent Shahzada Sherzaman Khanji. His health had given cause for some anxiety in past years, and the symptoms of a grave complaint, which had occasionally manifested themselves in a mild form, suddenly assumed a dangerous turn, and though the Agency Civil Surgeon,

Major Hooton, I. M. S., assisted by the Nawab Saheb's physicians, did all he could to save the young life, so richly dowered and full of promise, it was cut short at the early age of 27 years. The grievous shock enfeebled the Nawab Saheb's own health for many months, and it was only at the close of the year that His Highness regained his wonted strength.

His Highness created a G. C. S. I.

11. On New Year's Day the Nawab Saheb was created a Grand Commander of the Star of India. This high distinction, which followed only 18 months after the raising of His Highness' salute to 15 guns, was hailed with immense gratification by his subjects as setting the seal of Imperial approval upon his loyalty and the success of his efforts to improve the administration of the State.

The Heir-Apparent.

12. The Nawab Saheb is 51 years of age and his surviving issue are one son and two daughters. The Heir-Apparent, Mahabat Khanji, is 9 years old. His Highness' only wife is a daughter of Muhammad Khan Farid Khan, an Amir of the State, who holds the post of Naib Vazir.

Distinguished Visitors.

His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener.

13. His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener, accompanied by Colonel Birdwood, Captain Wylly and Captain Basset, arrived at Veraval on the 12th of November. Soon after landing, His Excellency, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor and the Dewan, proceeded to Prabhas Patan to see the celebrated temple of Somnath. The Commander-in-Chief inspected the door-way from which were removed by Mahmud of Ghaznavi the famous gem-studded gates, which Lord Ellenborough tried to recover and restore to the people of India. After photographing a few selected portions of the temple, where the carvings were exceptionally rich, the party returned to Veraval, where they slept for the night in His Highness' summer houses, which were fitted up for their use. Next morning His Excellency left by a special train for Junagadh, where he was received by His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the Political Agent and other British and State high officials. Shortly after his arrival Lord Kitchener went out to see Asoka's stone, on which are graven all the 14 edicts of that great Buddhist Emperor, and the Jain temples on the Girnar hill. At 8 A. M. on the 14th November His Excellency inspected the Imperial Service Lancers on the Zafar Maidan parade ground. In the forenoon of the same day His Highness paid His Excellency a private visit, which was returned half an hour later. In the evening Lord Kitchener drove out with the Nawab Saheb to the Sardarbagh gardens, where he saw the Gir lions, and thence to the ancient citadel of Uparkot. The following extract from His

Excellency's speech in response to the toast of his health is of interest :—

"It has given me the greatest pleasure to have visited your beautiful and interesting capital with its picturesque and lovely surroundings, and I very much appreciate the generous hospitality you have shown me during my stay. Though I am the first Commander-in-Chief who has visited Junagadh, I trust that I may not be the last, and I feel sure others will wish to do so in years to come, should they happen to hear of my very pleasant visit.

"I congratulate Your Highness on the condition of your Imperial Service Squadron, which has already contributed towards the defence of the Empire by your placing a detachment of men and horses at the disposal of Government for service in South Africa. Your Highness has again recently shown your eagerness to fulfil your loyal offer of maintaining troops for the safeguarding of the Empire by volunteering to lend the service of your Squadron for employment in the Mohamand expedition, but as Your Highness has pointed out, that expedition came to such a speedy termination that no opportunity presented itself for Government to accept your offer. * * *

"I join with all ranks of the Junagadh Lancers in deeply deploring their recent loss in the death of the Shahzada Sherzaman Khan, who was not only their Commander-in-Chief, but the personal friend and benefactor of every officer and man in the Squadron."

Mr. C. H. A. Hill.
Major J. K. Condon.
Mr. H. D. Rendall.

14. Mr. Claude H. A. Hill, C. I. E., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor, visited the State four times during the year and Major Condon, Political Agent, paid three visits. Mr. H. D. Rendall, Political Agent and Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, stayed at Junagadh from 4th to 7th February. Among other distinguished visitors were the Earl and Countess of Londesborough, His Highness the Jam of Navanagar and the Chiefs of Balasinor and Manavadar. Besides these, there were 36 other European visitors.

Personnel of the Administration.

15. Appendix I gives the *personnel* of the Administration during the year. In December Mr. Kalianrai Jetha Bakshi, Judicial Councillor, retired owing to continued ill-health. The vacancy has not yet been filled up. In September Mr. F. R. Dasai's term of service expired, and he was succeeded by Mr. John Kenny as Conservator of Forests and Director of Agriculture and Industries.

Mr. James Scott, M. A., proceeded on long leave in October, and Mr. S. H. Hodiwala, M. A., was appointed to act as Principal of the Junagadh College during his absence. Mr. M. A. Turkhud, late Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, was appointed in August as Director of Public Instruction and Tutor to the Heir-Apparent. In November Mr. Chhotalal Mathuradas Bakshi was appointed Huzur Assistant and was succeeded by Mr. Vaikunthrai Chhotalal Bakshi, B. A., LL. B., as Huzur Secretary.

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CHAPTER II—REVENUE ADMINISTRATOIN.

16. The State is divided into 21 *mahals* (lately reduced to 20) for revenue administration, each under the supervision of a Tahsildar, who, in his executive functions, corresponds to a Mamlatdar in the Bombay Presidency, but is not invested with any magisterial powers, except in one or two special cases. The Tahsildars are assisted in their work by Naib Tahsildars and are themselves under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, who is directly subordinate to the Dewan.

Survey.

17. During the year under report a detailed survey was made of five *khalsa* and four *barkhala* villages comprising a total area of 27,667 acres against 22,193 acres surveyed last year, the increase being 5,474 acres. Six out of these nine villages being comprised in the area of which a traverse survey had already been made, the diminution effected in the unsurveyed area by the operations of the Department during the year, was only 12,985 acres. The total area surveyed up to the close of the year was 19,27,634 acres or a little over 3,011 square miles. The area of the State being computed to be 3,283 square miles, 271 square miles now remain to be surveyed, including the Girnar hills and 58 *khalsa* villages.

Survey of Junagadh town.

18. A survey of the town of Junagadh was taken in hand towards the close of the year in connection with the settlement and record of rights of holders of land in the town referred to in Chapter VIII. For the purpose of this survey the whole town has been divided into 24 blocks, which are sub-divided into 189 circles. By the end of the year the general survey of one block was completed, while that of another was in progress. A detailed survey of 322 numbers in the former block was also made. A special establishment of 4 surveyors and 8 measurers has been sanctioned for the work, but it was not recruited up to its full strength when the year closed.

Survey of Vanthli town.

19. A survey of the town of Vanthli had been previously made, but the area of individual numbers had not been ascertained nor were separate maps thereof prepared. Two measurers were deputed there to verify and finish the incomplete work. By the close of the year they had ascertained the areas and prepared the maps of 159 numbers.

Classification of lands.

20. The British Government were applied to during the year for the services of a Classing Officer with a view to effect a Survey Settlement on a scientific basis, but they were unable to spare an

officer possessed of the requisite qualifications. Negotiations are still in progress with a view to organize a classing establishment.

21. The State lands are held on four different tenures, viz.,

(1) *Bhagbatai*, where a crop-share in the produce in kind is levied;

(2) *Bhogvero*, where a cash assessment is added to the share in kind;

(3) *Vighoti*, or cash assessment fixed per *bigha*;

(4) *Udhad*, where a fixed sum is levied per *santi* of 20 acres of land.

The pure *bhagbatai* tenure without a cash assessment is becoming very rare. The bulk of the land comes under the second category. Two and a half *bighas* are equal to one acre, and the assessment per acre works out to about Rs. 2–4 on dry-crop land and Rs. 5–8 on irrigated land on an average. A number of small cesses and imposts are super-added to the above land tax. The dominant feature of this complicated revenue system is the crop-share, which varies according to the nature and quality of the crops raised.

Settlements.

Alienations & reversions.

22. The total area of lands held by Mulgarasias, Bhayats and alienees is shown below :—

	Acres.
Bhayats	56,676
Mulgarasias	2,29,559
Alienees	3,71,612
Total	6,57,847

28 acres of land were alienated during the year and are about to be settled, while 144 acres have been alienated only for the life-time of the grantees, making a total of 172 acres with an estimated revenue of Rs. 427. On the other hand, 382 acres of land with an estimated revenue of Rs. 956 lapsed to the State owing to failure of heirs or other causes.

Boundary settlement.

23. No boundary settlement was effected during the year, but 138 jurisdictional marks or stones between the villages of the State and those of adjoining States or Talukas were rectified or replaced against 287 last year. Of these marks 45 were situated on the boundaries between the villages of Junagadh and Porbandar, 28 on the boundaries of Gondal villages, 26 of Jetpur

and the rest of Jafrabad, Amreli, Bantwa, Virpur, Kuba and other minor Talukas. The rectification of these marks involved the joint inspection and verification of 41 boundaries against 35 last year.

Wards' Estates.

24. 25 estates with a total revenue of Rs. 52,212 were under the management of the Court of Wards on 1st April, 1908. During the year one more estate with a revenue of Rs. 87 came under management, while no estate was released. At the close of the year, therefore, the number of estates under management was 26 with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 52,299. The debts of these managed estates to the State and private creditors were reduced during the year by Rs. 19,012. The realisations of the Vali Varad or Wards' Estates cess during the year amounted to Rs. 1,480, apart from the recovery of Rs. 1,455 of arrears of the cess. Barring an insignificant sum of Rs. 11, there were no arrears of the cess pending at the close of the year.

Encumbered Estates.

25. In the beginning of the year under report there were 89 estates under the management of the Encumbered Estates Department with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 33,893 against Rs. 33,891 last year. During the year 18 new estates came under management, while two estates were released, the total revenue of these estates being Rs. 7,210 and Rs. 170 respectively. At the close of the year, therefore, there were 105 estates under management with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 40,933. Schemes for the liquidation of the debts of 23 encumbered estates had been framed up to the end of the last year and of 29 more were framed during the year under report, thus making a total of 52. The liabilities of these estates, which amounted in the beginning of the year to Rs. 1,59,938, were reduced at its close to Rs. 1,52,001, the total amount of debt paid off during the year being Rs. 7,937 against Rs. 3,662 last year.

Collection of Land Revenue.

26. The actual collections of land revenue during the year were the highest on record, being Rs. 18,42,525 as compared with Rs. 15,47,563 in the previous year.

Suspensions and remissions.

27. Suspensions and remissions of revenue were granted during the year amounting to Rs. 1,09,006 and Rs. 37,403 respectively.

Arrears.

28. The aggregate total of arrears of revenue up to the end of August, 1907, was Rs. 13,46,967, out of which Rs. 1,50,031 were recovered, Rs. 37,403 remitted and Rs. 23,054 adjusted. Including the revenue suspended during the year, the arrears at the end of August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 12,45,485, the decrease

effected being Rs. 1,01,482. These figures are exclusive of arrears due on account of loans advanced in past years to Garasias, Bhayats, alienees, etc., and of outstandings anterior to 1879 (St. 1935), the bulk of which is unrealisable and will be wiped off as soon as the complicated accounts, which extend over a series of years, are scrutinised. The arrears falling under the first of these two categories amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs. 4,84,902, and were reduced at its close to Rs. 4,39,915. The total amount of outstandings anterior to 1879 was ascertained to be Rs. 2,57,434, out of which Rs. 2,655 were recovered and Rs. 6,990 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,47,789 at the close of the year. The aggregate amount of arrears of all kinds at the commencement of the year was thus Rs. 20,89,303 and was reduced at its close to Rs. 19,33,188. A special officer was appointed in December last with a view to place under proper and systematic control the work of recovering all realisable arrears, striking off bad debts and preventing further accumulations. Almost the whole of the outstandings due from the people of Junagadh on account of town duties dating from the year 1866 to 1874 and on account of land sales prior to 1883 were cleared off during the year under review either by realisations or by remissions.

Appointment of a special officer.

29. The special Committee appointed in 1906–07 to sift the arrears of revenue due from cultivators finished its work in all the *mahals* except Una. As the result of its two years' labours, Rs. 83,801 of revenue arrears were remitted up to 31st March, 1909, while of the amount pronounced by it to be realisable, Rs. 8,46,319 were outstanding at the close of the year. It may be mentioned here that soon after the end of the year, His Highness was pleased to grant large remissions of arrears of revenue to the peasantry, which will be noticed in detail in the Administration Report for 1909–10.

Work of the Tahsil Committee.

Remissions of arrears to the peasantry.

30. The second Conference of the officers of the Revenue and Agricultural Departments was held in October under the presidency of the Dewan. The session extended over four days during which various topics affecting the revenue administration of the State in all its details and the operations of the Agricultural Department came under discussion. The work of the several Tahsildars was scrutinised with a view to ascertain the result of their efforts in increasing the number of irrigation wells and plough-cattle by utilising the fund recently constituted for that purpose. The use of manures for promoting intensive cultivation and other methods of improving the productivity of the soil were considered, and the Director of Agriculture was instructed to extend the use of fertilizers. A Committee was appointed

Conference of Revenue and Agricultural officers.

to fomulate proposals for reducing the number of inter-departmental references with a view to ensure a quicker despatch of public business. The work of the Conference was fruitful in its results.

Extension of Cultivation.

31. The total area of culturable lands in the *khalsa* villages of the State is approximately 7,01,345 acres, out of which 6,24,653 acres were under cultivation in the beginning of the year under report. The progress of cultivation was unfortunately checked during the year by the out-break of exceptionally virulent cattle diseases, resulting in the destructon of 4,874 plough cattle. 8,565 acres of waste land were, however, brought under cultivation during the year, and the area that passed out of cultivation being 5,427 acres, the net increase in the area under the plough was 3,138 acres.

Tagavi Advances.

32. Provision has been made for the advance of Rs. 20,000 to the agricultural classes against Rs. 10,702 in the previous year for the purchase of plough bullocks and the sinking of irrigation wells.

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CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

New Acts and Regulations.

33. Appendix II specifies the Laws in force in the State. With a view to safeguard the development of industrial and commercial enterprise in the State, a measure for the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of trading companies and other associations was framed and came into operation during the year. The Act is, with a few modifications, based on the Indian Companies Act. An Act based on the Indian Explosive Substances Act VI of 1908 was brought into force during the year with the object of co-operating with the British authorities in hunting down evilly disposed persons, who might seek to evade the provisions of the Act by carrying on their nefarious operations in the territory of a Native Chief. A Regulation was framed during the year for guiding the operations of the special Department organised for the settlement and record of rights of holders of lands in the principal towns in the State.

Military.

Numerical strength.

34. During the year under report the sanctioned strength of the Military force was 1,121 against 1,131 last year. The numerical strength of each arm is shown in the following table:—

Arm of Service.	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Artillery.	0	28	28
Cavalry.	102	145	247
Infantry.	283	0	283
Sibandi.	0	563	563
Total.	385	736	1,121

The strength of the artillery, cavalry and *sibandi* was reduced by 6, 3 and 6 respectively, while the strength of the infantry was increased by 5, the net decrease in the total strength of the force being 10. The reduction in the artillery was due to Mangrol having dispensed with its six artillery men and entrusted the work done by them to the Taluka Police.

Composition of the force.

35. The composition of the force is given below:—

Artillery.	MEN.
10 guns (Junagadh)	28
3 guns (Mangrol)	0
13	28
Cavalry.	
Imperial Service Lancers	102
His Highness' Body Guard	63
Lal Risala	82
	247
Infantry.	
Khas Party	214
Jail Guard	44
Band	25
	283
Sibandi.	563
Grand total	1,121

Cost of maintenance.

36. The cost of maintenance of the above force during the year, inclusive of arms, ammunition, remounts, etc., is compared below with that of the previous year:—

	1907–08. Rs.	1908–09 Rs.
Artillery	7,569	6,886
Cavalry	1,00,205	1,05,646
Infantry	30,138	30,602
Sibandi	45,887	48,828
Total	Rs. 1,83,799	Rs. 1,91,962

The increase of Rs. 8,163 in the total cost was due to the filling up of the vacancies of last year and to an increase in the number of horses in the cavalry. The increased cost of the upkeep of horses and ponies owing to the dearness of food stuffs and fodder was balanced by retrenchments in other directions.

Average cost per man.

37. The cost per man in the artillery was Rs. 245 against Rs. 222, in the cavalry Rs. 427 against Rs. 400, in the infantry Rs. 97 against Rs. 99, in the *sibandi* Rs. 86 against Rs. 80, and in the band Rs. 217 against Rs. 196, the average cost per head for the whole force being Rs. 171 against Rs. 162 in the preceding year and against Rs. 180 in 1906–07.

38. There were 981 Muhammadans, 93 Hindus and 14 Christians in the whole force, and 33 places were vacant at the close of the year. The Muhammadan element in the force increased during the year by 30, and the number of Hindus declined by 33 as compared with the previous year. The Muhammadans consist of 241 Arabs, 162 Pathans and 578 other Musalmans; and the Hindus principally of Rajputs, Purabias, Kolis and Ahirs. *Nationalities composing the force.*

39. The Lancers are armed with magazine Lee-Enfield carbines, swords and lances; the Body Guard with carbines, swords and lances; the Lal Risala with carbines and swords; the regular infantry with muzzle loaders and bayonets; and the untrained *sibandi* with matchlocks and swords. *Arms.*

40. There were 210 horses and 52 ponies in the cavalry against 196 and 54 last year, there being an increase of 14 horses and a decrease of 2 transport ponies. *Remounts.*

41. Two men from the Imperial Service Lancers were sent to the Meerut Musketry Class, while one man who was sent to Poona to be trained as a farrier completed his course of instruction during the year. *Training.*

42. At the manœuvres held in January at Jamnagar, the Lancers acquitted themselves satisfactorily and carried off 15 prizes in musketry, swordsmanship, tent-pegging, mounted combat, signalling, scouting, Victoria Cross race and other military exercises. The Inspecting Officer, Captain Adams, wrote: "I am glad to say I was quite satisfied with the way they acquitted themselves at the assault-at-arms, as they did throughout the camp." Captain S. Morton, Inspector of Signalling, I. S. Troops, who inspected the Lancers at Jamnagar on the 28th January, remarked: "The signallers have made distinct progress since the last inspection and have acquitted themselves creditably. They have good knowledge of new message work, and the result of the inspection is quite satisfactory." *Efficiency of the corps.*

43. The Lancers, as stated in Chapter I, were inspected in Junagadh on the 14th November, 1908, by H. E. Viscount General Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, who was pleased to observe that their turn-out was very satisfactory and that they were well-drilled and quite fit for field service. They were also inspected eight times during the year by the Inspecting Officer; once by Colonel F. H. R. Drummond, Inspector General, at Rajkot on the 14th January; and once by Major Munn, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, in December. The arms of the Lancers were inspected by the Chief Armourer, Mr. J. W. Simms, on the 7th November. *Inspection by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.* *Inspection by other officers.*

Mohamand expedition.

44. In April His Highness the Nawab Saheb offered the services of His Imperial Service squadron to the Government of India in connection with the Mohamand Expedition. The Agent to His Excellency the Governor, in referring to the offer, said: "I am directed by Government to inform your Highness of His Excellency the Viceroy's warm acknowledgment and full appreciation of your loyal offer, but to state that the operations are not expected to be on a sufficiently large scale to allow of your Imperial Service Troops being employed on the expedition."

Silledari system.

45. A scheme, which will probably come into operation during the current year, has been formulated for reorganising the Imperial Service Lancers on the Silledari system.

Duties.

46. The duties devolving on the force are generally to mount guard at the palace, the treasuries, the jails and the gates of the principal towns in the State; to furnish escorts to His Highness, the Heir-Apparent and a few high officials; and to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of order. The troopers of the Lal Risala are mainly employed in carrying errands.

Conclusion.

47. It will be seen from the foregoing account that the efficiency of the force is steadily improving.

Police.

Strength and composition.

48. The total sanctioned strength of the regular Police during the year was 793 against 790 last year, there being an increase of 3 in the Police force in Mangrol. Details as to the composition of the force are given below:—

Mounted Police armed...	61
Foot Police armed	732
Do. unarmed	0

Distribution.

49. The distribution of the Police force is shown below:—

1.	Engaged in the prevention and detection of crime	459
2.	Jail, Treasury and other guards.	179
3.	Employed in courts and on other duties.	128
4.	Reserve.	27
	Total.	793

Ratio to population and area.

50. The ratio of the Police to the population was 1 to 499 and to area 1 to 4 square miles.

Cost.

51. The above force was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,14,006 as compared with Rs. 1,15,788 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,782. The average cost per man was Rs. 143 against Rs. 146 last year.

52. The mounted Police are armed with carbines, swords and spears, and the foot Police with muzzle-loading rifles and bayonets. *Arms.*

53. The Police officers and men are classified below according to nationality:— *Nationalities.*

Muhammadans...	522	or 69	p. c.
Hindus...	234	or 30·9	"
Christians...	1	or 0·1	"
Vacancies...	36		
Total	793		

The above table shows that the Muhammadan element preponderates in the Police as in the Military force, although the community forms less than a fourth of the total population of the State.

54. 362 Police officers and men or over 47 per cent. were able to read and write against 337 or 45 per cent. last year, showing an increase of 2 per cent. in the number of literates. *Literates and illiterates.*

55. 33 men in the force were dismissed against 44 last year, and 1 was punished by a court of law for committing an offence under the Indian Penal Code. 14 officers and men were promoted or obtained pecuniary rewards for good service against 47 in the previous year. There were 81 resignations, 16 desertions and 150 enlistments during the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 61, 31 and 121 respectively. *Punishments and rewards.*

56. The total number of cognisable offences reported during the year was 1,114 against 987 in the previous year. Excluding false cases, the number of offences, inclusive of the balance of the previous year, dealt with during the year under report by the Police was 1,149. Of these, 658 cases were brought to trial, and 437 or 66 per cent. resulted in conviction against 64 per cent. last year. In connection with these offences 1,329 persons in all were arrested by the police, of whom 1,072 were placed before the courts and 622 or 46 per cent. of the total number of arrested persons prosecuted to conviction. In the previous year 1,105 arrests were made by the Police, 874 arrested persons were taken to the courts and 487 were convicted, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 44. *Cognisable crime.*

57. The alleged value of the property reported to be stolen during the year was Rs. 29,663 against Rs. 27,091 in the previous year. The percentage of recovered property was 50 against 57 in 1907-08. *Stolen property.*

Efficiency of the Police.

58. The subjoined table shows some improvement in the work of the Police during the last three years.:—

Year.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected cases.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.
1906–07	48	56	21	46
1907–08	64	59	24	57
1908–09	66	60	21	50

It will be seen that the number of cases and of accused convicted rose by 18 and 4 per cent. respectively as compared with 1906–07. The number of undetected cases shows a decrease of three per cent. as contrasted with last year.

Non-cognisable offences.

59. In addition to cognisable offences, the Police investigated 122 non-cognisable cases under the orders of Magistrates against 69 last year.

Village Police.

60. The total number of village Police, including the Police supplied by Mulgarasias, Bhayats and other alienees, was 2,069 against 2,060 last year. The composition of the rural Police is shown in the following table:—

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Total.
Khalsa villages	10	383	393	522	87	609	1,002
Barkhala villages.	332	14	346	570	45	615	961
Mangrol.			25			81	106
Grand total.			764			1,305	2,069

The village Police are all armed with swords and some also with muskets.

Conclusion.

61. The statistics disclose no noteworthy feature in regard to the Police force of the State. The number of literates has slightly increased, and the percentages of convictions and of detected offences disclose some improvement, while on the other hand the percentage of stolen property recovered has receded a little.

Judicial Tribunals.

62. Including Mangrol, the judicial courts at work during the year in the State were:—

1 Huzur Adalat or Supreme Court of Appeal.
1 Sadar Adalat (High Court).
2 Assistant Judges.
1 Rajprakarni Court.
1 Small Cause Court Judge.
11 Munsiffs.
1 City Magistrate.

At Mangrol.

1 Appeal Court.
1 Sessions and District Judge.
1 Munsiff.
21

Seven of the above courts are located in the town of Junagadh.

Executive and judicial functions.

63. A special feature of the judicial system of the State is that except the Dewan, who presides over the Huzur Adalat, and two Tahsildars, who exercise magisterial powers of the second class, no executive officer is invested with judicial powers. All the tribunals, except the Rajprakarni Court, the City Magistrate, the City Munsiff and the Small Cause Court Judge, exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Rajprakarni Court is invested with civil jurisdiction only and disposes of cases in which Mulgarasias and other alienees are concerned. The City Magistrate is invested with 1st class magisterial powers only. The District Munsiffs also exercise 1st class magisterial powers and in civil matters dispose of suits amounting to Koris 10,000 or Rs. 2,500. The separation of executive from judicial functions works smoothly.

Appellate courts.

64. The courts of appellate jurisdiction in the State are:—

Court.	Where located.
1 Huzur Adalat.	Junagadh Town.
1 Sadar Adalat.	Do.
2 Courts of Assistant Judges.	Do. and Bherai.
1 Appeal Court.	Mangrol.
1 Sessions and District Judge.	Do.

Extent of jurisdiction.

65. The courts of Assistant Judges hear first appeals in suits of the value of Koris 1,500 or Rs. 375, and the Assistant Judge, Bherai, also disposes of original civil suits of any value over Rs.

2,500 and cases under the Encumbered Estates Rules. In criminal cases the Assistant Judges hear appeals from sentences of imprisonment for three months and less and try all Sessions cases, with the exception of the offence of murder. The rest of the appellate work and cases of murder are disposed of by the Sadar Adalat, which is also invested with powers of hearing second appeals in suits of the value of Koris 1,500 or Rs. 375 and with insolvency and probate jurisdiction. The Huzur Adalat is the final court of appeal and revision. Extraordinary jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters rests with His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Qualifications of judicial officers.

66. Out of the judicial officers in the service of the State, four are Barristers-at-Law, and eight Bachelors of Laws of the University of Bombay, excluding the judiciary of Mangrol. The number of unpassed men is only 5.

Criminal Justice.

Cases decided.

67. The year opened with a pending balance of 23 criminal cases as compared with 54 in the previous year. 2,196 new cases were brought to trial during the year against 2,144 in 1907–08, showing an increase of 52 cases. The total number of cases before the courts was, therefore, 2,219 against 2,198 last year. Of these, 2,182 cases against 2,175 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 37 cases at the close of the year under review. Only 14 cases out of this balance were pending in the Junagadh courts, the rest being in Mangrol.

Accused persons dealt with.

68. The cases pending at the commencement of the year involved 95 accused persons and the new cases brought to trial during the year criminated 4,471 persons against 4,076 last year. The total number of accused persons to be dealt with by the courts was, therefore, 4,566 as compared with 4,216 in the previous year, the increase being of 350 offenders. The cases decided during the year affected 4,439 accused persons as compared with 4,121 in the preceding year. Of these, 1,761 were discharged, 1,928 acquitted, 742 convicted, 6 transferred, 2 died and the remaining 127 were under trial at the close of the year against 95 last year. Of the offenders awaiting trial at the close of the year, 64 were before the Junagadh courts and 63 before the Mangrol Munsiff's court.

Percentage of convictions.

69. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 1,843 and 39 respectively against 1,852 and 30 in the previous year. Of the 4,566 accused persons dealt with during the year, 1,079 were arrested by the Police, 28 were arrested in

the presence of the Magistrates, 191 were produced on warrants, 3,121 on summonses and the remaining 42 appeared voluntarily.

70. The average duration of trials before the criminal courts was 5.5 against 17 days last year. *Duration of trials.*

71. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 7,128 against 5,387 in 1907-08. *Witnesses.*

72. From the criminal statistics a slight increase is noticeable in the aggregate number of offences committed during the year, but it is satisfactory to note that the number of cases of violent crime before the Junagadh courts declined from 49 to 27. The most satisfactory feature of the administration of criminal justice during the year was a marked reduction in the average duration of criminal cases, which decreased from 17 days to 5.5 days last year. The long duration of criminal trials in past years was somewhat of a reproach upon the Junagadh Magistracy, which they have been able to wipe off during the year under review. *Conclusion.*

Criminal Appellate Work.

73. There were 141 criminal appeals before the courts during the year against 156 last year. Of these 132 appeals were disposed of, leaving 9 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed was 17 against 22 last year and against 24 in 1906–07. This steady decline in the percentage of reversals may be taken to indicate increasing carefulness on the part of the Magistracy in the disposal of cases. The average duration of criminal appeals was 32 days against 15 last year. The increase was entirely due to the time taken by two of the appellate courts in disposing of some long-pending and complicated appeals and to the prolonged illness of the Huzur Adalat Sabhasad, Mr. Kalianrai Jetha Bakshi, which incapacitated him for some time from attending to his duties with his usual diligence.

Civil Justice.

74. The balance of undecided cases at the commencement of the year was 642 against 1208 last year. The number of suits filed during the year was 4,072 against 4,140 suits of all kinds in 1907–08, the decrease being of 68 new and re-admitted suits. There were thus 4,714 suits in all before the civil courts for disposal during the year against 5,348 last year. *Suits for disposal.*

75. The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and

pending balance of original civil suits during the year with the figures for the previous year:—

	1907-08	1908-09.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	1,208	642
Number filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	4,140	4,072
Total.	5,348	4,714
Disposed of.	4,706	4,303
Pending at the close of the year.	642	411

Reduction of arrears.

76. The above analysis shows a further reduction of 231 cases in the arrears, which dropped from 1,208 on 1st April 1907 to 411 at the close of the year under review. The number of decided cases declined during the year by 403, but these cases were on the whole of comparatively greater importance than the cases decided last year, the total value of the suits disposed of being Rs. 6,78,584 against Rs. 5,59,686 in 1907-08.

Of the 411 suits remaining undecided at the end of the year, 371 were of less than one year's duration.

77. There were 14 suits before the courts *in forma pauperis*, all of which were adjudicated on before the end of the year.

78. The number of suits relating to money transactions and of suits for landed property increased during the year, while there was a decrease in suits for other rights as compared with the different classes of suits filed last year.

Value of suits.

79. The total value of the suits filed in the courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 4,17,076 as contrasted with Rs. 6,26,192 in the previous year. The money suits alone covered 88 per cent. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from annas 4 to Rs. 25,000. The average value of a suit filed during the year was Rs. 105 against Rs. 151 and of a suit disposed of Rs. 157 against Rs. 118 last year.

Ex parte suits.

80. The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 907 or 21 per cent. of the total number of decisions against 982 or the same percentage in the previous year. The pecuniary value of the *ex parte* decrees was Rs. 69,672 as compared with Rs. 1,10,141 last year. Of the *ex parte* decisions 874 were for the plaintiffs and

33 for the defendants against 922 and 60 respectively in the preceding year.

Contested and uncontested claims.

81. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,916 of the value of Rs. 5,06,098, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 1,857 and Rs. 2,61,463 respectively. Of the decisions in contested suits, 1,674 were for the plaintiffs and the remaining 242 for the defendants as against 1,230 and 627 last year.

Average duration of suits.

82. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1907–08 and 1908–09 for the Junagadh courts (excluding Mangrol) are compared below*:—

Civil suits.	1907–08.			1908–09.		
	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration. Days.	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration. Days.
Contested.	1,576	158	127	1,704	291	144
Uncontested.	951	114	74	869	78	42
Total.	2,527	140	107	2,573	219	109

The above table shows a satisfactory decrease of 32 days in the average duration of uncontested suits. The increase of 17 days in the average duration of contested suits was due to these suits being comparatively more important than those of last year, the average value thereof being nearly double that of contested suits on 1907–08. Taking all contested and uncontested suits, it is satisfactory to notice that the average duration was nearly the same as it was last year, notwithstanding an unusual increase of over 56 per cent. in the average value of the suits disposed of.

Miscellaneous cases.

83. 203 miscellaneous cases were before the courts for disposal against 144 last year. Of these, 141 as compared with 110 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 62 such cases against 34 last year.

Conclusion.

84. A reduction in the arrears and a considerable decrease in the average duration of uncontested suits were satisfactory features of the administration of civil justice during the year.

Civil Appellate Work.

Appeals disposed of.

85. The total number of civil appeals filed during the year was 484 against 533 in 1907–08. Including the balance of the

*As in past years cases struck off the file and cases compromised are excluded from the comparison.

previous year, the number of appeals for disposal was 617 against 654 in the preceding year. Of these 514 appeals were decided during the year against 521 in the preceding year, leaving 103 pending at its close against 133 last year.

86. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed was 16 against 25 in the preceding year, showing increased carefulness on the part of the Munsiffs in deciding civil cases.

Value of appeals.

87. The value of the appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 1,58,685 against Rs. 2,27,816 in the preceding year, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 96,748 against 1,82,239 in 1907-08.

Average duration.

88. The average duration of civil appeals before the courts (excluding Mangrol) for the last three years is shown below:—

	Months.	Days.
1906-07	6	7
1907-08	3	9
1908-09	2	15

Conclusion.

89. The above figures show that the measures taken for ensuring increased diligence and promptitude on the part of the higher judicial officers in disposing of civil appeals have resulted in a steady and gratifying decrease in the average duration of such appeals. The arrears of undecided appeals at the close of the year declined from 133 to 103.

Execution of Decrees.

90. The year opened with a balance of 2,420 unexecuted decrees, and 6,208 new applications for execution having been received, the total number of applications for disposal by the courts was 8,628 against 9,974 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures for the previous year.—

Nature of disposal.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	1,230	1,287
" " " " " " in part	2,284	1,459
" " " " not obtained at all	2,478	1,074
" struck off the file	1,562	787
Pending at the close of the year.	2,420	4,021

91. The attention of the judiciary has been drawn to the increase of 1,601 in the pending balance of unexecuted decrees, and steps are being taken to reduce the arrears during the current year.

92. 18 judgment debtors were arrested and 5 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 20 and 5.

Receipts and expenditure of courts.

93. The total receipts of the civil and criminal courts during the year amounted to Rs. 64,398 against Rs. 59,506 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 48,313 against Rs. 49,310 in 1907–08, or inclusive of the cost of the Hazur Adalat establishment, Rs. 56,626 against Rs. 59,875. The aggregate receipts thus exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 7,772.

General conclusions.

94. The general conclusion to be drawn from the statistics discussed above is that except in the matter of execution of decrees, the improvement in the efficiency of the civil and criminal courts noted in the last Administration Report was not only maintained but enhanced during the year under review. There was a very gratifying drop in the average duration of criminal trials from 17 to 5·5 days. The average duration of uncontested civil suits fell from 2 months 17 days to 1 month 15 days. The above results are in some measure the outcome of two circulars in which, instead of laying down mere general principles, the statistics of criminal and civil justice for 1907–08 were analysed, the work of each Munsiff's court dissected and its shortcomings exposed to view. These circulars seem to have created a spirit of healthy emulation among the Munsiffs as regards quick despatch of work. The judicial machine not only moved faster, but the quality of the work done also showed greater care and diligence on the part ot the subordinate judiciary, as reflected in the diminution in the percentages of reversals of decisions in civil and criminal cases. The arrears of civil suits and appeals were also reduced. The higher judiciary continued to show increasing promptitude in disposing of their work, the average duration of civil appeals having been reduced from 6 months 7 days in 1906–07 to 3 months 9 days in 1907–08 and to 2 months 15 days during the year under review. The causes of the large increase in the balance of unexecuted decrees are being inquired into. It seems that the increase is in some measure due to the suspension of execution proceedings against agriculturists necessitated by an unfavourable season.

The Rajprakarni Court.

95. 42 suits between Mulgarasias and alienees were filed

during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 34 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance, the total number of such suits before the Court was 81 against 72, out of which 34 against 33 last year were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 47 against 39 at the close of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 86,200 against Rs. 91,731, and of the suits disposed of Rs. 25,656 against Rs. 30,998 last year. In addition to these, there were 32 suits before the court between the State and Mulgarasias or alienees against 33 in the preceding year, out of which 14 were disposed of against the same number last year. There were also 119 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year, out of which 60 were disposed of. The corresponding figures for the last year were 100 and 49.

96. 6 cases of heirship and coparcenary were also disposed of during the year out of a total of 8 cases.

Execution of decrees.

97. The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the Rajprakarni Court at the commencement of the year was 41. 40 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 81, out of which 43 were disposed of during the year, leaving a pending balance of 38 at its close. The number of applications disposed of in the previous year was 29 out of a total of 70.

Appeals.

98. 41 applications against the decisions of the Rajprakarni Court were filed during the year before the Huzur Adalat against 28 last year. Inclusive of the balance of the previous year, there were 66 applications in all for disposal against 43, out of which 35 were disposed of against 18 in the preceding year. Of the 35 applications disposed of, 5 were rejected, while the decisions in 15 cases were confirmed, in 4 modified and in 3 reversed. The remaining 6 cases were either compromised or sent back to the lower Court for reconsideration.

Extradition.

99. Extradition demands through the Political Agent were made during the year in 6 cases involving 13 persons against 3 cases involving 7 persons last year. All the demands were complied with by the Agency. 6 extradited persons were convicted and 7 acquitted.

100. Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorising extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

101. There is one Central Jail and 9 subordinate Jails and Lock-ups in the State, including one in the Mangrol Taluka. The Central Jail, which is at Junagadh, is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 500 prisoners. The sanitary and other arrangements for the health and comfort of the prisoners therein have elicited the commendations of all British officers who have seen it. It is considered to be "the most commodious and well-planned institution of the kind in Kathiawar." *Central Jail.*

102. At the commencement of the year there were 149 convicts in the State Jails against 132 last year. 362 convicts were admitted during the year, making a total of 511 convicts against 503 in the preceding year. Of these 367 were released and 2 died during the year, leaving 142 convicts in confinement at its close. *Admissions.*

103. Of the 362 new admissions, 15 were of previously convicted offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 1,091 against 1 to 1,064 last year. *Proportion of admissions to the free population.*

104. The following table shows the nationality and sex of the convicts admitted in the Jails during the year:— *Nationality and sex of convicts.*

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Total.
Males.	216	118	334
Females.	22	6	28
Total.	238	124	362

105. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 119 against 124, of under-trial prisoners 20 against 25, and of prisoners in police custody 9 against 8 last year. *Daily average of prisoners.*

106. 307 convicts were released on expiry of sentence, 40 on appeal, and 23 on His Highness' birthday and the Muharram day. No escape from the Jails took place during the year. *Releases.*

107. The health of the convicts was generally good and only two deaths occurred among them. *Health of convicts.*

108. No breach of Jail discipline was reported during the year. *Jail discipline.*

109. The convicts were employed during the year in the Jail workshops and also in the State gardens, the Printing Press and the Mint. *Convict labour.*

110. The proceeds of convict labour, inclusive of the value of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted *Proceeds of convict labour.*

to Rs. 3,527. Goods valued at Rs. 2,301 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth Rs. 1,226 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,311, 1,582 and 1,729. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 705 against Rs. 569 last year. The income from the garden in the Central Jail was Rs. 92 against Rs. 72 in the previous year.

Cost of maintenance and control.

111. The cost of maintenance and control of the Jails in Junagadh, exclusive of the cost of the Jail Guard, amounted to Rs. 11,238, giving an average of Rs. 78 per prisoner against Rs. 74 last year, due principally to dearness of food-stuffs.

Registration.

112. There were 9 registry offices in the State during the year under report. 494 documents were registered as compared with 470 last year, showing an increase of 24.

Value of property.

113. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 4,07,342 against Rs. 3,85,798 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 21,544. The average registration fee was Rs. 32 against Rs. 29 last year.

Registration receipts.

114 The registration receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 16,021 against Rs. 15,281 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 740. The expenditure was Rs. 710 as in the previous year. The net income from registration was thus Rs. 15,311 against 14,571 last year.

Municipalities.

115. The usual details about the Municipalities in the State will be found in Appendix XVI.

116. The total receipts of the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 43,308 against Rs. 40,574 in the preceding year. These were mainly derived from octroi, tax on animals, income from markets and a few other minor sources.

117. The expenditure of the Municipalities under different heads for the last three years is shown below:-

	1906-07	1907-8	1908-9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lighting.	4,034	5,981	6,310
Construction & improvement of roads & gutters.	4,262	7,558	10,443

Road cleaning & conservancy.	12,452	13,361	13,695
Other sanitary measures.	2,653	1,703	859
Total	23,401	28,603	31,307
Office establishment.	5,764	4,625	4,997
Grand total	29,165	33,228	36,304.

118. The above figures disclose a steady increase in Municipal expenditure. Attention is particularly devoted to the lighting of streets and to the improvement of roads and gutters, the expenditure on which has been more than doubled in two years.

Chemical Analysis.

119. 24 analyses were made during the year against the same number in the previous year. These analyses involved the examination of 79 samples against 73 last year. Out of 12 suspected cases of human poisoning, opium was detected in 3, aconite in 1 and nux vomica in 1, while the remaining 7 cases disclosed no trace of poison.

12 cases were examined with a view to the detection of blood and other stains against 13 last year.

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CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Establishment of a Model Farm.

120. An Agricultural Demonstration Farm covering about 30 acres of land was established at Malia during the year under review. The chief feature of the year's work on the Farm was the effect on the crops of well-balanced fertilizers. This was particularly manifest in the case of the wheat crop. The plot under wheat was carefully watched by the neighbouring cultivators, as the land used was not considered good enough to produce any wheat harvest, and they were consequently surprised to see the crop nearly equal to that on their most fertile and heavily manured fields. The summer crops were not harvested when the year closed. The work on the Farm was on a restricted scale, as it was started only a few days before the burst of the monsoon. The Director of Agriculture was engaged at the close of the year in preparing a plan of operations for the current year on a larger scale.

Experiments.

121. Three varieties of tree cotton were experimented upon and the average yield of the last season's crop was about 55 pounds per acre. The season was unfavourable for cotton crops of all kinds, and consequently no definite pronouncement can be made on the results of the experiment. Egyptian cotton, both Metaffifi and Abbasi, failed in black cotton soil, but in a sandy loam the plants have reached the flowering stage. The growth of Broach cotton was healthy up to the flowering stage, but the boll-worm damaged the crop. Surat cotton also shared the same fate.

Agricultural fund.

122. Reference was made in the Administration Report of 1906-07 to the constitution of a fund of Rs. 60,000, which is expected to increase automatically, for stimulating the sinking of new irrigation wells and the purchase of plough cattle by granting loans to agriculturists for these purposes without interest. The cultivators viewed the concession with some suspicion at the outset, but they have now come to fully realise the beneficent object of the scheme and a larger number of applications, especially for the purchase of plough cattle, is pouring in than it is possible to accede to.

Weather and Crops.

123. The rainfall during the year under review was abundant, but it was not seasonable. Bumper crops were expected in July and August, but a continuous and heavy downpour during the first two weeks of September altered the outlook, and fears were entertained that the crops would be seriously

damaged by excessive moisture. There was, however, a welcome break after the middle of September. In the *mahals* north of the Gir the crops were fair but below the average. In the south the cotton crop was very poor and *til* seed was below normal, but *bajro*, *juwar* and other crops were good and wheat was excellent. The summer crops, *juwar* and *mug*, were also in a thriving condition. The early crops in the Ghed district suffered serious damage and in many places were washed out by excessive rain. The later crops, however, were in good condition when the year closed. Luckily no damage was caused to the crops by any insect pests during the year. The average outturn of the cotton crop in the State was only 7 annas in the rupee and of other crops 11 annas.

Rainfall.

124. The total rainfall in Junagadh town was 42 inches against 34 last year. The average rainfall for the whole State was 31 inches against 21 in the previous year. The maximum rainfall was 43 inches at Bhesan and the minimum 17 inches at Bherai. Appendix XVII contains the usual rain statistics.

Temperature.

125. The temperature in shade at Junagadh varied from a minimum of 56° on the 22nd December to a maximum of 107° on the 25th April, which was also the maximum for the whole State. The minimum temperature registered for the whole State was 52° at Bhesan on the 24th December.

Area cropped.

126. The following table shows the distribution of the area cropped in the *khalsa* lands :—

Nature of crop.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	1907–08 (St. 1963).	1908–09 (St. 1964).			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Cotton.	1,89,218	1,37,884	.	51,334	
Bajro.	1,44,316	1,66,498	22,182	.	
Juwar.	86,783	86,027	.	756	
Oil-seeds.	46,269	56,291	10,022	.	
Paddy.	4,117	5,189	1,072	.	
Wheat.	3,946	10,409	6,463	.	
Sugarcane.	1,192	1,720	528	.	
Gram.	1,112	5,013	3,901	.	
Udad.	838	1,516	678	.	
Mug.	789	772	.	17	
Other crops and vegetables.	12,154	31,058	18,904	.	
Total.	4,90,734	5,02,377	11,643		

The above figures disclose a net increase of 11,643 acres in the area cropped during the year in the *khalsa* villages.

Agricultural Stock.

127. The details regarding agricultural stock in the State are specified below:—

Number of cattle (bullocks, cows and buffaloes).		1,62,179
„	horses and ponies.	5,372
„	asses.	4,053
„	sheep and goats.	1,32,016
„	camels.	159
„	ploughs.	36,253
„	carts.	14,497

128. A virulent outbreak of rinderpest caused heavy mortality amongst horned cattle during the year. The total mortality among plough oxen alone in the *khalsa* villages rose from 1,268 to 4,874, 2,626 deaths being due to this disease. The decrease in the number of cattle was, however, counterbalanced in some measure by the addition of 3,393 plough oxen to the agricultural stock mainly through the efforts of the Revenue and Agricultural Departments, and 1,887 young stock having become fit for the plough, the net decrease in the number of bullocks during the year was only 322. Measures were promptly organized for checking the spread of cattle diseases as stated in paragraph 225. The destruction of plough cattle resulted in the relinquishment of 5,427 acres of land. Special measures are being adopted for replenishing the diminution in the number of plough cattle owing to rinderpest and other diseases, the results of which will be noted in the next Administration Report.

Immigration and Emigration.

129. 116 new cultivators with families consisting of 134 males, 95 females and 89 children immigrated into the *khalsa* villages from the neighbouring States and Talukas or from *barkhala* villages, and took up 2,545 acres of land, out of which 1,993 acres were actually under cultivation at the end of the year under review. On the other hand, 164 cultivators with families consisting of 229 males, 178 females and 182 children emigrated, and the area relinquished by them, excluding the lands which were reoccupied during the year, was 4,535 acres.

130. The number of houses built by the new settlers was 18, and the total number of new houses built by all the cultivators in the State during the year was 372.

131. An old village in the Visavadar *mahal*, which had become nearly deserted, was repopulated during the year under review. The total area of culturable lands in the village is 1,800 acres, out of which nearly 1,440 acres were taken up before the year closed. The total agricultural population of the village is 129 souls, of which 81 have emigrated from a neighbouring State.

Prices and Wages.

132. The prices of food-grains at the end of the year under review were lower than at the close of the preceding year, but the price of cotton had mounted up by 7 per cent. Appendix XVIII gives the necessary particulars about prices. Fodder was sufficient to meet the requirements of the agricultural population, the quantity of *kadbi* alone being 13,69,000 lbs. The total production of hay was over eight crores of pounds. Drinking water was abundant. Wages are showing a tendency to rise in consequence of the high prices of food-grains during recent years. Unskilled labourers earned from 2½ to 8 annas and skilled labourers from 8 annas to one rupee per day. The rates for hired carts and bullocks respectively were Re. 1 and Re. ½ per day as in the preceding year.

Horticulture.

133. The number of State gardens and plantations at Junagadh and in the districts is 14, exclusive of those which are His Highness' private property. These gardens and plantations cover over 379 acres of land and contain 6,920 trees, of which 2,703 are cocoanut, 3,010 mango and the rest other fruit trees. The proceeds from these gardens amounted to Rs. 5,839 and the expenditure was Rs. 989, the net revenue being thus Rs. 4,850.

Tree Planting.

134. The impetus given to tree planting last year has resulted in a large and gratifying increase in the number of trees planted during the year. Instructions were issued before the commencement of the rainy season to induce the cultivators to plant a few mango trees near each irrigation well in the State suitably situated for that purpose. The trees were not to be planted so close to the wells as to admit of the leaves falling into the water. The cultivators were given a free usufruct of the produce of the trees. The peasantry readily responded to the inducement and planted 22,311 trees around the wells before the close of the year. This measure will serve to dot the bare plains with shady spots and at the same time make a wholesome addition to the food of the agricultural population.

135. In addition to the mango trees, 14,708 road-side and other trees were planted, making a total of 37,019 trees. Of these, 1,175 trees of superior varieties were planted by the Public Works Department during the year by the sides of the more important roads. The above figures do not include any trees which have failed to take root. Arrangements are being made for the planting of cocoanut trees in some places near the sea-coast.

Horse Breeding.

136. At the close of the year there were 4 stallions in the State Paddock, of which 3 were pure Kathi and 1 Arab. The number of mares covered by these stallions was 118, of which 46 belonged to the State and 72 to private owners. The mares in the Paddock gave birth to 8 colts and 10 fillies, out of which 7 colts and 9 fillies were alive at the end of the year. There were 30 brood mares in the Paddock at the close of the year, of which 15 were Kathi, 4 Arab and 11 country-bred. The Paddock supplied 18 horses to His Highness' private stables and to State officials of the total value of about Rs. 4,550.

Management of the Paddock.

137. The management of the State Paddock elicited appreciative remarks from several European visitors. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Agent to the Governor, wrote: " I was very agreeably impressed by the general management of the Paddock and by the condition of mares, stallions and young stock—especially of the stallions; all were well fed and fit; and some of the young stock are distinctly promising. * * * I was impressed by the general aspect of order, cleanliness and grooming which pervaded the place, and think all concerned are entitled to congratulate themselves on what is evidently an improved state of affairs." Col. Birdwood, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, remarked: "Everything I saw reflects the greatest credit on Mulchand (Superintendent of the Paddock), who evidently takes the greatest interest in all that affects the well-being of the animals in his charge. Stallions, mares, young stock were all looking very well and well looked after."

Forests.

Area.

138. The Forest proper covers some 591 square miles inclusive of the sanctuary for lions but exclusive of the fuel and fodder reserves, the exact area of which was being ascertained at the close of the year.

Circles.

139. The Gir has been divided into two circles, the western Gir measuring about 400 square miles and the eastern Gir covering

some 90 square miles, separated by the Ghodavadi river almost in a direct line from north to south.

Eastern Gir.

140. The eastern Gir has been marked off into six blocks covering from 7,000 to 12,000 acres. The blocks are not sufficiently wooded to be divided into coupes to be felled year after year, but they will be opened to improvement fellings followed by closure. The following table gives an analysis of the conservancy scheme for the eastern Gir:—

Decennial period.	Absolute closure blocks.	Grazing blocks.	Grazing and felling blocks.
1908—17	I and II	III and IV.	V and VI.
1918—27	V and VI	I and II.	III and IV.
1928—37	III and IV	V and VI.	I and II.

Western Gir.

141. The western Gir has been divided into 26 blocks with 30 compartments in each. Every year one of the 30 compartments in each block will be exploited, so that 26 coupes will be cut annually. In this manner the first 26 compartments will again be ready for exploitation after a period of 30 years. Once a coupe has been exploited, seeds are broadcasted or dibbled in and the compartment is closed for 10 years, neither men nor animals being allowed to enter it, so that the seedlings and young coppice may be protected during the first stages of their growth. At the end of 10 years grazing may be allowed, but the compartment will remain closed to felling for the next twenty years. The blocks and the sequence of coupes for each year have been so arranged as regards their location as to meet the requirements of the people in every part of the State in regard to timber, fuel and grazing. The rotation period of 30 years has been fixed after careful enquiries into the rate of growth of teak trees. It is expected that the girth of trees will improve in size when the measures, now being taken for controlling forest fires, which are of frequent occurrence as in past years, are brought into full operation.

Financial results.

142. The financial results of the working of the State forests were highly satisfactory. The receipts and expenditure are contrasted below with the figures for the preceding year:—

	1908-09.			Total for 1907-08.	Increase in 1908-09.
	Gir. Rs	Girnar. Rs	Total. Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts.	1,22,013	25,348	1,47,361	97,191	50,170
Expenditure.	40,291	6,956	47,247	27,490	19,757
Surplus	81,722	18,392	1,00,114	69,701	30,413

Sale of dead wood.

Large contributions were made to the forest receipts by the removal and sale of dead wood, which serves the double purpose of improving the forest revenue and of minimising the risk of forest fires.

Execution of the working plan.

143. To carry out the work of the Department no trained men were available, and the Conservator had to rely on the services of professional wood-cutters. In consequence of this want of a trained establishment, combined with scarcity of labour in the Gir, the plan laid down for the exploitation of the forest was carried out only partially during the year. Steps are being taken to overcome these difficulties as far as practicable.

Demarcation.

144. The boundaries of the Girnar-Datar reserve, which covers 77·40 square miles, were settled and demarcated during the year under review. The work of demarcation that had yet to be done in the Gir reserve was being attended to when the year closed. The demarcation pillars on the boundary line between the Gir and foreign territory were reported to be in good order.

145. In the Girnar-Datar reserve the marking of the coupes was carried out with the greatest care, and the blazoning of the trees has been so satisfactorily done that there is no chance of missing a coupe in moving through a block. In the Gir forest, on the other hand, this work requires increased attention, the results of the marking of the limits of the coupes therein being less satisfactory. Enlargements of the 1″ to one mile topographical sheets of the Survey of India were completed during the year.

Communications.

146. The improvement of the cart-tracks through the forest was continued during the year under report.

Industries.

Tramway between Veraval and Patan.

147. A joint stock Tramway Company was formed during the year and has commenced the construction of a Tramway line from Veraval to Patan and from the Veraval Railway station into the town.

148. There are four cotton presses and twenty ginning factories in the State as shown below:— *Cotton presses and ginning factories.*

Cotton Presses.

1	Junagadh	3	Veraval
2	Shahpur	4	Delvada

Ginning Factories.

1	Junagadh	11	Kutiana
2	Shahpur	12–14	Una
3	Lushala	15	Bherai
4	Keshod	16	Majevdi
5–6	Malia	17	Ranpur
7	Veraval	18	Mandavad
8	Vadal	19	Sankhdavadar
9	Navagadh	20	Talala
10	Vanthli		

149. The total output of stone from the quarries in the State, which are situated at Junagadh, Shahpur, Malia, Chorwad, Veraval, Kutiana and Una, was 43,219 tons of the value of Rs. 1,00,495, and the aggregate receipts on account of royalty were Rs. 16,235 against Rs. 15,068 last year. *Stone quarries.*

150. The ghee-making industry maintains 3,376 Rabaris, Bharwads and Charans, and the number of milch cattle utilized for the purpose is estimated at 34,000. *Ghee-making.*

151. Lime is prepared in fairly large quantities at Junagadh, Malia and Veraval. *Lime.*

152. A brisk industry in catching, curing and exporting *bombil* fish is carried on at Dharabandar, Navabandar and Simar. This industry engages 1,500 to 2,000 hands for a period of five months from October to February during the year. *Dried fish.*

Trade.

153. An unfavourable cotton season, combined with the depressing effects of a general decline in commercial transactions in all parts of India, reduced the aggregate value of trade from Rs. 91,89,487 to Rs. 87,57,308. The imports rose in value by Rs. 3,95,121, but this improvement was more than counterbalanced by a decline of Rs. 8,27,300 in the value of exports ascribable chiefly to a short cotton crop. The diminution in the total volume of trade amounted to Rs. 4,32,179 or about 5 per cent. The decrease, however, was much smaller than might have been expected in view of the adverse trade conditions of the year.

154. The trade statistics for the triennium ending 31st March,

1909, disclose a considerable advance over those of the previous three-year period as shown below:—

Value of trade during the triennium ending 31st March, 1906	Value of trade during the triennium ending 31st March, 1909.	Total increase.	Average increase per year.
Rs. 1,50,55,857	Rs. 2,51,75,084	Rs. 1,01,19,227	Rs. 33,73,075

This result is, in some measure, ascribable to the opening up of the port of Veraval, which had remained closed to through-booking and ocean-going steamers until the beginning of 1907.

155. The export and import figures are contrasted below in detail with those of the preceding year:—

Exports.

Articles.	1907-08 Rs.	1908-09 Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Cotton.	33,01,370	27,09,568		5,91,802
Grain.	3,35,543	3,58,676	23,133	
Dates.	2,80,645	2,38,075		42,570
Onions.	1,90,787	1,92,600	1,813	
Castor seeds.	1,72,565	1,69,998		2,567
Dried fish.	1,68,087	1,20,025		48,062

Imports.

Articles.	1907-08 Rs.	1908-09 Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Rice.	4,89,268	5,23,130	33,862	
Grain.	2,67,298	2,26,633		40,665
Piece-goods.	7,38,451	7,76,682	38,231	
Hardware,	1,60,784	1,53,173		7,611
Dates.	4,04,086	3,97,243		6,843
Betel-nut.	1,59,515	1,03,277		56,238
Sugar & sugar-candy.	3,74,497	4,46,225	71,728	
Cotton seeds.	4,97,949	4,71,493		26,456
Kerosine oil.	2,61,576	2,68,384	6,808	
Coal.	85,826	1,21,902	36,073	
Drugs.	1,24,150	1,85,905	61,755	

156. The value of trade with Bombay covered 83 per cent. of the exports and 70 per cent. of the imports as compared with 87 and 65 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The merchandise exported to Bombay consisted principally of cotton, grain, dates, castor seeds, onions, dried fish, garlic, bones and chunam. *Exports.*

157. The articles imported from Bombay were chiefly piece-goods, rice, sugar, grain, cotton seeds, kerosine oil and hardware. *Imports.*

158. Other important ports with which the State has trade relations outside Kathiawar are Koweit, Bandar Abbas, Karachi, Shehr, Makalla, Baharain, Muskat, Bussorah, Calicut, Goa, Bhimdi and Dahnu.

159. The number and tonnage of vessels, which entered inwards at the State ports and cleared outwards with passengers and cargoes, are compared below with those of the previous year*:— *Number and tonnage of vessels.*

Year.	Vessels entered.	Tons.	Vessels cleared.	Tons.
1907–08.	1,835	2,32,873	2,000	2,35,430
1908–09.	2,038	2,68,688	2,122	2,68,365

160. The agreement entered into with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for the through-booking of goods from the stations on the B. G. J. P. Railway to Bombay *via* Veraval and *vice versa* continues to work satisfactorily. Negotiations are in progress for the through-booking of passengers also in the same manner. *Through-booking via Veraval.*

Public Works.

161. The aggregate expenditure on public works amounted during the year to Rs. 6,29,654, showing an increase of 2,20,528 or 54 per cent. as compared with a total outlay of Rs. 4,09,126 in the preceding year, which, as stated in the last Administration Report, was the highest incurred in any year since 1900. The increase was chiefly under new works, on which the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,76,585 to Rs. 5,10,115 or by 84 per cent. The outlay on repairs was Rs. 99,676 against Rs. 1,02,818, on the permanent establishment Rs. 14,203 against Rs. 16,197, and on tools and plant Rs. 5,660 against Rs. 13,526 in the previous year. The total outlay on establishment, exclusive of the charge for the supervision of Railway construction, amounted to 3·6 per cent. as compared with 4 in the previous year.

162. The amount expended on remunerative works during the year under review was Rs. 3,54,878 or 56 per cent. of the total *Remunerative works.*

* These statistics are exclusive of the figures for Mangrol.

outlay on works of all kinds against 40 per cent. in the preceding year. The expenditure on roads, bridges and other works of public utility amounted to Rs. 93,109 against Rs. 90,217, and on civil buildings and other miscellaneous works to Rs. 1,81,667 against Rs. 1,54,134, the percentages being 15 and 29 respectively as compared with 22 and 38 in the previous year.

Buildings.

163. The total expenditure on buildings increased from Rs. 1,42,034 to Rs. 2,18,029. The construction of two hospital buildings was commenced during the year at Junagadh and Kutiana. The site selected in consultation with Major A. Hooton, I. M. S., for the Junagadh Hospital building, which bears His Highness' name, is an open plateau outside the town, commanding an extensive view and with plenty of space for future additions and extensions. The estimated cost of the building, which will embody all the latest improvements in hospital construction and equipment, with its out-houses, etc., will exceed Rs. 2,00,000. The design of this building faces page 48. At some distance opposite the hospital site, two State bungalows were approaching completion at the close of the year. The construction of His Highness' summer palace at Veraval (design attached) was in progress under the supervision of Mr. E. W. Fritchley of Bombay, whose services have been of great value to the State. The building is expected to be completed in the course of the current year.

Roads.

164. The total expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 68,615 as compared with Rs. 80,982 in the previous year. The work of planting trees on road-sides was in progress.

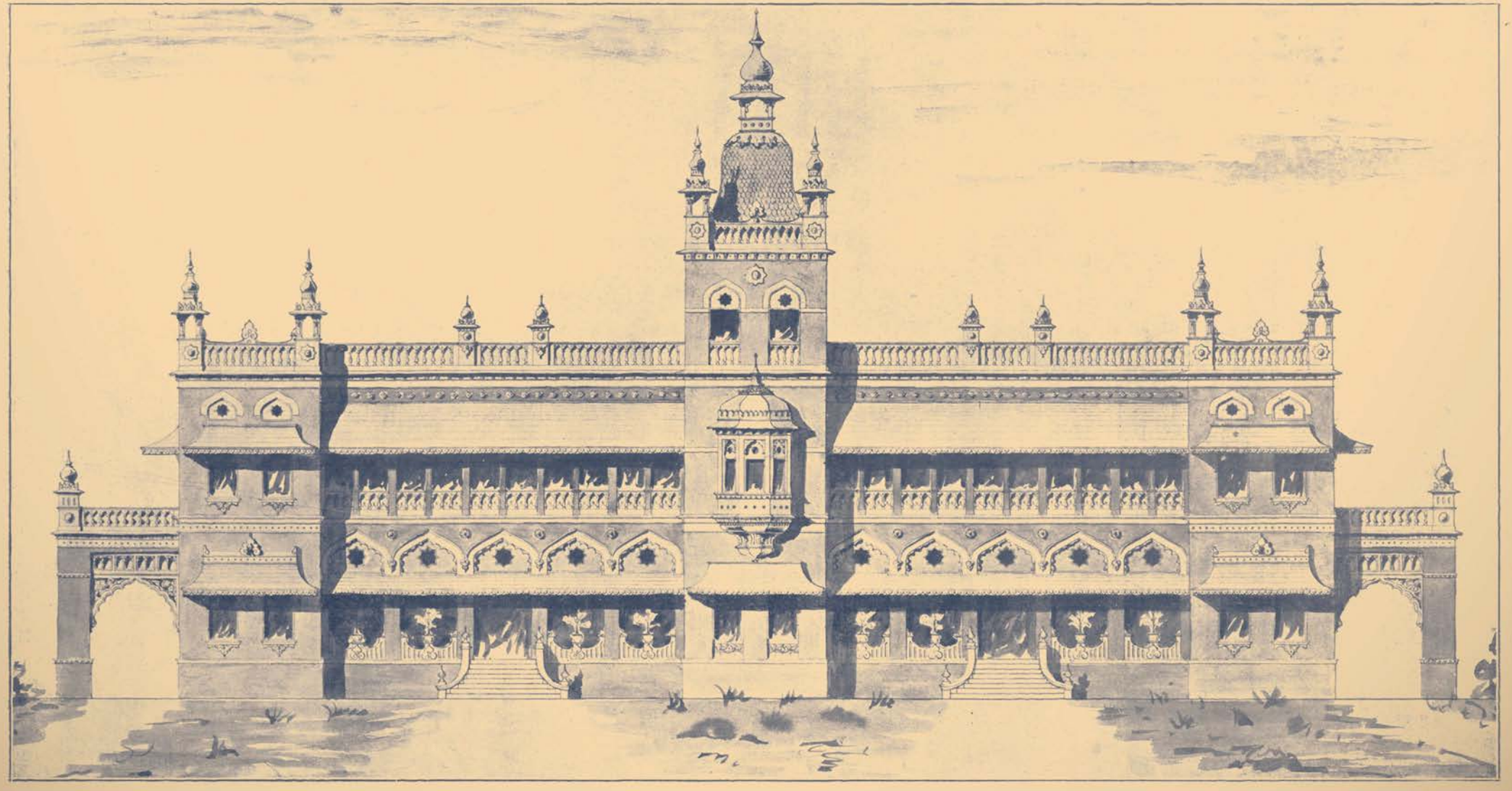
Water works.

165. The total outlay on water works during the year was Rs. 77,342 against Rs. 1,27,183 in the preceding year. Three out of the four towers on the Uparkot were nearly completed during the year under review.

Shahpur-Kutiana Railway.

166. The preliminary sanction of the Government of India to the building of the Railway line from Shahpur to Kutiana was received during the year and the work was taken in hand at once. The construction of this line is under the supervision of Mr. A. Rowland, C. E., Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B. G. J. P. Railway. The rails and fittings have been made by the well-known firm of Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, according to the standard and specifications prescribed by Government.

167. A project for building another Railway line (either Lartique or narrow gauge) from Junagadh to Visavadar and thence bifurcating and passing through the heart of the Gir to



SUMMER RESIDENCE AT VERAVAL FOR H. H. THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.
Architects :—Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley, Canada Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

the ports of Una and Veraval, as shown on the map, is under consideration.

Irrigation.

Canals.

168. Rs. 4,762 were expended during the year under review in improving and re-aligning in a more scientific way the canals in the State as compared with Rs. 2,280 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 2,482. The area under canal irrigation increased from 2,454 acres to 3,084 acres, or by 25 per cent.

Well irrigation.

169. Out of the funds set apart for the encouragement of well irrigation to which reference has been made elsewhere, 67 wells were either newly built or made fit for use and 113 were under construction at the close of the year.

170. The cultivators themselves unaided by the State built 101 new wells during the year. The area under well irrigation rose from 21,716 to 30,206 acres, the increase being over 39 per cent. The principal crops under well irrigation were wheat, sugarcane, paddy, *methi*, *mug*, onions, garlic, chillies and hot weather *juwar*.

Ports.

Improvement schemes.

171. The schemes devised in past years for improving the port of Veraval, which is the principal sea-port in the State, were referred to in the last Administration Report, and it was stated that the services of Mr. L. H. Savile, Deputy Engineer, New Dock Works, Bombay, were engaged for ascertaining the capabilities for improvement of the Veraval, Navabandar and Dharabandar ports. A reference was also made to Mr. Savile's preliminary report on the subject. In the course of the year under review a full report with maps and plans was received from Mr. Savile, with a separate report by Mr. P. G. Messent, Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, whose services were availed of through the courtsey of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust for examining and reporting upon the practicability of Mr. Savile's proposals.

172. It appeared from Mr. Savile's report that no material changes had occurred in the course of the last 35 years either in the level of the sea-bottom at Veraval or the tides, but Mr. Savile considered that Dinni Barra, which is about a mile from the town of Veraval, was more suited for a dock. Mr. Messent in reporting upon this scheme says :—"From the chart Dinni Barra appears to be a much more favourable site for a deep water harbour and quays or a dock than Veraval. I agree with Mr. Savile that it would be desirable to have a detailed survey made and borings taken of the foreshore at Dinni Barra." This

scheme involves a heavy outlay hardly justified by the present trade conditions. Mr. Savile's proposals embody other much less costly schemes of harbour improvement at Veraval as well as at Navabandar and Dharabandar, which are under consideration. Some of these, it is expected, will be undertaken as soon as the Public Works Department is in some measure relieved of the heavy pressure on its energies resulting from the execution of the works now on hand. The dearth of labour sets a limit to the number of works that can be taken up simultaneously.

173. Independently of the schemes mentioned above, Rs. 10,000 were spent on minor *bandar* improvements during the year.

Unloading of a coal steamer.

174. The S. S. Northumbria, which is the first coal steamer from Cardiff that has ever touched the Kathiawar coast, was unloaded of a cargo of 6,000 tons of coal at Veraval in 12 days in the month of November. The Master of the ship says:—

> "Veraval possesses unquestionably a safe anchorage for ocean-going steamers of any draught. I moored my steamer 5½ cables from the landing place, or within half a mile from the shore. In this position I had seven fathoms of water, the ship rode safely and the cargo was delivered in twelve days, working in day-light only, which I consider satisfactory; but the continuance of discharge during night time would give an output of 1,000 tons quite easily. I would further express the opinion that in relation to other Kathiawar ports, Veraval lies in the direct trade route of vessels trading between Europe and the East, *via* Suez canal and Red Sea, and there should be little difficulty in promoting a sound and flourishing export trade, as a line of call might be established without difficulty, steamers for instance filling up partly at Bombay and completing their cargo at Veraval. In this respect Veraval is ahead on account of its central position, and given the best of shore facilities, European trade should come to it."

The Integral Railway.

175. The Junagadh Integral Railway from Jetalsar to Veraval was constructed at a cost of Rs. 34,40,536 and opened to traffic in 1888–89. In addition to this line the State has a six annas share in the Rajkot-Jetalsar Railway line of 46¼ miles.

176. The gross earnings under this head from 1st January to 31st December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,62,747 against Rs. 4,57,805 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,23,635

as compared with Rs. 2,19,310 last year. The net earnings were Rs. 2,39,112 against Rs. 2,38,495 in 1907, showing an increase of Rs. 617. The return on the capital outlay was 5·2 against 5·3 per cent. in the preceding year.

177. The total net earnings from the date of opening of the line up to the end of December, 1908, amounted to Rs. 24,98,083 or 54 per cent. of the total capital outlay.

Post Office.

178. The State Postal Department consists of 23 Post Offices in the principal towns and villages for the posting of letters and parcels at cheaper rates than those of the Imperial Post Office. During the year the total number of letters transmitted through the Post Office was 2,92, 243 against 2,91,501 last year, and of parcels 9,748 against 9,674, the increase being 742 and 74 respectively.

The Mint.

179. The State Mint at Junagadh coins gold and silver *koris* and copper *dokdas*. The silver *kori*, which represents the Mahmudi coin of the Moghuls, is the current coin of the State and its present exchange value is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a rupee. The work of coining new copper *dokdas* owing to the withdrawal of the old copper currency, was continued during the year. The total number of new *dokdas* struck up to 31st March, 1909, was 67,17,352.

General Condition of the People.

180. The general condition of the people continues to improve slowly. The cultivators have been getting higher prices for the outturn of the crops and are better off than in past years. The labouring population readily find work and are getting slightly higher wages than before. The graziers find plenty of grazing and water for their herds. The trading and artisan classes have also shared in the general prosperity of the State. The incidence of taxation is not high and the burden is being reduced year after year.

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CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

181. The income and expenditure of the State for the Junagadh Revenue year 1964 (1907-08) are specified in detail in Appendix XXII.

Revenue and expenditure.

182. The ordinary revenue, exclusive of the revenue of *barkhala* villages, rose from Rs. 26,63,161 to Rs. 30,26,443, the increase being Rs. 3,63,282. The total realisations of revenue arrears amounted to Rs. 1,49,216 against Rs. 2,83,478 in the preceding year. The aggregate receipts, therefore, were Rs. 31,75,659 against Rs. 29,46,639 in the previous year. The total

Surplus.

expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,63,942 as compared with Rs. 24,02,528, the financial result being a surplus of Rs. 8,11,717, which has never before been attained in the financial history of the State except once in the year 1893 (St. 1949).

Record revenue.

183. The ordinary revenue reached a record total owing chiefly to a marked rise in land revenue resulting from the enhanced value of the State's share in the produce of the soil as well as from greater efficiency in revenue administration and an increase of 12,098 acres in the area cropped during 1907–08.

184. The aggregate income from all sources, inclusive of the revenue of alienated villages, is shown below :—

	1905-06 (St. 1962)	1906-07. (St. 1963)	1907-08. (St. 1964)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khalsa territory.	20,43,992	21,58,793	24,34,082
Collection of arrears and debts.	4,70,073	2,83,478	1,49,216
Net earnings of the railway.	1,95,975	1,97,037	2,32,352
Miscellaneous.	3,54,710	3,07,331	3,60,009
Total	30,64,750	29,46,639	31,75,659
Khangi villages.	1,13,285	1,41,172	1,60,666
Other alienated villages exclusive of the 22 villages allotted to Mangrol.	10,59,862	10,94,307	10,96,412
Total	11,73,147	12,35,479	12,57,078
Grand total	42,37,897	41,82,118	44,32,737

185. The land revenue collections are contrasted below with the figures for the preceding year:— *Increase in land revenue.*

Year.	Land revenue realised.
1907–1908 (St. 1964)	Rs. 18,42,463
1906–1907 (St. 1963)	Rs. 15,48,568
Increase.	Rs. 2,93,895

186. The other notable contributions to the improvement in the year's income were Rs. 35,315 in the net earnings of the railway, Rs. 28,858 under "Zortalbi" and other levies and Rs. 19,844 under "Interest and Exchange." The largest set-back was under arrears of revenue, the recoveries of which declined by Rs. 1,34,269. This result was naturally to be expected, as the margin of realisable outstandings is being steadily narrowed each year in consequence of the improved vigilance of the Revenue Department and the continuous wiping off of bad debts so as to relieve the peasantry of the paralyzing burdens, which have weighed heavily on them in past years. The remaining increases in the receipts are of minor importance and more or less adjust themselves. *Other increases and decreases.*

187. Notwithstanding a considerably increased outlay on public works, the expenditure for the year shows a total net decrease of Rs. 38,586 due generally to a more economic working of the administrative machinery. The increase of Rs. 1,33,827 under "Public Works" for the Revenue year ended 31st August, 1908, is the result of greater activity in the operations of that Department. During the twelve months ended 31st March the expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 4,09,126 to Rs. 6,29,654, as stated elsewhere. The increase of Rs. 11,151 under " Forests " is attributable to the re-organization of the Forest Department. The abnormal rise in the prices of food-grains, fodder and provisions have in some degree contributed to swell the figures under " Rayasat " and " Military " from Rs. 1,72,155 and Rs. 1,63,011 to Rs. 1,79,139 and Rs. 1,70,941 respectively. The decreases disclosed in Appendix XXII are generally the outcome of retrenchments in wasteful expenditure. *Expenditure.*

188. The following table discloses the variations in the financial position of the State during the last six years:— *Review of financial position.*

Year.	Receipts Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Deficit Rs.	Surplus Rs.
1902-03 (St. 1959).	23,99,244	22,38,885		1,60,359
1903-04 (St. 1960).	21,25,000	31,90,000	10,65,000	
1904-05 (St. 1961).	18,80,000	25,00,000	6,20,000	
1905-06 (St. 1962).	30,64,750	25,35,820		5,28,930
1906-07 (St. 1963).	29,46,639	24,02,528		5,44,111
1907-08 (St. 1964).	31,75,659	23,63,942		8,11,717

189. It will be seen from the above figures that during the last three years the surpluses have steadily advanced and come up to an aggregate of Rs. 18,84,758, as compared with an average annual deficit of Rs. 5,08,213 in the previous triennium, which was made good by borrowings from His Highness' private treasury. This continued financial prosperity has enabled His Highness to reduce taxation and to remit arrears of revenue as well as to take in hand large schemes, which are either remunerative or of great public utility. Among the former is a branch railway line (shown on the map) through a rich cotton country, the construction of which is now being pushed forward as mentioned in a previous Chapter. In the latter category are two up-to-date hospitals. Other railway lines are being projected and the improvement of the ports is also under consideration, as stated more fully elsewhere.

190. Some of the heads of revenue not already noticed elsewhere are briefly discussed below. The figures, excepting those under the head "Abkari," are for the year ending 31st March.

Customs.

191. The receipts under sea customs and port dues fell from Rs. 1,08,970 to Rs. 92,490, the decrease of Rs. 16,480 being chiefly due to the diminution in exports during the year.

192. No reply from Government has been received in regard to the work of the special officer, whose services were lent to His Highness last year for examining the customs arrangements at the several ports in the State and for formulating a scheme for assimilating them with those in force at the British ports in the Presidency.

Salt.

193. 1,37,208 maunds of salt were manufactured during the year against 1,52,390 maunds in the preceding year, and the issues for consumption in the State were 1,08,001 maunds against 1,04,604 maunds, the average annual consumption per head having risen from 10½ to nearly 11 lbs. 33,734 maunds of salt against 39,704 maunds last year were sold to other States in Kathiawar. The aggregate sales amounted to 1,41,735 maunds against 1,44,308 maunds, and the receipts were Rs. 41,551 against Rs. 41,319 last year. The total cost of the manufacture of salt and of its disposals was Rs. 20,766 against Rs. 23,170, the net profit amounting to Rs. 20,785 against Rs. 18,149 last year. The average retail price of salt in the State was 5¼ annas per maund.

Abkari.

194. Owing to the State's policy of discouraging intemperance by restricting the manufacture and sale of liquor within its limits, the Abkari receipts were as in past years small, being Rs. 12,646 against Rs. 12,126 last year. The farming system prevails in the State.

195. The income from licenses for the sale of tobacco, *gánja* and other drugs amounted to Rs. 39,634 against Rs. 37,386 in 1907–08, the increase being Rs. 2,248.

Opium.

196. Details regarding the departmental purchase and sale of opium during the last two years are compared in the following table:—

	1907–08.			1908–09.		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	Mds.	Sers.	Rs.	Mds.	Sers.	Rs.
Stock in hand at the commencement of the year.	72	30	41,385	64	12	34,994
Purchased during the year.	115	0	56,102*	162	9	76,710*
Sold do.	123	18	71,928	129	17	74,576
Balance at the close of the year.	64	12	34,994	97	4	51,465

* These figures are worked out on the basis of the cost price, and the remaining figures are of sale value.

197. The net profit on the sales was Rs. 25,486 against Rs. 17,345, the increase being Rs. 8,141.

Stamps.

198. The receipts from the sale of stamped papers and adhesive stamps of all kinds were Rs. 58,914 as compared with Rs. 58,494 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 420.

Printing Press.

199. The receipts of the State Printing Press rose from Rs. 8,927 last year to Rs. 9,624 during the year under review, showing an increase of Rs. 697. The net receipts, after deducting the cost of printing, were Rs. 3,883 against Rs. 3,318 in 1907-08, the increase being Rs. 565.

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CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

Analysis of the statistics: births.

200. The births registered during the year under review were of 8,021 males and 7,177 females, or in all 15,198. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 7,738 males and 7,237 females, or a total of 14,975 children. The increase in the number of births during the year under report was 223. The birth rate per *mille* of population was 38·4 as compared with 37·8 in the preceding year. In every 100 births, there were 53 males and 47 females against 52 males and 48 females or for every 100 males there were 89 females against 93 in the previous year.

Deaths.

201. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 10,199 against 11,683 in the previous year, the decrease of 1,484 deaths being almost entirely due to a diminution in the virulence of the plague epidemic. The death rate per *mille* of population was 25·7 against 30 in the preceding year. 5,369 of the deaths recorded were of males and 4,830 of females, in the proportion of 53 and 47 males and females respectively in every 100 deaths. Of these 10,199 deaths, 474 were from plague, 10 from small-pox, 364 from measles, and 9,351 from malarial fever and other ordinary diseases. No case of cholera was reported during the year under review.

Medical Relief.

Medical staff.

202. The Medical Department consists of one Chief Medical Officer and 3 Assistant Surgeons, who are all graduates of the Grant Medical College, 18 passed Hospital Assistants and 3 unpassed men.

Medical institutions.

203. The number of medical institutions maintained by the State during the year was 21, comprising one Hospital at Junagadh with 60 beds, one Leper Asylum with accommodation for 60 lepers, and 19 dispensaries, including one at Mangrol.

Number of patients treated.

204. In these institutions 1,14,689 patients were treated during the year under review against 1,16,668 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,979. 1,13,423 of the persons treated were out-patients and 1,266 in-patients, against 1,15,490 and 1,178 in the preceding year. Of the total attendance about 43 per cent. was of men, about 21 per cent. of women and about 36 per cent. of children. The aggregate average daily attendance was of 1,433 against 1,459 in 1907-08. In the Hospital, the daily average of in-patients was 56 against 49 last

year. Among the dispensaries, those at Junagadh and Veraval, which treated 27,406 and 12,168 patients respectively, were the best attended institutions.

Common complaints.

205. The most common complaints for which patients were treated at the different medical institutions during the year are given below :—

Diseases.	No. of patients treated.
Skin.	18,215
Digestive system.	12,152
Eye.	14,853
Malarial Fevers.	9,948
Respiratory system.	4,543
Total.	59,711

Cases of poisoning.

206. 416 cases of poisoning were treated during the year against 378 in the preceding year. Of these, 406 were relieved, 2 absented, 6 died and 2 are still under treatment.

Snake-bites.

207. Instructions were issued for the first time during the year under review for making a systematic attempt to resort to the up-to-date methods of treating snake-bites. Out of 24 cases of snake-bite admitted into the several dispensaries during the year under review, 3 were of cobra-bite. In the remaining cases either the reptile was not seen or its species not distinguished. 9 of the patients were cured by the potassium permanganate treatment, 4 by the use of antivenene and 6 by other methods of treatment. The remaining 5 died. All the dispensaries have been provided with Dr. Lauder Brunton's outfit for snake-bite, and some have also been supplied with a sufficient stock of antivenene.

Deputation of the Chief Medical Officer to the Medical Congress at Bombay.

208. In February last Dr. Narsidas T. Mehta, Chief Medical Officer, was deputed to Bombay to attend the Medical Congress held there under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. He has been instructed to summarise the main features of the most important of the numerous papers read before the Congress, with the object of acquainting the subordinate medical staff in the service of the State with the results and practical aspects of the most recent researches in the sciences of medicine and surgery.

New buildings.

A new Hospital at Junagadh.

209. The present hospital building in Junagadh being quite out of date and situated in an unhealthy locality, the construction of a new up-to-date hospital building designed by the well-known architect, Mr. E. W. Fritchley of Bombay, on a healthy site outside the town, was commenced during the year under review. A copy of the design, which has been approved of by the medical authorities in Bombay and in which some improvements suggeste a

DESIGN FOR THE RASULKHAN HOSPITAL, JUNAGADH.

Architects:—Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley, Canada Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

by the Agency Surgeon, Major A. Hooton, I. M. S., have been embodied, is attached. It is intended to construct for the use of middle class patients, whose social prejudices prevent them from readily availing themselves of hospital treatment, a few cottage wards near the hospital building, on the lines of the Calcutta Hospital cottage wards with separate cook-rooms, offices and private accommodation for the ladies of the family.

Hospital at Kutiana.

210. The building of a smaller hospital was also commenced during the year at Kutiana, which in it size and importance comes next to Veraval.

Surgical operations.

211. 3,879 surgical operations were performed during the year against 3,865 in the preceding year. Most of the major operations were performed at the hospital. The most noteworthy of these were extraction of cataract, removal of stone from the bladder, amputation, formation of artificial noses and removal of tumours. 54 operations were of removal of stone from the bladder, 94 of extraction of cataract in the eye, and 11 of rhinoplasty. Out of 482 patients operated on at the Junagadh Hospital, 360 were completely cured, 90 were partially relieved, 3 died, 8 absented themselves and 21 were under treatment at the end of the year.

Committees of Visitors.

212. The Committees of Visitors appointed in 1906–07 to supervise the dispensaries in the State did their work in a satisfactory manner.

Leper Asylum.

213. There were 41 lepers in the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum at the close of the last year, and 52 were admitted during the year under review, the total number being 93. Of these, 39 were relieved and discharged and 8 died during the year, leaving 46 in-patients at its close.

Medical stores.

214. Medical stores of the value of Rs. 12,500 were supplied to the several institutions during the year.

Cost per patient.

215. The total cost of maintaining the Medical Department was Rs. 52,637. The average cost per patient was Rs. 0–7–4.

Plague.

Plague.

216. During the year under report plague prevailed in 12 *mahals* of the State. Out of 818 towns and villages in the State, 21 were affected by it against 51 in the preceding year.

217. The number of plague cases is contrasted below with the figures of the previous year:—

Year.	Seizures.	Deaths.	No. recovered.
1907–08	2,701	1,881	820
1908–09	723	474	249
Decrease	1,978	1,407	571

It will be seen from the above figures that the epidemic was of a milder type during the year under report than in the preceding year, the decrease in the number of deaths being 75 per cent. The usual measures of evacuation and segregation were resorted to for checking the spread of the disease.

Vaccination.

218. One Superintendent of Vaccination, one Inspector and 9 Vaccinators were at work during the year under report. 14,497 primary vaccinations, and 123 revaccinations were performed during the year against 13,268 and 594 respectively in 1907–08. There was thus an increase of 1,229 or 9 per cent. in primary vaccinations. Out of 14,497 primary vaccinations, 7,151 were performed on males and 7,346 on females. The number of infants under one year who were vaccinated was 10,389, between one and six years 4,073 were vaccinated, and 35 vaccinations were performed on persons above six years of age.

Increase in primary vaccinations.

Percentage of successful operations.

219. The percentage of success in primary operations was 98·64 against 98 in the preceding year. The ratio of protection to the total population was 36 per *mille* against 34 in the previous year.

Average cost.

220. The average cost for each successful operations was 7 annas against 7 annas and 8 pies in the preceding year.

Villages visited.

221. Out of 818 towns and villages in the State 808 were visited by the Vaccinators, and also 24 newly populated villages, making in all 832. 10 villages remained unvisited against 11 in the preceding year. The Inspector visited 510 villages against 558, and inspected 8,414 children against 8,408 last year. The Superintendent visited 367 villages against 221 and inspected 9,608 children against 4,066 in 1907–08.

Cost of maintenance.

222. The total cost of maintaining the Vaccination establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 6,194 as against Rs 6,372 last year.

Veterinary.

Veterinary.

223. The number of State and private animals treated in the Veterinary Hospital in Junagadh town was 1,064 and 590 respectively, or 1,654 in all against 1,703 last year. Of these, 1,529

animals were cured, 87 died and 38 were pronounced to be incurable.

224. Satisfactory work was done by the District Veterinary Officer, who travelled about in the *mahals* and treated 2,393 cattle of cultivators, 2,365 of which suffered from rinderpest and 28 from foot and mouth disease. The latter cases were all cured, while out of the 2,365 cases of rinderpest, 1968 were cured and 397 died. *Cattle disease.*

225. In November last Mr. M. A. Siddiqi, G. B. V. C., was deputed by the State to undergo a course of training at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Kargaina (Bareilly) in the preventive treatment of certain contagious cattle diseases, such as rinderpest, anthrax, surra, tetanus and glanders. On his return from Bareilly towards the end of December, he was deputed on special duty to combat rinderpest, which was causing heavy mortality among agricultural cattle in almost all the *mahals* of the State during the year under report. Up to the close of the year 1,075 cattle were inoculated by him. The results of the preventive treatment of rinderpest are reported to be highly encouraging. The cultivators have shown a readiness to offer their cattle for inoculation. The necessity of segregating cattle suffering from contagious diseases was impressed upon them. *Preventive treatment.*

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CHAPTER —EDUCATION.

General summary.

226. In the subjoined statement is given a general summary of the total number of educational institutions in the State and of the pupils attending them :—

Class of institution.	No. in 1907–08.	No. in 1908–09.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1907–08.	No. of pupils in 1908–09.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public institutions	129	136	7	0	9,430	9,360	0	70
Aided private institutions.	6	6	0	0	449	396	0	53
Unaided private institutions.	71	74	3	0	2,270	2,040	0	230
Total...	206	216	10	0	12,149	11,796	0	353

Re-organization of the Department.

227. The primary and secondary branches of the Educational Department were reorganized during the year under review (1) by grading the schools according to their importance, (2) by grading the teaching staff in secondary schools and (3) by grading the teachers in primary schools. In grading the schools, separate lists were drawn up, (a) in the order of population, (b) in the order of the number on the registers and (c) in the order of the influence of the school on the neighbouring villages. The grade of each school was settled after taking into consideration the combined effect of all these three lists. For determining the sphere of influence of each school, circles were drawn round it on a map, each with a radius of two miles. This radius was fixed upon, as a child may be expected to cover a distance of two miles without feeling fatigued in attending a school. All the villages that came within the circle were considered to be accessible from the central village for attendance in the school located there.

The gradation of the educational institutions and of the teachers is expected to be conducive to the smooth and efficient working of the educational machinery of the State.

Public institutions.

228. The institutions maintained by the State consist of 1 Arts College, 1 High School, 1 Madrasa for Muhammadan students, 1 Pathshala for teaching Sanskrit, 3 Middle Schools, 112 Primary Schools for boys, 15 Primary Schools for girls, 1

Arabic-Persian School attached to the Madrasa and 1 Techno-Industrial School. The total number on the rolls of the State institutions shows a decrease of 70. This decline of 70 pupils is in some measure ascribable to the combined effect of a stricter system of registering attendance and of enforcing disciplinary rules, to which reference is made later on.

Average attendance.

229. The average monthly number on the registers was 9,251 as compared with 9,830, and the average daily attendance 6,994 against 6,431 in the preceding year, the percentage of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number being 75 as compared with 65 last year. This increase was due to the steps taken during the year for ensuring regularity in attendance.

Percentage of pupils.

230. The aggregate number of pupils under instruction in institutions of all descriptions, including the attendance returns for private schools, was 11,796 at the close of the year. Taking the number of children of educable age at 15 per cent. of the total population and omitting 61 outsiders, there were 20 pupils out of every hundred children of school-going age under instruction of some kind during the year under review. To the whole population of the State the percentage of students was 3, being the same as that of last year.

Distribution according to sex and creed.

231. Of the 9,360 children under instruction in the institutions maintained by the State, 7,996 were boys and 1,364 were girls. Of the boys, 5,586 were Hindus of all castes, 2,398 Musalmans, 9 Parsis and 3 of other creeds. Of the girls, 1,319 were Hindus, 43 Musalmans and 2 Parsis.

232. The total attendance of Brahmins and other Hindus in all classes of educational institutions in the State rose by 95 and 130 respectively, while that of Muhammadans declined by 586. The decrease occurred mostly in the Kutiana *mahal* owing to the prevalence of plague there. The Director of Public Instruction reports that it is not likely to recur.

Collegiate Education.

233. The Arts College in Junagadh is affiliated to the University of Bombay up to the M. A. course in Arts. The institution attracts students from all parts of Kathiawar, and also from Sind, Cutch and other places.

234. In the following table is shown the number of students on the rolls of the College:—

1st term, 1908.	2nd term, 1908.	1st term, 1909.
134	137	107

235. Out of the 107 students on the rolls of the College at the close of the year, 88 were Hindus, 18 Muhammadans and 1 Christian.

Free admissions. 236. The State allows 25 per cent. of the students to be free, in addition to the Muhammadan students who pay no fees. A food allowance of Rs. 5 per head is granted to all poor Muhammadan students.

Scholarships. 237. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,320 per annum are awarded to deserving students.

Mahabat Fellowship. 238. A University Fellowship, which bears the name of His Highness' father Mahabat Khanji, of the value of Rs. 83 a month, is attached to the institution.

University examination results. 239. The University examination results are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

Examination	No. appeared.		Increase.	Decrease.	No. passed.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of success.	
	1907	1908			1907	1908			1907	1908
Previous	55	65	10	0	18	30	12	0	33	46
Ex-students	1	6	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	33
Intermediate	36	26	0	10	18	16	0	2	50	62
Ex-students	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	50
B. A.	8	22	14	0	3	13	10	0	38	59
Ex-students	7	4	0	3	2	1	0	1	29	25
1st LL. B.	19	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	42	.
M. A.	4	6	2	0	2	3	1	0	50	50

The above results (excluding those of the 1st LL. B., for which the teaching was discontinued in 1908) show a satisfactory increase of 23 passes in the University examinations and also an

improvement in the percentage of successful candidates. 14 of the students passed in the second class as compared with 2 first class and 15 second class successes in 1907.

240. The hostels attached to the College are well-built and commodious and contain accommodation for 72 students. *Hostels.*

241. The College is maintained entirely by the State at an annual cost of about Rs. 40,000. *Cost of maintaining the College.*

High School.

242. The number on the register of the Bahadurkhanji High School rose from 450 to 527 during the year under review. The average monthly number increased from 416 to 456, and the average daily attendance from 302 to 393.

243. The Matriculation examination results were much better than in the preceding year. The details are compared below:— *Matriculation examination results.*

	1907.	1908.
Number of pupils sent up.	21	25
Number of pupils passed.	8	16
Percentage of success.	38	64

244. The results of the annual examination of the school are somewhat unsatisfactory, but a marked improvement is reported in the discipline of the boys in the upper classes.

245. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 300 per annum are assigned to this institution. Besides these, a private exhibition of Rs. 48 is given from the Dahyabhai Motiram Memorial Fund.

246. Excluding the gymnastic and drill instructors, there are 23 teachers in the High School, of whom 6 are graduates, 4 undergraduates and 11 matriculates. *Teachers.*

247. Out of 26 students who had taken up drawing, 12 were sent up for the First Grade examination of the Sir J. J. School of Arts and 9 passed. *Drawing.*

The Mahabat Madrasa.

248. This institution, which imparts free education to Muhammadans, shows progress. The number on the register rose during the year from 444 to 466. The average monthly number increased from 372 to 424, and the average daily attendance from 266 to 325.

249. The subjects taught in the school are English, Gujarati, Urdu, Persian and Arabic.

250. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,200 per annum are allotted to this institution. In addition to these scholarships, a sum of Rs. 48 per annum is given to the school from the interest of Rs. 1,500 invested by Moulvi Ashraf Ali, late Principal of the Madrasa.

251. Excluding the gymnastic and drill instructors, there are 20 teachers, of whom 1 is a graduate, 1 an under-graduate, 2 are matriculates, 3 are trained and 13 unpassed men.

Middle Schools.

252. In the three Middle Schools located at Veraval, Una and Mangrol, 266 pupils were under instruction against 253* in the preceding year. The average monthly number remained almost the same, being 247 against 246, but the average daily attendance rose from 203 to 212. All the schools were inspected during the year and the results were reported to be fairly satisfactory.

253. The schools at Veraval and Mangrol teach up to the fifth standard and that at Una up to the fourth standard, after which the students join the High School. Of the teachers, 1 is a graduate, 1 an under-graduate, 9 are matriculates and 3 unpassed men.

Primary Education.

Increase in educational institutions.

254. Seven new schools for boys were opened during the year, including one Techno-Industrial School at Junagadh. Out of 4,960 pupils examined in 89 schools, 3,654 or 73 per cent. passed the Inspector's test. The average monthly number on the registers declined from 7,516 to 6,485, but the average daily attendance in these schools rose from 4,948 to 5,286 or by 338, which shows a satisfactory improvement in the regularity of attendance.

255. The number of teachers employed in these schools is 331, of whom 104 are trained and 227 untrained. Of the 104 trained teachers, 35 possess certificates for the full course of three years, 53 for two years' and 16 for one year's training.

Linked Schools.

An experiment in establishing linked schools.

256. With a view to bring the facilities provided for primary education within the reach of the villages, the population of which is not large enough for the establishment of independent schools, the Director of Public Instruction was instructed to initiate an experiment for linking for educational purposes the

* Last year's figure included 79 upper class students of the Mahabat Madrasa, who are excluded from this number.

population of the smaller villages with those of the villages where schools already existed, by appointing peripatetic teachers. He was directed to select for the purpose qualified and physically strong Assistant Masters to go daily to the smaller villages to hold classes there for three hours either in the morning or in the afternoon and then return with their registers, catalogues and log-books to the parent schools and make daily reports to the Head Masters. Six such linked schools were opened about the close of the year. The Director of Public Instruction reports that the experiment promises well, and it is anticipated that in course of time the services of the primary school teaching staff might gradually be made available for the whole population of the State, thus bringing the benefits of elementary instruction within the reach of every child of educable age without incurring the heavy expenditure involved in opening a separate school in every village. During the time the children are not attending the linked schools, they will be free to help their parents in field operations and domestic work. From what has been already observed of this experiment, it is expected that the system is likely to suit the habits and requirements of the agricultural population, who generally are unwilling to send their children to school during the greater part of the day and thus be deprived of their assistance in field and household work. The results of this innovation are being carefully watched and the system will be extended, if it turns out to be successful.

Girls' Schools.

257. There were 15 Girls' Schools in the State with 1,180 pupils at the close of the year against the same number with 1,169 pupils during 1907–8. The average monthly number on the rolls increased from 1,144 to 1,152 and the average daily attendance from 590 to 678. Out of 668 girls presented for the Inspector's test, 523 passed. In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery. The teachers employed in the Girls' Schools number 52, of whom 30 are males and 22 females, and 11 are trained and 41 untrained. Of the 11 trained teachers, 8 are females and 3 males. All the female trained teachers possess certificates for the full course of three years, and the 3 males one year's certificate. Of the remaining 41 untrained teachers, 27 are men and 14 women.

Techno-Industrial School.

A new Techno-Industrial School.

258. On the 13th of March a Techno-Industrial School was opened in Junagadh town. At the recommendation of Professor T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., of Bombay, Mr. Shivlal Agrachand

Bhatt, who is himself an artisan and has been trained by Professor Gajjar, was appointed Superintendent of the institution. On the day the school was opened, 35 boys applied for admission. At the close of the year the number on the register was 66 and the average attendance 33.

In this institution it is proposed to impart instruction in drawing, modelling, stone-work, carpentry, weaving, metal-work and dyeing. These subjects will be gradually brought on the curriculum of the institution as it develops.

Scholarships.

259. In addition to the scholarships mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, the State gives two annual scholarships of Rs. 900 and Rs. 600 to Muhammadan students studying at Aligarh, and 19 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 2,524 to students studying at the Medical, Science and other Colleges and institutions in the Presidency.

260. The total value of scholarships awarded to all classes of students amounts to Rs. 7,372 per annum.

School buildings.

261. There are 74 specially built school-houses in the State. Two new buildings at Bhesan and at Arjansukh were completed and occupied during the year. The school-houses at Vadal, Hadmatia and Amrapur are still under construction.

Expenditure.

262. The expenditure on education for the years 1907–08 and 1908–09 is compared below :—

Details of expenditure.	1907–08.	1908–09.	Increase.	Decrease.
Collegiate education.	38,031	38,941	910	.
High School.	15,790	15,046	.	744
Madrasa.	7,635	7,286	.	349
Middle Schools.	4,034	3,942	.	92
Primary Schools.	57,916	55,924	.	1,992
Grants to private schools.	1,065	1,006	.	59
Scholarships.	7,136	6,869	.	267
Libraries.	1,151	1,226	75	.
Direction & inspection	3,803	7,758	3,955	.
Office establishment.	1,500	1,677	177	.
Buildings & repairs.	.	3,170	3,170	.
Miscellaneous.	5,279	1,569	.	3,710
Total.	1,43,340	1,44,414	8,287	7,213

263. The fee receipts are contrasted below with the figures of the previous year:— *Fee receipts.*

	Rs.
1908–09	11,433
1907–08	11,183
Increase	250

264. Deducting the income of the Educational Department and certain miscellaneous items from the total expenditure on education, the annual cost to the State per pupil in the State schools works out to the very liberal figure of about Rs. 14. The expenditure on education per head of population is between 5 and 6 annas per annum. *Cost per pupil.*

Physical Education.

265. A Gymkhana maintained by the Professors and students of the Junagadh Arts College is attached to the institution. Gymnasia are attached to the High School and the Madrasa.

266. Hitherto attendance on the play-ground during the hour for physical exercise was optional. That time has now been included in the regular class hours, and the step has made physical exercise practically compulsory in all Secondary and Primary Schools. Exceptions are, of course, made in the case of weakly children. School drill, running, jumping and other similar exercises are encouraged in all educational institutions, whether gymnasia are attached to them or not. In some of the more important institutions cricket, foot-ball, tennis and hockey are played. *Physical exercise.*

267. Two drill instructors from the Imperial Service Lancers were appointed during the year under report for teaching drill to the pupils of the Mahabat Madrasa and the Junagadh High School. These measures, it is expected, will result in the improvement of the physique and discipline of the boys. *Drill instructors.*

Discipline.

268. During the year under review the subject of discipline engaged the special attention of His Highness' Government in view of the recent developments in certain parts of India resulting from indiscipline among the student classes. Orders based on Resolution No. 2396, dated 30th September, 1908, of the Government of Bombay on the subject, were issued, which, it is reported, have resulted in a salutary effect on the conduct of students.

The Tilakite cult.

269. The contagion of the Tilakite cult affected a few students of the Junagadh College, who, when the news of the conviction and sentence of Bal Gangadhar Tilak was received in Junagadh, persuaded a large number of their Hindu fellow-students to join in a disloyal demonstration. Secret meetings were held at night at which speeches savouring of sedition against the British Government were delivered. When this came to the notice of His Highness, drastic measures were adopted for purifying the College atmosphere by inflicting heavy fines on three of the ringleaders and disallowing them from rejoining the College after the expiry of the term, which had then nearly closed, and by imposing small fines on others. These measures have, Mr. Scott reports, resulted in the "complete effacement of the mischievous spirit" from the College by producing an impression upon the students "so profound that it is impossible that any such demonstration can take place in future."

Libraries.

270. The Bahadurkhanji Library at Junagadh is maintained at an annual cost of about Rs. 1,500. New books have been added to it, making a total of 3,100 volumes in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Gujarati, the value of which is about Rs. 8,000. The reading room is provided with newspapers and magazines, which cost Rs. 300 per annum. Besides the Bahadurkhanji Library, there are three reading rooms in the State, which are supported by the State.

Museum.

271. To the Bahadurkhanji Library is attached a Museum, which contains a collection of antiquities. Two specimens of Natural History were presented by His Highness the Nawab Saheb to the collection during the year. The Museum was visited by about 20,000 persons.

272. The new Director of Public Instruction, Mr. M. A. Turkhud, has entered upon his duties with vigour and diligence.

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CHAPTER VIII-MISCELLANEOUS.

Abolition and reduction of imposts.

273. 8 petty taxes and imposts of a more or less vexatious character were entirely abolished during the year under review. The total number of such taxes abolished or reduced during the last triennium comes to 16. With a view to stimulate trade, a reduction of nearly 43 per cent. was made in the general import duty on goods coming into Veraval by sea, and of over 11 per cent. in the duty on exports of cotton from Bherai. Reductions varying from 14 to 71 per cent. were made in the duty on exports of cotton from Navabandar. The through-booking tariff at Veraval was revised to meet the special needs of trade during the year.

Settlement and record of rights of holders of lands in towns.

274. A small Department was organized during the year under report to ascertain, settle and record the rights of persons occupying land in the larger towns in the State and to deal with encroachments on public streets and thoroughfares. 70 cases were settled before the end of March and *sanads* were under preparation at the close of the year specifying by plan and description the holdings of the persons whose titles thereto were scrutinised.

Sale of food-grains at reduced rates to the poor.

275. At the depôt established by His Highness the Nawab Saheb for the sale of food-grains to the poor at reduced rates in Junagadh town, to which reference was made in the last Administration report, 55,849 maunds of food-grains were bought by the people during the year under review as compared with 32,857 maunds in the preceding year. The average prices at which food-grains were sold at the depôt were from 20 to 25 per cent. below the bazaar rates.

Official records.

276. A special officer was appointed during the year for placing on a systematic basis the work of preserving and classifying the official records of the State in the central Record Office at Junagadh. There being no regular periodical destruction of State records, useless papers had taken up much of the space in the Record Office, with the result that the Record Keeper was often constrained to refuse to take charge of papers sent by the *mahal* offices. Useless records are now being systematically destroyed and the papers to be preserved are being carefully sorted, catalogued and arranged in bundles so as to be readily traceable.

Installation of Shaikh Jehangir Mian of Mangrol.

277. Shaikh Jehangir Mian was installed as Shaikh of Mangrol on the 29th of June, 1908, by the Dewan under the orders of His Highness the Nawab Saheb and invested with powers

analogous to those of a 2nd class Chief in Kathiawar. The management lasted for 9 months during which the finances of the Taluka were placed on a satisfactory footing. Under the present Shaikh the Taluka is not likely to drift again into a state of financial embarrassment.

Conclusion.

Salient features of the year's administration.

278. The record of the year discloses a further advance in the progress which has marked the administration of His Highness in recent years. Its outstanding features are summed up below :—

Finance.

279. The year was characterized by unprecedented financial prosperity, the ordinary revenue, Rs. 30,26,443, as well as the total receipts, Rs. 31,75,659, being larger than those of any past year in the economic history of the State. A surplus of Rs. 8,11,717 has not been reached, except once in 1893. This result has been attained without the imposition of a single new tax during the last three years and despite the abolition and reduction of a number of imposts and duties and a large increase in the expenditure on public works and education.

Public works.

280. The steady improvement in the financial position of the State resulting in large surpluses has enabled His Highness to raise the expenditure on public works by 54 per cent. and to take in hand during the year the construction of a railway line and two hospitals, among other works calculated to subserve the convenience of the public. The roads in the State are being widened and improved, and over 37,000 road-side and other trees were planted during the year. Important schemes for the development of the ports are under consideration.

Police.

281. There was nothing noteworthy in the work of the Police during the year. There is much room for improvement in the discipline and efficiency of the force.

Criminal justice

282. The administration of criminal justice shows a further advance in efficiency, especially in regard to the duration of criminal trials, which decreased from 17 to 5·5 days.

Civil justice.

283. The work of the civil judiciary also shows improvement on the whole, particularly in regard to the reduction of arrears and the average duration of civil appeals and uncontested suits, but the increase in the number of unexecuted decrees is unsatisfactory.

Irrigation.

284. The measures recently adopted for developing irrigation have met with striking success. The area under well irrigation, which is best suited to the seasonal conditions of the country,

rose from 21,716 to 30,206 acres, the increase being nearly 40 per cent. The area under canal irrigation also increased by 25 per cent.

Plough cattle.

285. The ravages of a destructive cattle disease have been counteracted by the efforts made to increase the number of plough cattle, which have arrested any decline in agricultural operations, which on the whole show an increase of 11,643 acres in the area cropped during the year. The most recent researches of Veterinary science in combating cattle disease were utilised with successful results during the year.

Increase in area cropped.

Forest conservancy.

286. The recent organization of a Forest Department on scientific lines has begun to show highly satisfactory results. The preservation of the expanded Gir and Girnar forests has been effectively ensured. Though the working plans have been only partially carried out, the forest revenue rose during the year ended 31st March, 1909, from Rs. 97,191 to Rs. 1,47,361, the net profit, after deducting all expenditure from the receipts, being Rs. 1,00,114, a figure which beats the record of all past years. The constitution of the Department was completed during the year.

City surveys.

287. City surveys have been taken in hand and are progressing satisfactorily.

Trade.

288. There was a slight set-back amounting in value to about 5 per cent. in the aggregate volume of trade ascribable to the combined effects of an adverse cotton season and a general depression in trade all over India, but the statistics show an advance of Rs. 33,73,075 or of over 67 per cent. in the value of trade on an average per year during the triennium ended 31st March last as contrasted with the figures for the previous triennial period.

Vaccination.

289. The Vaccination Department was stimulated last year to a degree of efficiency it had never attained before. This has been fully maintained and in some respects improved upon during the year under review.

Education.

290. The Educational Department was re-organized by grading the schools and the teaching staff. A Techno–Industrial School was established during the year. An experiment intended to bring elementary instruction within the reach of every village in the State has been initiated by the opening of 6 linked schools with peripatetic teachers. The total number on the rolls of the educational institutions declined slightly owing to the enforcement of stricter rules of discipline and greater accuracy in the

registration of attendance, but the decrease was more than counterbalanced by a satisfactory rise in the average daily attendance. The results of the University examinations show considerable improvement over those of the previous year. Physical education received special attention during the year.

291. Thanks are due to Mr. Claude H. A. Hill, C. I. E., I. C. S., and Major J. K. Condon for their assistance and advice in matters relating to the administration of the State.

Junagadh,

21st April, 1909.

M. A. Baig,

DEWAN OF JUNAGADH.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1908–1909.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mirza Abbás Ali Baig, B. A., BO. C. S.	Dewan.	1st April 1908.	31st March 1909.	
Kaliánrai Jetha Bakshi.	Judicial Councillor.	,,	23rd Decr. 1908.	
Chhotálál Mathurádás Bakshi.	Huzur Assistant.	8th Novr. 1908.	31st March 1909.	
Do.	Huzur Secretary.	1st April 1908	7th Novr. 1908.	
Vaikunthrái Chhotálál Bakshi B. A., LL. B.	Do.	8th Novr. 1908.	31st March 1909.	
Shafi Mián Báwa Mián.	Revenue Commissioner.	1st April 1908.	,,	
James Scott, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Principal, Junagadh College.	,,	3rd January 1909.	On long leave
Shapurji Hormasji Hodivála, M. A.	*Acting* Do.	4th Jany. 1909.	31st March 1909.	
James Scott, M. A., Bar-at-Law.	Director of Public Instruction.	1st April 1908.	31st July 1908.	
M. A. Turkhud.	Do.	1st August 1908.	31st March 1909.	
Frámji Rustamji Dásai.	Conservator of Forests and Director of Agriculture and Industries.	1st April 1908.	22nd Sept. 1908.	
John Kenny.	Do.	23rd Sept. 1908.	31st March 1909.	
Bápubhái Jádavrái Majmudár, Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge, Sadar Adalat.	1st April 1908.	,,	
Amarji A'nandji.	Private Secretary to His Highness	,,	,,	
Sheth Kásam Ismáil.	Chief Khazánchi and Mint Master	,,	,,	
Maniprasád Durgáprasád.	Chief Auditor.	,,	,,	
Muhammad Latif Khán.	State Engineer.	,,	,,	
Narsinhdás Trikamji Mehta., L. M. &. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
Jamádár Sulaimán Umar.	Superintendent of Police.	,,	,,	
Máneklál Dháranji Nánávati, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Vakil with the Agent to the Governor.	,,	,,	
Muhammad Amin Fakih, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Assistant Sessions and District Judge.	,,	,,	
Manilál Keshavlál, B. A., LL. B.	Judge, Rajprakarni Court.	,,	,,	
Tribhuvanrái Dulerái Rána B. A., LL. B.	Legal Remembrancer.	,,	,,	
Dwárkádás Bhaványidás.	Chief Account Officer.	,,	,,	
A'zam Mián Kamu Mián.	Officer Commanding the Imperial Service Lancers.	,,	,,	
Váhed Ali Khán Muhammad.	Officer Commanding the Infantry.	1st April 1908.	15th Janry. 1909.	
Sadr-ud-din Nayámatullah.	Do.	24th Jany. 1909.	31st March 1909.	
Náib Hásham Khán Shujáat Khán.	Officer Commanding the Artillery.	1st April 1908.	,,	

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	Stamp and Court Fees Act.	,,	,,	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	,,	,,	
9	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
10	Police Act.	,,	,,	
11	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
13	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game.	,,	,,	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
17	Legal Practitioners' Act.	No.	,,	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	,,	
19	Explosives Act.	,,	Yes.	
20	Companies Act.	,,	,,	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1908-09.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs.	
Cavalry.	139	20	1	0	18	140	0	0	0	6	23	111	36,930	5 vacancies.
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	33	3	0	0	8	28	0	66*	0	2	3	23	6,886	
Infantry.	273	32	5	1	18	281	0	0	0	5	25	251	30,602	2 Do.
Imperial Service Troops.	93	16	0	0	9	100	0	0	0	4	9	87	68,716	2 Do.
Total.	538	71	6	1	53	549	0	66	0	17	60	472	1,43,134	

*Of these only 13 are serviceable.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1908–09.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs	Rs								
Police Superintendent.	1	362—8–0	4,350—0—0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Assistant Police Superintendent.											
First Grade.	2	90—0–0	2,160—0—0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	
Second Do.	3	77—8–0	2,790—0—0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar.											
First Grade.	4	60—0–0	1,770—0—0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	The arrangements in the case of vacancies were not strictly made according to the sanctioned gradation.
Second Do.	5	53–12–0	3,225—0—0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	
Third Do.	8	47—8–0	5,232—10–6	1	4	0	0	0	10	2	
Jamadar.											
First Grade.	5	25—0–0	1502—11—9	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	

Second Do.	6	21—4-0	1,411-13-3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	Do. Do.
Third Do.	9	17—8-0	1,932-14-6	0	1	0	0	0	8	2	
Dafedar.											
First Grade.	10	13-12-0	1,630-14-9	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	
Second Do.	20	11—4-0	2,430—0-0	1	8	0	0	0	9	11	
Nayak.	40	10—0-0	4,517—8-0	0	13	0	4	0	18	21	One vacancy.
Constable.											
First Grade.	100	9—0-0	9,402—6-9	1	17	0	2	0	33	42	35 vacancies in all. The arrangements in the case of vacancies were not strictly made according to the sanctioned gradation.
Second Do.	200	8—4-0	13,733—4-3	2	32	0	3	0	57	87	
Third Do.	274	7—8-0	25,076—2-10	27	126	0	3	0	155	165	
Swar.											
Jamadar.	1	37—8-0	450—0-0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Dafedar.	2	31—4-0	691-15-0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
Nayak.	3	27—8-0	990—0-0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	
Mounted Swar.	43	25—0-0	12,856-15-8	0	17	0	0	0	27	17	
Camel Swar.	4	18-12-3	900—0-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Total.	740		97,054—5-6	33	223	0	14	0	348	356	

Miscellaneous expenditure including the pay of office establishment, contingency, &c.			10,441-1-11								
Mangrol Taluka.											
45 Infantry.	53	0	£,510-12-0	0	31	1	0	0	23	30	
8 Mounted Swars.											
53											
Grand Total.	793		1,14,006-3-5	33	254	1	14	0	371	386	

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1908-09.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	987	1,114	1,105	1,329	874	1,072	487	622	334	410	44	46	59	60	

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1908-09.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	Present year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	Present year. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh.	27,091	29,663	15,648	14,878	57	50	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1908-09.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146.	1	89	90	83	90	181	7	0	1	0	0	6	0	7	174	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	32	32	38	32	64	23	0	1	0	5	17	0	23	41	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	2	8	10	7	10	30	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	0	2	2	7	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder, S. 307.	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	3	9	12	21	12	34	12	0	2	0	4	6	0	12	22	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	4	959	963	1,001	960	2,208	120	5	0	0	16	99	0	120	2,080	0	0	10	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	5	5	5	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rape, S. 375.	0	3	3	12	3	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	3	3	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theft, etc., S. 378-445.	5	404	409	380	405	623	342	93	54	25	39	19	112	342	269	0	0	25	60	90	34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Robbery, S. 390.	0	1	1	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	0	34	34	26	34	94	10	3	2	0	5	0	0	10	84	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499.	0	72	72	64	70	173	24	0	1	1	6	16	0	24	146	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Forgery.	0	2	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	0	84	84	104	84	159	61	3	4	0	3	54	0	61	98	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal Procedure Code.	3	258	261	397	256	524	55	8	7	0	0	25	15	55	440	0	6	1	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Total.	20	1,971	1,991	2,175	1,977	4,124	669	109	75	26	90	242	127	669	3,385	0	6	57	83	105	36	6	2	4	0	7	0	0	14	
Mangrol.	3	225	228	.	205	442	73	1	3		7	55	4	73	34	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
Grand total.	23	2,196	2,219	2,175	2,182	4,566	742	110	78	29	97	297	131	742	3,689	0	8	71	83	105	36	6	2	4	0	7	0	0	37	

NOTE:--The figures in column 5, showing the number of cases disposed of last year, are inclusive of the statistics of Mangrol, which were not shown separately in last year's return.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1908-09.

Class of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons Disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1908-09.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,656	1,594	35	806	160	2,225	39	28	3,274	3,293	1,466	1,261	464	68	6	28	
City Magistrate's Court.	307	377	53	175	29	571	0	0	696	828	93	536	174	7	0	18	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	(36)	(32)	1	(45)	0	(2)	0	0	(59)+4	(47)+1*	0	23	24	0	0	1	
Sadar Adalat.	(7)	(8)	2	(28)	0	0	0	0	(12)	(28)+2*	0	6	7	0	0	17	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	181	225	4	98	2	335	3	0	242	442	202	100	73	2	2	63	
Mangrol Sessions Court.	(2)	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	(7)	(2)	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Total.	2,144	2,196	95	1,079	191	3,131	42	28	4,216	4,566	1,761	1,928	742	77	8	127	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts, they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 11.

* This figure is shown separately, as it has to be counted in making up the total of column 11. It refers to the persons remaining under trial at the end of last year, who are not included in the figures for the Munsiffs' and the City Magistrate's Courts for the present year in the same column.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hazur Adalat.	37	9	9	12	10	6	5	2	2	3	2	0	0	5	4	9	5	M. D. 2—3	
Sadar Adalat.	48	0	0	20	17	19	16	15	7	3	3	1	1	0	0	7	4	M. D. 1—1	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	54	0	0	54	31	12	8	20	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	D. 15	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	
Total..... ...	141	9	9	86	58	39	31	37	23	7	6	1	1	5	4	16	9	•	

Appendix X.

Civil work. Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Above Rs. 5000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Assistant Judges' Courts.	5	0	2	1	7	1	7	1	0	0	3,688	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3,688	d. 20	d. 3.	
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,148	427	3,322	2,972	4,470	3,399	4,043	3,122	427	277	3,70,158	32	2,823	117	2,088	742	82	55	5	611	857	325	1,329	6,35,471	M. d. 2-12	M. d. 2-16.	
Small Cause Court.	0	139	483	719	483	858	344	803	139	55	22,195	0	719	0	682	37	0	0	0	258	149	22	374	24,995	4-1	3-15.	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	55	76	333	380	388	456	312	377	76	79	21,035	20	351	9	329	46	3	2	0	38	124	3	212	14,430	7-6	7-6	
Total.	1,208	642	4,140	4,072	5,348	4,714	4,706	4,303	642	411	4,17,676	52	3,894	126	3,099	825	85	58	5	907	1,130	350	1,916	6,78,584			

Appendix XI.

Civil work. Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1908–1909.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Assistant Judges' Courts.	2	1	1,510	1	5	18,338	3	6	19,848	2	3	3,189	1	3	16,659	2	1	0	
Munsiffs' Courts.	3,101	1,572	6,19,614	5,587	5,121	9,18,779	8,688	6,693	15,38,393	7,116	3,631	6,91,761	1,572	3,062	8,46,632	2,530	206	326	
Small Cause Court.	696	746	27,131	318	770	28,409	1,014	1,516	55,540	268	706	23,533	746	810	32,007	436	60	314	
Mangrol.	101	101	12,608	168	312	16,731	269	413	29,339	168	267	13,038	101	146	16,301	43	44	59	
Total.....	3,900	2,420	6,60,863	6,074	6,208	9,82,257	9,974	8,628	16,43,120	7,554	4,607	7,31,521	2,420	4,021	9,11,599	3,011	311	699	

Appendix XII.

Civil work. Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1908-1909.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M. D.	M. D.	
Huzur Adalat.	8	18	89	87	97	105	79	74	18	31	22,646	30,742	26	53	18	6	12	5	0	9	23	1	1-23	2-26	
Sadar Adalat.	15	33	112	143	127	176	94	140	33	36	1,77,700	1,05,383	23	79	40	29	27	24	0	5	4	3	2-13	3-18	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	77	71	321	238	398	309	327	279	71	30	25,844	20,225	228	198	64	45	23	16	3	11	9	9	3-29	1-25	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	21	11	11	16	32	27	21	21	11	6	1,626	2,335	6	5	8	5	1	7	0	0	6	4	Y M. D. 2-2-18	Y. M. D. 1-4-17	
Total.	121	133	533	484	654	617	521	514	133	103	2,27,816	1,58,685	283	335	130	85	63	52	3	25	42	17			

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1908–09.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State	9	143	300	424	443	115	114	137	15,243 *	5	Only two deaths occurred among the convicts during the year.
Mangrol Taluka.	1	6	62	79	68	9	5	5	1,315	7·7	
Total	10	149	362	503	511	124	119	142	16,558		

*This includes the cost of the Jail Guard and of the maintenance of under-trial prisoners and prisoners in Police custody. The figures in columns 3–9 of the statement relate to convicts only.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1908–09.

Name of State.	Documents presented		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Junágadh.	523	546	173	173	339	366	0	3	0	0	11	4	470	494	Rs. 3,85,798-11-9	Rs. 4,07,342-9-1	17	10	81	123

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1908-09.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	173	1,69,729	1	9	4,716	10	4	173	1,65,703	3	7	3,602	1	11	
Sale deeds.	339	2,02,035	10	0	10,351	10	2	366	2,30,441	9	6	11,964	14	9	
Wills.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4,022	12	0	213	2	11	
Money bonds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	11	14,034	0	0	213	5	0	4	7,175	0	0	241	12	0	
Total.	523	3,85,798	11	9	15,281	9	6	546	4,07,342	9	1	16,021	15	7	

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Junagadh State during the year 1908–1909.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1908. Rs.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March, 1909. Rs.	Remarks.
		Past. Rs.	Present Rs.		Past Rs.	Present. Rs.		
Junágadh.	1,329	23,306	24,819	26,148	22,623	26,040	108	No separate Municipal cash balance is kept in the districts.
Keshod.	.	940	882	.	230	262		
Malia.	.	567	779	.	405	340		
Chorwád.	.	757	839	.	346	359		
Una.	.	1,355	1,469	.	622	1,189		
Visávadar.	.	62	137	.	76	96		
Kutiána.	.	2,430	2,600	.	1,622	1,577		
Vadál.	.	106	460	.	76	161		
Sutrápáda.	.	797	752	.	229	162		
Pátan.	.	1,469	1,322	.	762	869		
Vanthli.	.	1,765	1,401	.	1,430	1,456		
Verával.	.	5,674	6,044	.	4,398	3,379		
Bagdu.	.	110	132	.	69	69		
Bálágám.	.	520	1,306	.	210	220		
Shil.	.	577	272	.	123	119		
Bhesán.	.	139	94	.	7	6		
Total.		40,574	43,308		33,228	36,304		

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1908–1909.

	April 1908.		May 1908.		June 1908.		July 1908.		August 1908.		September 1908.		October 1908.		November 1908.		December 1908.		January 1909.		February 1909.		March 1909.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	
Junagadh	0	0	0	0	1	78	25	74	13	95	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	42	57	34	43	30	82	
Veraval.	0	0	0	0	1	74	11	16	9	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	13	17	62	15	51	
Una.	0	0	0	0	1	53	16	73	5	96	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	52	24	82	22	18	
Kutiana.	0	0	0	0	2	53	17	21	5	9	1	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	21	12	40	13	74	
Vanthli.	0	0	0	0	3	19	15	17	6	96	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	26	29	21	0	22	48	
Patan.	0	0	0	0	2	46	14	11	8	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	98	21	79	22	22	
Malia.	0	0	0	0	2	42	18	36	9	3	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	30	11	21	37	22	96	
Keshod.	0	0	0	0	2	43	24	24	10	17	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	41	15	48	18	43	
Visavadar	0	0	0	0	0	72	22	81	12	91	2	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	39	33	20	15	21	92	
Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	2	45	11	61	8	16	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	92	15	69	18	8	

Navagadh	0	0	0	0	7	47	17	97	11	65	3	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	25	21	64	20	29
Bherai.	0	0	0	0	1	20	10	10	5	45	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	80	25	46	17	71
Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	0	62	26	89	14	43	1	36	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	43	53	24	6	21	21
Sasan.	0	0	0	0	1	40	22	92	12	82	2	66	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	40	34	32	53	34	19
Shil.	0	0	0	0	3	35	12	99	10	44	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	27	8	15	45	15	65
Bagdu.	0	0	0	0	1	6	17	40	10	41	2	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	64	24	58	21	86
Sutrapada	0	0	0	0	1	76	15	42	10	53	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	27	88	21	44	23	77
Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	4	43	14	19	10	41	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	64	16	55	18	19

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

Article.	Price per *khandi* (31st March, 1908.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *khandi* (31st March, 1909.) Rs. A. P.
Cotton.	170-0-0	182-8-0
Bajro (*Pennisteum Typhoideum*).	35-8-0	34-8-0
Juwar (*Sorghum Vulgari*).	28-4-0	26-0-0
Wheat.	36-4-0	35-8-0
Gram.	38-4 0	38-4-0
Urad (*Phaceolus Mungo var Radiatus*)	38-0-0	36-4-0
Tur (*Cajanus Indicus*).	64-12-0	55-12-0
Rice.	58-0-0	43-8-0
Mug (*Phaceolus Mungo*).	35-4-0	26-12-0

Appendix XIX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1908–09.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding	Loading	
Khalsa villages.	52,867	27,752	2,773	20,651	1,004	1,536	497	2,659	66,710	99	23,978	.	4,043	5,454	
Alienated villages.	27,505	15,013	2,039	13,579	830	1,116	389	1,394	65,306	60	12,275	.	2,444	2,560	
Total.....	80,372	42,765	4,812	34,230	1,834	2,652	886	4,053	1,32,016	159	36,253	.	6,487	8,014	

Appendix XX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1908–09.

Description of Works.	State Funds.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railway (Shahpur-Kutiana Extension).	2,32,127	0	2,32,127
Buildings.	1,81,916	36,113	2,18,029
Roads.	9,924	58,691	68,615
Water works.	76,904	438	77,342
Irrigation.	0	4,762	4,762
Bandar improvement.	8,071	1,917	9,988
Miscellaneous.	15,376	3,415	18,791
Total.	5,24,318	1,05,336	6,29,654

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1908–1909.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	25	Rs. 12,646	29	Rs. 25,486	69	Rs. 9,477	0	Rs. 125	143	Rs. 47,734	

Appendix

Statement showing receipts and expenditure

Nature of Receipts.	Receipts.				
	St. 1963 (1906–07). *Koris.*	St. 1964 (1907–08). *Koris.*	Increase. *Koris.*	Decrease. *Koris.*	
Land Revenue.	61,90,273	73,70,099	11,79,826	.	
Customs.	11,15,476	10,95,159	.	20,317	
Forests.	3,81,836	3,56,191	.	25,645	*
Stamps.	1,95,479	2,09,417	13,938	.	*
Registration.	61,127	67,465	6,338	.	*
Law and Justice.	63,748	65,542	1,794	.	*
Police.	1,52,135	1,37,106	.	15,029	*
Education.	44,737	39,967	.	4,770	*
Abkari.	1,97,107	1,97,708	601	.	
Opium.	92,672	1,07,974	15,302	.	*
Salt.	1,08,119	73,734	.	34,385	*
Printing Press.	19,564	7,049	.	12,515	*
Post.	12,899	8,915	.	3,984	
Zortalbi, Sudhara Varad and other levies.	8,41,356	9,48,790	1,07,434	.	
Interest and exchange.	1,52,589	2,31,964	79,375	.	
Railway (Net earnings).	7,88,148	9,29,409	1,41,261	.	†
Miscellaneous.	2,35,380	2,59,283	23,903	.	
Previous Tehsil recoveries.	11,33,912	5,96,864	.	5,37,048	
Total.	1,17,86,557 (Rs 29,46,639)	1,27,02,636 (Rs 31,75,659)	15,69,772	6,53,693	

Net increase. Ks. 9,16,079 (Rs 2,29,020)

Surplus. Ks. 21,76,444 (Rs 5,44,111) Ks. 32,46,868 (Rs 8,11,717)

N. B.—According to the practice of past years one Junagadh *kori* is taken to be the equivalent of 4 annas. Its present exchange value is slightly less.

* The figures given in the body of the report are up to the end of March, 1909.

† Do..... .....Do..... .....Do. December, 1908.

XXII.

during the St. years 1963 (1906-07) and 1964 (1907-08).

Nature of Expenditure.	Expenditure.				
	St. 1963 (1906-07). *Koris.*	St. 1964 (1907-08). *Koris.*	Increase. *Koris.*	Decrease. *Koris.*	
Huzur and cognate Departments.	18,53,592	17,03,861	.	1,49,731	
Rayasat.	6,88,621	7,16,557	27,936	.	
Amirs.	93,183	80,896	.	12,287	
General Administration.	6,98,184	5,94,760	.	1,03,424	
Land Revenue.	6,97,078	6,59,327	.	37,751	
Customs.	52,733	58,603	5,870		
Forests.	93,280	1,37,886	44,606		*
Law and Justice.	2,91,883	2,65,381	.	26,502	*
Jail.	64,196	59,449	.	4,747	*
Police.	6,24,839	5,64,278	.	60,561	*
Education.	5,87,926	4,91,201	.	96,725	*
Medical.	2,07,564	2,25,682	.	81,882	*
Public Works.	9,52,045	14,87,352	5,35,307	.	*
Abkari, Salt and Opium.	39,345	38,822	.	523	*
Printing Press.	18,223	18,964	741	.	*
Post.	15,782	16,515	733	.	
Peshkashi and contributions.	4,35,732	4,13,661	.	22,071	
Military.	6,52,044	6,83,766	31,722	.	*
Assignments and charity in cash and kind.	8,06,865	8,01,000	.	5,865	
Miscellaneous.	6,36,997	4,37,808	.	1,99,189	
Total.	96,10,112 (Rs 24,02,528)	94,55,769 (Rs 23,63,942)	6,46,915	8,01,258	
Net decrease. Ks. 1,54,343 (Rs 38,586).					
Opening balance.	. §	Ks. 21,76,444 (Rs. 5,44,111)			
Closing balance.	Ks. 21,76,444 (Rs 5,44,111)	Ks. 54,23,312 (Rs 13,55,828)			

§ The surplus of St. 1962 was adjusted as explained in the Administration Report for 1906-07.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1908–09.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Junagadh Hospital.	27,406	1,062	817	135	33	77	25,394—5–10	390·57
2	„ New Dispensary.	8,659	0	0	0	0	0	1,944—9—3	107·18
3	„ Leper Asylum.	0	93	39	0	8	46	4,277—8—6	48·25
4	„ Jail Dispensary.	595	87	85	0	1	1	1,257—0—0	26·29
5	Veraval „	12,168	15	13	0	1	1	2,081–10—0	141·48
6	Una „	6,523	0	0	0	0	0	1,119—2—0	82·18
7	Kutiana „	7,987	5	4	0	1	0	1,521–12—0	92·77
8	Vanthli „	4,738	0	0	0	0	0	1,252–10—0	55·97
9	Patan „	5,436	1	1	0	0	0	1,130—0—0	89·30
10	Malia „	3,163	0	0	0	0	0	909—0—0	35·85

11	Keshod	Dispensary.	3,135	0	0	0	0	0	906—9—1	29·76
12	Visavadar	„	2,862	0	0	0	0	0	772—0—0	20·97
13	Chorwad	„	2,398	0	0	0	0	0	1,002–15—0	33·77
14	Navagadh	„	2,983	1	1	0	0	0	1,159—5—0	50·68
15	Bherai	„	1,759	0	0	0	0	0	944—0—2	9·96
16	Bhesan	„	1,961	0	0	0	0	0	575—5—6	23·07
17	Sasan	„	1,714	2	1	0	1	0	880—6—0	21·50
18	Shil	„	2,753	0	0	0	0	0	709—6—0	25·21
19	Bagdu	„	1,835	0	0	0	0	0	495–15—9	13·67
20	Sutrapada	„	2,898	0	0	0	0	0	883—1—0	30·93
21	Mangrol	„	12,450	0	0	0	0	0	3,420—9—5	103·20
		Total.	1,13,423	1,266	961	135	45	125	52,637—2—6	1432·96

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1908–09.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	3,95,428	14,975	15,198	223	0	11,683	10,199	0	1,484	37·8	38·4	29·8	25·7	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1908-09.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.		
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Second-ary.	Primary.
128	135	1 High School. 3 Middle Schools. 1 Madrasa. 1 Sanskrit Path Shala. 113 Primary Schools for boys. 15 Girls' Schools. 1 Techno-Industrial School. 135	9,296	9,257	6,595	6,892	Rs. 15,046-0-0	Rs. 8,084-0-0	Rs. 59,068-0-0

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Names of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. as. ps	On weight or value or number.
Grains of all kinds, rice, *tur*, *khorasani* and *til* seeds:—		
(1) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh ...	0—1—0	Per Railway maund
(2) „ Vadal...	0—0—9	Do.
(3) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—3	Do.
(4) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
Ghee:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—4—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and beyond...	0—0—3	Do.
Tobacco leaves:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—2—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—4	Do.
(3) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
Snuff:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal..... ...	0—8—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—0—9	Do.
(3) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
Jaggery:—		
(1) „ stations from Veraval to Keshod..... ...	0—1—6	Do.
(2) „ Lushala and Shapur..	0—1—4	Do.
(3) „ Junagadh and Vadal.....	0—1—0	Do.
(4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line..... ...	0—0—2	Do.
(5) „ Dhoraji.....	0—1—3	Do.
(6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Sugar:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala... ...	0—1—9	Do.
(2) „ Shapur and Junagadh...	0—1—6	Do.
(3) „ Vadal.....	0—0—9	Do.
(4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line...	0—0—2	Do.
(5) „ Dhoraji...	0—0—3	Do.
(6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Sugarcandy:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal..... ...	0—2—7	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and beyond.....	0—0—6	Do.
Cocoanuts:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—9—9	Per 1000 cocoanuts.
(2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—2—0	Do.
(3) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	

Names of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps.	On weight or value or number
Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(1) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Vadal (excepting Shahpur)	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(2) „ Shahpur	0—8—0	Do.
(3) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
Timber:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	1—9—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and beyond...	0—8—0	Do.
Piece-goods:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal (excepting Shahpur).....	0-14—0	Do.
(2) „ Shahpur...	0—7—0	Do.
(3) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—4—0	Do.
(4) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Cotton seeds:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—0—6	Per Railway maund.
(2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—2	Do.
(3) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Betelnut:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Shahpur ...	0—3—3	Do.
(2) „ Junagadh.....	0—3—0	Do.
(3) „ Vadal...	0—2—6	Do.
(4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar...	0—1—0	Do.
(5) „ Jetpur...	0—0—3	
(6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, all kinds of seeds (except *til* and cotton seeds), silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal (except Shahpur)...	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(2) „ Jetalsar and beyond...	0—4—0	Do.
Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware (to Shahpur)	0—8—0	
Silk (to Shahpur)	0—7—0	
All kinds of seeds (except *til* and cotton seeds), oil and miscellaneous articles (to Shahpur)	1-12—0	Do.
Attar, printed books, used household articles, used old bags, *kháro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency, and private furniture for Europeans.	Free.	Do.
All goods booked to Rajkot and any station on the Jamnagar and Morvi lines.	Free.	

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Names of exported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS.	On weight or value or number.
Cotton full pressed, ¾ pressed, ½ pressed and *dhocras*:—		
(1) From Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav.	Free.	
(2) „ Lunidhar and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda....	0—0—3	Per Railway maund.
(3) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton)..... ...	0—0—3	Do.
(4) „ any station between Vadal and Veraval (except Bantwa, Sardargadh and Manavadar cotton booked from Keshod, Shahpur or Junagadh, for which the duty is 10 pies per maund) ...	0—1—5	Do.
(5) „ any other station	Free.	
(6) Full pressed cotton booked from any station between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
(7) Do. from Dhoraji... ...	0—0—1	Do.
(8) Cotton from Vadal pressed at Shahpur	0—1—0	Do.
(9) Cotton from Vadal (excepting Bilkha and Ranpur cotton) pressed at Junagadh...	0—0—5	Do.
Grains of all kinds and *til* seeds:—		
(1) From Rajkot and beyond...	Free.	
(2) „ Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot section up to Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal)	0—0—2	Do.
(3) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval (except wheat from Lushala, Keshod and Malia for which the duty is 3 pies per maund)	0—1—0	Do.
(4) „ all stations beyond Khakharia on the Dhola section and stations beyond Dhoraji on the Porbandar section...	Free.	
(5) Wheat from Gondal	Free.	
Wool:—		
(1) From Rajkot, Gondal and Kunkavav	Free.	
(2) „ Dhoraji...	0—1—0	Do.
(3) „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar.....	Free.	
(4) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval.....	0—2—9	Do.
(5) „ Jetalsar and all other stations.....	0—0—8	Do.
Copper, brass, tin and metal manufactured:—		
(1) From stations between Vadal and Veraval..... ...	0—2—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and other stations.....	0—1—0	Do.
Ghee..... ....t.....	0—1—0	Do.
Castor seeds:—		
(1) From Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur.....	0—0—4	Do.
(2) „ Gondal and stations beyond...	Free.	

(3) From stations between Khakharia and Jetpur.....	0—0—5	Per Railway maund.
(4) „ Kunkavav and stations beyond on the Dhola section	Free.	
(5) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar... ...	Free.	
(6) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval (except-Lushala, Keshod and Malia).....	0—1—0	Do.
(7) „ Lushala, Keshod and Malia.....	0—0—3	Do.
Oil	0—0—6	Do.
Other goods:—		
(1) From Jetalsar and stations beyond on the Dhola and Jetalsar-Rajkot sections.....	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(2) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval... ...	1—9—0	Do.
(3) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar... ...	0—4—0	Do.
All goods from Rajkot and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways...	Free.	

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at Veraval for locally booked goods

EXPORT TARIFF.

Name of port.	Names of articles.	Rate.
Veraval (Local booking)	Full pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval...	Rs. 0–14—4 per *khandi*.
	Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh....	„ 0—8—0 „
	Do. from Jetalsar and beyond.....	„ 0—3—4 „
	Loose cotton imported by sea and exported after being full-pressed....	„ 0—3—4 „
	Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval....	„ 1—2—4 „
	Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh....	„ 0—8—0 „
	Do. from Jetalsar and beyond....	„ 0—4—1 „
	Ghee if brought to Veraval by road	„ 0—6—0 per Railway maund.
	Do. Do. by rail...	„ 0—4—0 „
	Fire-wood...	5 per cent. on declared value.
	Chunam...	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
	Chorwad stone...	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
	Bidi leaves...	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle).
	Wheat and castor seed booked from Malia, Keshod and Lushala....	„ 0—0—3 per Railway maund.
	Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 per cent. on declared value.
	Do. beyond Jetalsar...	1 „
	Octroi-paid goods...	½ „
Navabandar. Simar and Rajpura.	Fish...	½ anna per Railway maund.
	Una cotton.....	Rs. 2 per *khandi*.
	Cotton brought from any neighbouring State or Taluka...	1⅝ per cent. on declared value.
	Kapás brought from foreign Talukas in Kathiawar...	Rs. 1—8—0 per *khandi*.
	Do. from outside Kathiawar.	„ 0—8—0 „
	Other goods generally...	1½ per cent. on declared value.
	Horses...	6¼ „
	Buffaloes and other animals...	5 „
	Goods exported to Div...	5 „
Dharabandar.	All goods	1 „
Bheraj.	Cotton and *kapás* (of the Junagadh State)...	Rs. 1—11—0 per *khandi*.
	Do. Do. (of any other State or Taluka)..	„ 1—0—0 „
	Wool...	„ 3—0—0 „
	Hay and *khára* (used for washing)..	„ 0—4—0 „
	Fish...	3½ per cent. on declared value.
	Iron, timber, bones, garlic, and onions.... ...	2 „
	Grains, piece-goods, cotton seeds and all other goods...	1 „

XXVIII.

and at the ports of Navabandar, Simar, Rajpura, Dharabandar and Bherai.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond).	½ per cent. on declared value.
Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal)....	⅞ „
Grains, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnut (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	⅞ „
Attar, books, old furniture. empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *kháro* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins....	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Do. (from other than British ports).... ...	5. per cent. on declared value.
Bombil fish....	1¼ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally....	1 per cent. on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
All goods generally....	2 per cent. on declared value.
Imports from Div....	5 „
Cotton imported from foreign territory....	0—1—4 per *khandi*.
All goods...	1 per cent. on declared value.
Cotton (of the Junagadh State)....	Rs. 1-11—0 per *khaddi*
„ (of any other State or Taluka)....	„ 1—0—0 „
Wool....	„ 3—0—0 „
Hay and *khdro* (used for washing)....	„ 0—4—.0 „
Fish....	3½ per cent. on declared value.
Iron, timber, bones, garlic and onions....	2 „
Grains, *kapás*, piece-goods and all other goods.....	1 „

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1909-10.

JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1910.

To

HIS HIGHNESS SIR RASUL KHANJI,

G.C.S.I.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ended 31st March, 1910.

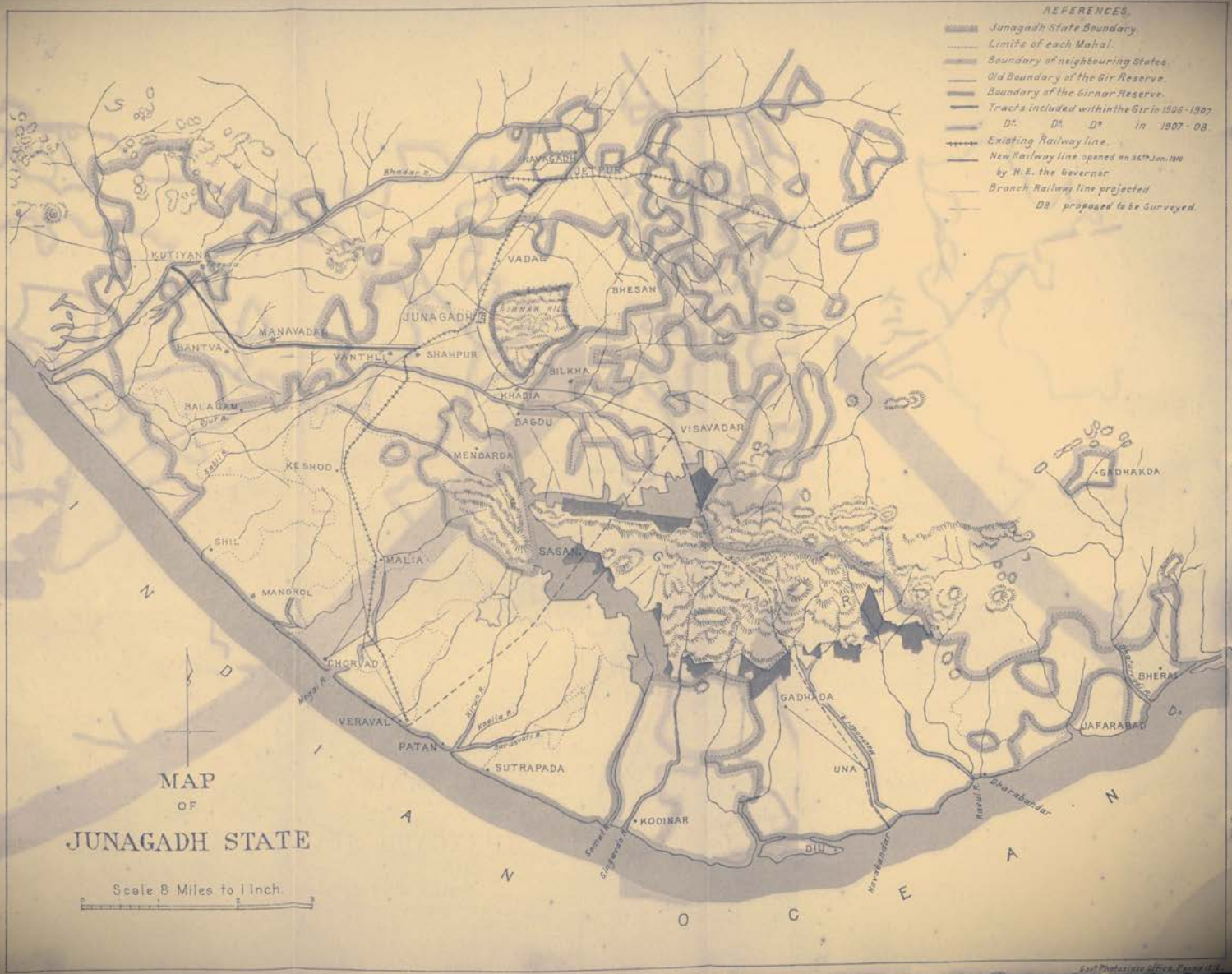
Junagadh,

17th May, 1910.

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

M. A. Baig,

Dewan.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BILKHA
KHADIA
BAGDU
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KESHOD
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Ravul R.
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BHERAI
GADHAKDA
Gov^t Photozinco Office, Poona 1912.

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CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Introduction.

Physical aspect.

The State of Junagadh lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°44′ and 21°53′ north latitude and 70° and 72° east longitude with the Halar division of the Province as its northern boundary and Gohelwad to its east. On the west and the south, its coast line, which extends over a fertile sea-board of 83 miles, is washed by the blue waters of the Arabian sea. It has sixteen ports and road-steads, of which the most important is Veraval. A long low-lying belt of rich soil fronts the sea. In the interior, the physical features of the country are ranges of volcanic hills clothed with verdure, which gradually sink into extensive rolling plains watered by many rivers and streams. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of an eminence, above which the famous mount Girnar raises its five peaks from an encircling range of tree-clad hills to a height of 3,660 feet and looks down upon the sacred shrine of Datar. From the south-east of Girnar, the Gir forest sweeps seaward in long stretches with its perennial streams, flowing through leafy glades and dark recesses, where the lion prowls ; and the Gir range of hills trends towards the coast in broken ridges and out-lying spurs. These hills, of which the most famous is Tulsi Shyam with its hot springs and one of the most sacred temples in the province, vary in height from 1,500 to 3,000 feet.

Map.

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue Divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers, the lines of railway under construction and projected, the additions recently made to the forest reserves, and other important details.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,283 square miles.

Population.

4. The population, according to the census of 1901, is 3,95,428 souls, of whom 2,01,724 are males and 1,93,704 females. Out of the total population, 3,01,773 or about 76 *per cent.* are Hindus and 85,684 or about 22 *per cent.* Muhammadans. The remainder is made up of 7,842 Jains, 55 Parsis, 48 Christians, 14 Jews and 12 Animists. Among the Christians, there are eight Europeans.

Average

5. On the average of the last five years, the gross revenue

revenue and expenditure.

is Rs. 28,43,096 * exclusive of alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 12,75,494, and the gross expenditure Rs. 25,02,852.

Tributes paid and received.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the British Government and a *peshkashi* of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar. On the other hand, Junagadh, which in pre-British times represented the Imperial Power in Kathiawar and had assumed jurisdiction over the Kathi and other possessions in the province on the establishment of the overlordship of the Babis after the break-up of the sovereignty of the Moghul Emperors, receives tribute from 134 States, including all the first, second, third and fourth class Chiefships, with the single exception of H. H. the Nawab of Janjira's dependency of Jafrabad. This tribute, which is styled *zortalbi*, amounts to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item, Rs. 22,858, is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to the State by the British authorities, who charge twenty-five *per cent.* on account of the expenses of collection under existing treaty engagements.

Principal articles of production and

7. Cotton, *bajri*, *juvar*, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, cereals, timber, myrabolams, stone, castor seeds, cocoanuts, fish and tobacco are the principal articles of production in the State.

of manufacture.

8. Among articles of manufacture the most important are *ghee*, molasses, sugar-candy, copper and brass ware, dyed cloth, lacquered work, gold and silver embroidery, blankets, coarse cotton cloth, pottery, hard-ware and leather.

The Ruler and his Family.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

9. The present Ruler of the State, His Highness Sir Rasul Khanji Mahabat Khanji, G.C S.I., is a Muhammadan of the Yusufzai clan of Afghans. The Babi Dynasty, of which His Highness is the head, linked their fortunes with those of the Moghuls when the Emperor Humayun reconquered India. His Highness' ancestors administered large tracts of Gujarat under Akbar and Jehangir, and in the reign of Shah Jahan, Bahadur Khan Babi rose to a position of great influence. Zafar Khan, his grandson, was one of the most distinguished soldier-statesmen of his time under the Viceroy of Gujarat. Muhammad Bahadur Khan established himself as the first Babi Ruler of Sorath and His Highness Sir Rasul Khanji is the eighth Nawab of Junagadh and sixth in descent from Bahadur Khan. The Nawab Saheb is 52 years of age.

His Highness' dynastic record.

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* The earnings of the railway included in this figure are net and not gross.

10. The Nawab Saheb enjoyed good health during the year and was able to devote himself continuously to the affairs of the State. *The Nawab Saheb's health.*

11. In April, 1909, His Highness made a tour through the Veraval, Patan, Sutrapada and Una *Mahals* and after staying at Una for a fortnight returned to Junagadh on 21st April, 1909. During the course of his tour the Nawab Saheb personally inquired into the grievances of his subjects and adopted special measures for repopulating the Una *Mahal* which was hit very hard during the famine years. *His Highness' tour.*

12. On 14th November, 1909, the Nawab Saheb proceeded to Bombay. On 18th November, 1909, His Highness was invested with the insignia of the First Class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at Government House, Bombay, by His Excellency Lord Minto. His Highness stayed in Bombay for 15 days and returned to Junagadh on 3rd December, 1909. *His Highness' investiture with the G. C. S. I.*

On 19th November, Her Highness the Begum Saheba of Junagadh gave a large Pardah Party in honour of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, C. I., which was attended by the *elite* of the ladies, then in Bombay, of all communities. *Pardah Party in honour of the Countess of Minto.*

13. His Highness visited Rajkot on the 15th of January to take part in the reception of His Excellency the Governor by the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar and to attend the Darbar held there by His Excellency in the Connaught Hall on the 17th of the month. *Visit to Rajkot.*

14. The Heir-Apparent, Mahabat Khanji, is the only surviving son of His Highness and is now 10 years of age. His education is being looked after by Mr. M. A. Turkhud, who has served as Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for 21 years and who numbers amongst his pupils a large proportion of the present Chiefs and Kumars of Kathiawar. The Heir-Apparent's mother, who is the only wife of His Highness, is a daughter of Muhammad Khan Farid Khan, who holds the post of Naib Vazir and is one of the foremost Amirs of the State. *The Heir-Apparent*

Distinguished Visitors.

15. His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, accompanied by his Private and Military Secretaries and other Members of his staff, arrived in Junagadh on 24th January, 1910. The next *The Governor's visit.*

Sir George Clarke's remarks on the progress of the State.

day the Governor laid the foundation stone of a fruit and vegetable market, which is to bear His Excellency's name and to which a further reference is made more fully in para 172. At a banquet given in Sir George Clarke's honour on the 25th January, His Excellency in responding to the toast of his health made the following observations in the course of his speech with reference to the progress of the State:—

> "It is a real pleasure to me to come to your historic State and to find it in a condition so prosperous, so progressive and so full of evidences of your wise and beneficent rule.* * * I have been looking into the Administration Reports of Junagadh and I cordially congratulate Your Highness upon the position to which you have raised this important State. The facts speak for themselves. In all that implies thoughtful care for the happiness and advancement of the people, there has been steady progress. The results are plainly to be seen in a prosperity which nothing but exceptionally bad seasons could check. The growth of the cultivable area and the increase of production under well and canal irrigation are most noteworthy, while the development of trade to the extent of an average annual increase of 33¾ lakhs is an example of prosperity for which it would be difficult to find a parallel. I am specially glad to know that there is now an organised Forest Department. Unquestionably the rainfall of parts of Kathiawar has been diminished by reason of indiscriminate cutting, and the conservation of forest areas on scientific lines is essential, although we find it very difficult to make our people realise the fact. The surpluses of a revenue that last year proved a record are being expended on public works of permanent utility and are exactly calculated to advance the health and happiness of the people, while the feeder railway, which I am to have the honour to open to-morrow, will promptly stimulate trade and agricultural development. A fair future lies before Junagadh under the beneficent rule of Your Highness. Not long ago I had great pleasure in congratulating Your Highness on the great distinction of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India conferred upon you by His Majesty the King Emperor in well-deserved recognition of your efforts for the good of your people."

On the 26th of January His Excellency proceeded to Shahpur and performed the ceremony of declaring the Shahpur-

Kutiana Railway line open. Sir George Clarke travelled on the new line for 2 miles and then returned to Junagadh.

Other distinguished visitors.

16. Mr. Claude H. A. Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, visited the State three times during the year and Major F. De B. Hancock paid one visit. The Political Agents, Major Condon and Major Carter, also paid four visits to the State. Among other distinguished visitors were His Highness the Rao of Cutch, His Highness the Jam of Navanagar, His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir T. Wynne, General Drummond, Lady Muir Mackenzie, Dr. Mackichan and Dr. Stanley Reed. Besides these, there were 14 other European and 7 Indian distinguished visitors.

Personnel of the Administration.

17. Appendix I gives the *personnel* of the Administration during the year. In April, 1909, Mr. Shiavaksha Adarji, M. A., LL. B., Barrister-at-Law, was appointed Judicial Assistant to the Dewan. The term, for which Mr. John Kenny was engaged as Conservator of Forests and Director of Agriculture and Industries, having expired, Mr. Theodore Ruttanji, L. C. E., was appointed in his place in February, 1910.

CHAPTER II—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

18. For revenue administration the State is divided into 20 units, each of which is styled a *Mahal* and is in charge of a Tahsildar, who corresponds to a Mamlatdar in British territory in his executive functions but does not exercise any magisterial powers, except in two special cases. The Tahsildars are under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, who is directly subordinate to the Dewan.

Survey.

19. A detailed survey of two *khalsa* villages and one *barkhala* village, comprising a total area of 10,767 acres, was made during the year under report. The total area surveyed up to the close of the year was 19,34,075 acres or a little over 3,022 square miles. The area of the State being computed to be 3,283 square miles, 261 square miles now remain to be surveyed, including the Girnar hills and 57 *khalsa* villages, out of which one was newly populated during the year under report.

Survey of Junagadh town.

20. The work of city survey was vigorously pushed forward during the year under report. The strength of the new department was raised and 3 more surveyors and 6 measurers were appointed during the year. In the town of Junagadh, the general survey of 10 blocks consisting of 60 circles was completed in the beginning of the year. In 53 of the above-mentioned circles a detailed survey of 766 numbers comprising an area of 52 acres and 5 *gunthas* was also made. Besides these, 959 numbers admeasuring about 28 acres and 29 *gunthas* were surveyed but the area of individual numbers was not ascertained nor were separate maps thereof prepared.

Survey of Vanthali town.

21. In the town of Vanthali the areas of 1,608 numbers measuring 35 acres 28 *gunthas* were ascertained and maps in 894 cases were prepared. Before the close of the year 455 cases were settled and *sanads* issued to the persons, whose titles to the holdings were established.

Classification of lands.

22. The question of effecting a survey settlement of the lands in the State on a scientific basis has advanced a stage further and arrangements are approaching completion for organising a classing establishment under an experienced Survey and Settlement Officer, who will probably commence field operations after the next rainy season.

23. The State lands are held on four different tenures, viz.,

(1) *Bhagbatai*, where a crop-share in the produce in kind is levied;

(2) *Bhogvero*, where a cash assessment is added to the share in kind;

(3) *Vighoti*, or cash assessment fixed per *bigha*;

(4) *Udhad*, where a fixed sum is levied per *santi* of 20 acres of land.

The bulk of the lands in the State is held on the *bhogvero* tenure. The pure *bhagbatai* has become almost extinct. The average assessment per acre works out to about Rs. 2–4 on dry-crop land and Rs. 5–8 on irrigated land. A number of small cesses and imposts are super-added to the above land tax. These will be swept away when a survey settlement is introduced. The crop-share, which varies according to the nature and quality of the crops raised, is the dominant feature of this complicated revenue system.

Settlements.

Alienations and reversions.

24. As detailed below, 6,76,865 acres of lands are held by Mulgarasias, Bhayats and alienees:—

	Acres.
Bhayats...	57,233
Mulgarasias	2,33,184
Alienees	3,86,448
Total.	6,76,865

16,241 acres of land, yielding an estimated revenue of Rs. 40,600, were alienated and settled during the year. On the other hand, 297 acres of land with an estimated revenue of Rs. 740 lapsed to the State owing to failure of heirs and other causes.

Committee for settling the debts of Garasias and Inamdars.

25. In response to numerous applications from embarrassed Garasias and Inamdars, a special Committee consisting of two officers was appointed during the year to inquire into and adjust their debts partly by purchasing the lands of those who offered them for sale and partly by arriving at a settlement with their creditors. The labours of the Committee resulted in the settlement of five cases during the year. The State purchased 413 acres of land from the Inamdars for Rs. 25,500 and 419 acres from the Garasias for Rs. 23,505 or a total of 832 acres of land for Rs. 49,005.

Boundary settlement.

26. During the year under report no new boundary settlement was effected. 218 jurisdictional marks or stones were

repaired or replaced as compared with 138 in the preceding year. Of these marks, 61 were on the boundary line between Junagadh and Bhavnagar, 49 on the boundaries of Lakhapadar villages, 29 of Bantwa and the rest of Amreli, Nawanagar, Manavadar, Jetpur and other minor Talukas. After a joint inspection and verification, 28 boundaries were rectified in the presence of both the parties as against 41 of the previous year.

Wards' Estates.

27. At the commencement of the year under review, 26 estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 52,508 were under the management of the Court of Wards and 5 more with a total income of about Rs. 2,109 were added subsequently. At the close of the year, therefore, the number of estates under management was 31 with a total revenue of Rs. 54,617. Out of the income of the two managed estates which are heavily indebted, Rs. 13,630 were paid to the State and other creditors of the estates in part satisfaction of their claims.

Encumbered estates.

28. There were 105 estates under the management of the Encumbered Estates Department at the commencement of the year under report. The aggregate revenue of these estates amounted to Rs. 40,933 against Rs. 33,893 last year. During the year 39 new estates came under management while five estates were released, the total revenue of these estates being Rs. 14,964 and 2,909 respectively. At the close of the year, therefore, there were 139 estates under management with a total revenue of Rs. 52,988. Schemes for the liquidation of the debts of 52 encumbered estates had been framed up to the end of the last year and of 13 more were framed during the year under report, thus making a total of 65. The liabilities of these estates, which amounted in the beginning of the year to Rs. 2,42,357, were reduced at its close to Rs. 1,96,294, the total amount of debt paid off during the year being Rs. 46,063 against Rs. 7,937 last year.

Collection of Land Revenue.

29. The collections of land revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 17,13,929 as compared with Rs. 18,42,525 in the previous year, which were the highest on record.

Suspensions and remissions.

30. Suspensions and remissions of revenue were granted to the extent of Rs. 78,052 and Rs. 2,09,210 respectively during the year ending 31st August, 1909.

Arrears.

31. Out of the aggregate outstandings up to the end of August, 1908, Rs. 1,35,561 were recovered and Rs. 1,76,287 remitted. Including the revenue suspended during the year the arrears at the end of August, 1909, amounted to Rs. 10,38,458,

the net decrease effected being Rs. 2,33,796. The arrears anterior to 1879 and the outstandings due on account of loans advanced to Garasias, etc., in past years are not included in the figures given above. The amount under the second head, which was Rs. 4,39,915 at the commencement of the year, was reduced to Rs. 3,78,290 at its close. Out of Rs. 2,47,789, the amount of outstandings anterior to 1879, Rs. 5,429 were recovered and 22,430 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,19,930 at the end of the year. The net reduction in arrears of all kinds during the year was, therefore, Rs.3,23,280 against Rs. 1,56,115 in the previous year. The Special Officer, who was appointed in December, 1908, to supervise and control the work of recovering all realisable arrears, reports that no distraints were resorted to in connection with the collection of arrears, which were realised to the extent of Rs. 1,92,122 during the year.

Remissions of arrears.

In addition to the amount of Rs. 2,09,210 remitted during the Revenue year ended 31st August, 1909, large remissions amounting to Rs. 1,96,634 were made before the 31st of March. The aggregate amount of arrears of revenue remitted during the year under report was Rs. 4,05,844.

Conference of Revenue and Agricultural officers.

32. The third conference of the officers of the Revenue and Agricultural Departments was held in October under the presidency of the Dewan. The session extended over three days, during which the revenue administration of the State and the operations of the Forest and Agricultural Departments were subjected to a close scrutiny. This annual conference continues to exercise a healthy and stimulating influence on the efficiency of the Departments concerned.

Cultivation.

33. The total area of culturable lands in the *khalsa* villages of the State is approximately 7,01,345 acres, out of which 6,27,771 acres were under cultivation at the commencement of the year under report. 13,262 acres were brought under cultivation during the year. The area that passed out of cultivation was about 14,149 acres. The net decrease in the area under the plough was, therefore, 887 acres. It may be mentioned that during the current year the cultivation of waste lands is progressing in a satisfactory manner and it is expected that the slight setback in the area under cultivation will soon be more than made up.

Tagavi Advances.

34. Provision has been made for the advance of Rs. 20,000 to cultivators for the building and repairing of irrigation wells and the purchase of agricultural cattle.

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CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

Acts and Regulations.

35. In Appendix II are specified the laws in force in the State. No new laws were introduced during the year.

Military.

Raising of the strength of the Imperial Service Lancers.

36. The most noteworthy event, affecting the military force of the State during the year, was the raising of the strength of the Imperial Service Lancers from 100 to 150. The reason which prompted the Nawab Saheb to take this step is mentioned in the following extract from His Highness' speech on the occasion of the banquet given to His Excellency the Governor on the 25th of January:—

"Your Excellency, as the Ruling Chiefs in India, next to the Paramount Power, have the heaviest stake in the country, and the co-existence and stability of both rests on the solid bed-rock of common mutual interests, which are being more closely knit with the advance of years, Your Excellency's resolute action in strengthening the foundations of order has appealed to me and my brother Chiefs with peculiar force. The manifestations of unrest, to which I have alluded, and which fortunately have hitherto been confined to the non-martial races, whose potency for serious mischief must always remain within restricted limits, have, however, produced one significant result. They have opened the eyes of the Ruling Chiefs to the dangers which lie ahead and have deeply stirred their sense of loyalty to the Crown. From one end of the Indian Empire to the other, which the Viceroy has recently traversed, the Native Rulers have presented a solid and unbroken front and have with one voice acclaimed the benefits, which the justice and generosity of a mighty and righteous nation—a nation which, as regards the magnitude of its beneficent achievements, can challenge comparison with any ruling Power in the ancient or modern world—have conferred upon the Princes and people of India. To the dark clouds which have in recent years hung over the country I consider this solidarity in the unswerving allegiance of Feudatory India as a bright silver lining, which, I trust, will broaden and help in dissipating the gloom. But whether this aspect of the political firmament be fraught with small or large possibilities of danger, I realise that it is the duty of every Ruling Chief to rally round the Throne on such occasions and to co-operate with its August Occupant and his representatives in this country in rendering it

absolutely secure. The little it is in my power to do in this direction at present is to augment my small body of Imperial Service Troops. I propose, with Your Excellency's permission, to raise their strength by 50 *per cent.* so as to bring it up to that of a full squadron. I may venture to say that the value, however small, of this additional contribution to the Imperial Service Forces, lies, not so much in the number as in the feeling which is behind it and the unity of interests which it symbolises."

In referring to the above announcement His Excellency Sir George Clarke remarked:—

"I warmly thank Your Highness for the important announcement that your Imperial Service Troops will be raised to a full squadron. This will be received as another proof, though one not needed, of Your Highness's devotion to the British Throne, and it is indeed a " symbol " of the strong sentiment which has inspired your decision. The troops of Junagadh will, I hope, never be called upon to take the field, but, should the occasion arise, they will worthily uphold the flag of England and the best traditions of the past."

Numerical strength.

37. The sanctioned strength of the Military force during the year was 1,112 against 1,121 in the previous year. The following table shows the numerical strength of each arm:—

Arm of Service.	Regular.	Irregular.	Total.
Artillery.	0	28	28
Cavalry.	151	95	246
Infantry.	283	0	283
Sibandi.	0	555	555
Total...	434	678	1,112

The strength of the cavalry and *Sibandi* was reduced by 1 and 8 respectively.

Composition of the force.

38. The composition of the force is detailed below :—

Artillery.	Men.
10 guns (Junagadh)	28
3 „ (Mangrol)	0
13	28

Cavalry.

Imperial Service Lancers.	101
His Highness' Body Guard.	63
Lal Risala.	82
	246

Infantry.

Khas Party.	214
Jail Guard.	44
Band.	25
	283
Sibandi.	555
Grand Total.	1,112

Cost of maintenance.

39. The cost of maintaining the above force during the year as compared with that of the previous year, inclusive of the cost of arms, ammunition, &c., was as under :—

	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.
Artillery.	6,886	7,750
Cavalry.	1,05,646	98,523
Infantry.	30,602	37,989
Sibandi.	48,828	48,891
Total Rs.	1,91,962	Rs. 1,93,153

The increase of Rs. 1,191 in the total cost was mainly due to the purchase of new uniforms for the artillery, the Khas Party and the Band.

Average cost per man.

40. The cost per man in the artillery was Rs. 277 against Rs. 245, in the cavalry Rs. 401 against Rs. 427, in the infantry Rs. 125 against Rs. 97, in the *Sibandi* Rs. 97 against Rs. 86 and in the Band Rs. 227 against Rs. 217, the average cost per head for the whole force being Rs. 173 against Rs. 171 in the preceding year and against Rs. 162 in 1907-08.

Nationalities composing the force.

41. In the whole force there were 988 Muhammadans, 78 Hindus and 12 Christians. The Muhammadan element in the force increased during the year by 7, and the number of Hindus declined by 15 as compared with the previous year. The Muhammadans consist of 238 Arabs, 155 Pathans and 595 other Musalmans ; and the Hindus principally of Rajputs, Purabias, Kolis and Ahirs.

42. The Lancers are armed with magazine Lee-Enfield carbines, swords and lances ; the Body Guard with carbines, swords and lances ; the Lal Risala with carbines and swords ; the regular infantry with muzzle-loaders and bayonets ; and the untrained *Sibandi* with matchlocks and swords. *Arms.*

43. There were 209 horses and 48 ponies in the cavalry against 210 and 52 last year. *Remounts.*

44. Two men from the Imperial Service Lancers were sent to the Meerut Musketry class, one to Poona to be trained as an armourer and one to Kiyaraghat to learn signalling. *Training.*

45. The Lancers were inspected eight times during the year by the Inspecting Officer, Captain F. Adams. Colonel F. H. R. Drummond, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, Major R. G. Munn, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry and Captain S. Morton also inspected the corps during the year and expressed their satisfaction at its general efficiency. The arms of the Lancers were inspected by the Chief Armourer, Mr. L. W. Rigby. *Inspection.*

46. The scheme for reorganizing the Imperial Service Lancers on the *siledari* system received the sanction of His Highness the Nawab Saheb during the year. It will come into operation from the 1st of September, 1910. *Siledari system.*

47. The duties devolving on the force are generally to mount guard at the palace, the treasuries, the jails and the gates of the principal towns in the State ; to furnish escorts to His Highness, the Heir-Apparent and a few high officials ; and to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of order. The troopers of the Lal Risala are mainly employed in carrying errands. *Duties.*

48. From the foregoing account it will be seen that the efficiency of the force continues to show steady improvement. *Conclusion.*

Police.

49. The total sanctioned strength of the Police force, exclusive of the village Police, during the year was 794 against 793 last year, there being an increase of one in the Police force in Mangrol. The following are the details as to the composition of the force:— *Strength and composition.*

Mounted Police armed.....61

Foot Police armed 733

Do. unarmed 0

Distribution.

50. The Police force was distributed as under:—

1. Engaged in the prevention and detection of crime.....460
2. Jail, Treasury and other guards... 179
3. Employed in Courts and on other duties 128
4. Reserve 27

Total 794

Ratio to population and area.

51. The ratio of the Police to the population was 1 to 48 and to area 1 to 4 square miles.

Cost.

52. The cost of maintaining the above force amounted to Rs. 1,30,845 against Rs. 1,14,006 last year. The increase of Rs. 16,839 was principally due to the purchase of new uniforms for the force in the current year. The average cost per man was Rs. 164 against Rs. 143 in the previous year.

Arms.

53. The mounted Police are armed with carbines, swords and spears, and the foot Police with muzzle-loading rifles and bayonets.

Nationalities.

54. The following is the classification of the Police officers and men according to nationality:—

Muhammadans ... ...566 or 72 *p. c.*
Hindus ... ...211 or 27 „
Christians ... ...1 or 0·1 „
Vacancies 16

Total 794

Literates and illiterates.

55. Of these, 316 or over 40 *per cent.* were able to read and write.

Punishments and rewards.

56. 10 men in the force were dismissed during the year under review against 33 last year, and 1 was punished by a Court of law for committing an offence under the Indian Penal Code. 3 officers and men were promoted or obtained pecuniary rewards for good service. There were 80 resignations, 18 desertions and 136 enlistments during the year against 81, 16 and 150 respectively last year.

Cognisable crime.

57. 1,029 was the total number of cognisable offences reported during the year against 1,114 last year. Excluding false cases, the number of offences, inclusive of the balance of the previous year, dealt with during the year under report by the Police, was 1,070. Of these, 676 cases were brought to trial and 431 or 63 *per cent.* resulted in conviction against 66 *per cent.* last year. In connection with these offences 1,365 persons in all were arrested by the Police, of whom 1,111 were placed before

the Courts and 657 or 48 *per cent.* of the total number of arrested persons prosecuted to conviction. In the previous year 1,329 arrests were made by the Police, 1,072 arrested persons were taken to the Courts and 622 were convicted, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 46.

Stolen property.

58. The alleged value of the property reported to be stolen during the year was Rs. 28,522 against Rs. 29,663 last year. The percentage of recovered property was 57·7 against 50 in 1908-09.

Efficiency of the Police.

59. From the following table it will be seen that the operations of the Police in reference to crime on the whole show fairly satisfactory results:—

Years.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected cases.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.
1907–08	64	59	24	57
1908–09	66	60	21	50
1909–10	63	59	16	57

Non-cognisable offences.

60. The Police investigated 70 non-cognisable cases under the orders of Magistrates against 102 last year.

Village Police.

61. The aggregate number of village Police, including the Police supplied by Mulgarasias, Bhayats and other alienees, was 2,070 against 2,069 last year. The subjoined table gives details as to the composition of the village Police:—

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	Total.
Khalsa villages	11	372	383	516	83	599	982
Barkhala villages.	332	25	357	582	43	625	982
Mangrol.	0	0	25	0	0	81	106
Grand total.			765			1,305	2,070

The village Police are all armed with swords and some also with muskets.

Judicial Tribunals.

62. The judicial tribunals at work during the year in the State, including Mangrol, were:—

1 Huzur Adalat or Supreme Court of Appeal.
1 Sadar Adalat (High Court).
2 Assistant Judges.
1 Rajprakarni Court.
1 Small Cause Court Judge.
11 Munsiffs.
1 City Magistrate.

At Mangrol.

1 Appeal Court.
1 Sessions and District Judge.
1 Munsiff.
21

Seven of the above Courts are located in the town of Junagadh.

Separation of executive and judicial functions.

63. A specially marked feature of the judicial system of the State is that except in the case of the Dewan, who presides over the Huzur Adalat, and two revenue officials at Nawagadh and Sanvav, who exercise second class magisterial powers, no executive officer exercises any judicial functions. All the subordinate Courts except the Rajprakarni Court, the City Munsiff, the Small Cause Court Judge and the City Magistrate, are invested with both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Rajprakarni Court exercises civil jurisdiction only and deals with cases in which Mulgarasias and other alienees are concerned. The City Magistrate is invested with 1st class magisterial powers only. The District Munsiffs also exercise 1st class magisterial powers and in civil matters dispose of suits amounting to Koris 10,000 or Rs. 2,500.

Appellate Courts.

64. The following are the Courts of appellate jurisdiction in the State:—

Court.	Where located.
1 Huzur Adalat.	Junagadh Town.
1 Sadar Adalat.	Do.
2 Courts of Assistant Judges.	Do. and Bherai.
1 Appeal Court.	Mangrol.
1 Sessions and District Judge.	Do.

65. The courts of Assistant Judges hear first appeals in suits of the value of Koris 1,500 or Rs 375, and the Assistant Judge, Bherai, also disposes of original civil suits of any value over Rs. 2,500 and cases under the Encumbered Estates Rules. In criminal cases the Assistant Judges hear appeals from sentences of imprisonment for three months and less and try all Sessions cases, with the exception of the offence of murder. The rest of the appellate work and cases of murder are disposed of by the Sadar Adalat, which is also invested with powers of hearing second appeals in suits of the value of Koris 1,500 or Rs. 375 and with insolvency and probate jurisdiction. The Huzur Adalat is the final Court of appeal and revision. Extraordinary jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters rests with His Highness the Nawab Saheb. *Extent of jurisdiction.*

66. Excluding the judiciary of Mangrol, four of the judicial officers in the service of the State are Barristers-at-Law, and eight Bachelors of Laws of the University of Bombay. *Qualifications of judicial officers.*

67. A noteworthy feature of the year's work was a conference of judicial officers and leading Vakils, held in October with a view to ascertain the effect of the orders passed in 1908 for rectifying the defects and drawbacks noticed in the working of the Courts and for obviating delays in the disposal of civil suits, and at the same time to discuss various subjects having a direct bearing on the administration of the Judicial Department. The conference proved useful in disclosing certain loose screws in the judicial machinery which will be tightened in due course. Such conferences will be regularly held in future years. *Judicial conference.*

Criminal Justice.

68. At the commencement of the year there was a pending balance of 37 criminal cases as compared with 23 in the previous year. 2,330 new cases were brought to trial during the year against 2,196 in 1908–09, showing an increase of 134 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 2,367 against 2,219 last year. Of these, 2,339 cases against 2,182 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 28, including 10 Mangrol cases at the close of the year under review. *Cases decided.*

69. The cases pending at the close of the previous year involved 127 accused persons and the new cases brought to trial during the year criminated 4,314 persons against 4,471 last year. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 4,441 as compared with 4,566 in *Accused persons dealt with.*

the previous year, the decrease being of 125 offenders. The cases decided during the year affected 4,312 accused persons as compared with 4,439 in the preceding year. Of these, 2,331 were discharged, 915 acquitted, 980 convicted, 80 committed, 6 died and the remaining 129 were under trial at the close of the year against 127 last year. Of the offenders awaiting trial at the end of the year, 87 were before the Junagadh Courts and 42 before the Mangrol Munsiff's Court.

Percentage of convictions.

70. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 22, 21 and 53 respectively against 18, 42 and 39 in the previous year. Of the 4,314 accused persons dealt with during the year, 1,151 were arrested by the Police, 70 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates, 292 were produced on warrants, 2,780 on summonses and the remaining 21 appeared voluntarily.

Duration of trials.

71. The average duration of trials before the criminal Courts was 4·6 against 5·5 days last year.

Witnesses.

72. 6,753 witnesses were examined during the year against 7,128 in 1908–09.

Conclusion.

73. There was a satisfactory decrease both in the average duration of criminal trials and in the number of cases remaining to be dealt with at the close of the year. The number of cases of violent crime also declined from 27 to 14. Though there was a slight increase in the number of new cases, the aggregate number of offenders to be dealt with showed a decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Criminal Appellate Work.

74. The total number of criminal appeals before the Courts during the year was 139 against 141 in the preceding year. Of these, 138 appeals were disposed of, leaving only 1 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals, in which the decisions of the lower Courts were reversed, was 24 against 17 last year. The average duration of criminal appeals was 16 days against 32 last year.

Civil Justice.

Suits for disposal.

75. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 411 undecided cases against 642 last year. 4,516 suits were filed during the year, against 4,072 in 1908–09. The aggregate number of suits before the civil Courts for disposal during the year was, therefore, 4,927 against 4,714 last year.

76. The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original civil suits during the year with the figures for the previous year :—

	1908-09.	1909-10.
Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year.	642	411
Number filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.	4,072	4,516
Total.	4,714	4,927
Disposed of.	4,303	4,497
Pending at the close of the year.	411	430

77. The above analysis discloses an increase of 444 in the number of suits filed during the year and of 194 in the number of suits disposed of as compared with the figures of the previous year. The slight increase of 19 in the number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year is smaller than what might have been expected from a considerable rise in the number of suits filed during the year.

382 out of 430 suits pending disposal at the and of the year were of less than one year's duration.

78. There were 20 suits before the Courts in *forma pauperis*, out of which 18 were adjudicated on before the end of the year.

79. A decrease was noticeable during the year in the number of suits for landed property while there was an increase in suits relating to money transactions and those for other rights as compared with the different classes of suits filed last year.

Value of suits.

80. The total value of the suits filed in the Courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 4,88,432 as contrasted with Rs. 4,17,076 in the previous year. The value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 4,50,493 against Rs. 6,78,584. The money suits alone covered 89 *per cent.* of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from 6 annas to Rs. 13,870. The average value of a suit filed during the year was Rs. 108 against Rs. 105 and of a suit disposed of Rs. 95 against Rs. 157 last year.

Ex parte suits.

81. The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 1,020 or 22 *per cent.* of the total number of decisions against 907 or 21 *per cent.*

in the previous year. The pecuniary value of the *ex parte* decrees was Rs. 69,099 as compared with Rs. 69,672 last year. Of the *ex parte* decisions 997 were for the plaintiffs and 23 for the defendants against 874 and 33 respectively in the preceding year.

Contested and uncontested claims.

82. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,611 of the value of Rs. 2,29,341, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 1,916 and Rs. 5,06,098 respectively. Of the decisions in contested suits, 1,386 were for the plaintiffs and the remaining 225 for the defendants as against 1,674 and 242 last year.

Average duration.

83. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1908–09 and 1909–10 are compared below :—

Civil suits.	1908–09.			1909–10.		
	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration. Days.	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration. Days.
Contested.	1,704	291	144	1,611	142	67
Uncontested.	869	78	42	1,020	69	40
Total...	2,573	219	109	2,631	114	56

The above table shows an appreciable decrease of 77 days in the average duration of contested suits and also a slight decrease in the average duration of uncontested suits.

Miscellaneous cases.

84. 214 miscellaneous cases were before the Courts for disposal against 203 last year. Of these, 167 as compared with 141 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 47 such cases against 62 last year.

Conclusion.

85. An increase in the number of disposals and a considerable reduction in the average duration of suits were satisfactory features of the administration of civil justice during the year.

Civil Appellate Work.

Appeals disposed of.

86. 485 civil appeals were filed during the year against 484 in 1908–09. Including the balance of the previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 588 against 617 in the preceding year. Of these, 532 appeals were decided during the year against 514 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of only 56 appeals pending at its close against 103 last year.

87. In 83 out of 100 cases under appeals the decisions of the lower Courts were maintained against 84 in the preceding year.

88. The value of the appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 1,42,736 against Rs. 1,58,685 in 1908-09 and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 1,07,527 against Rs. 96,748 in the previous year. *Value of appeals.*

89. The following is the average duration of civil appeals before the Courts (excluding Mangrol) for the last three years:- *Average duration.*

	Months.	Days.
1907-08	3	9
1908-09	2	15
1909-10	2	7

90. It will be seen from the above figures that the measures adopted in 1907 for bracing up the higher judiciary have resulted in a steady improvement in all directions. *Conclusion.*

Execution of decrees.

91. The year opened with a balance of 4,021 unexecuted decrees. 6,479 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the Courts was, therefore, 10,500 against 8,628 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Nature of disposal.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full	1,287	1,488
" " " " " " in part	1,459	2,329
" " " " was not obtained at all	1,074	1,756
" struck off the file	787	872
Pending at the close of the year.	4,021	4,055

92. There is a considerable increase in the number of decrees remaining unexecuted at the end of the year.

93. 23 judgment debtors were arrested and 4 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 18 and 5.

94. During the year the total receipts of the civil and criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 57,053 against Rs. 64,398 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 49,824 against Rs. 48,313 in 1908-9, or inclusive of the expenditure on the Huzur Adalat *Receipts and expenditure of Courts.*

establishment Rs. 54,609 against Rs. 56,626. The aggregate receipts thus exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,444.

General conclusions.

95. The general conclusions to be drawn from the statistics discussed above are that except in the matter of execution of decrees the work of the Courts, both civil and criminal, shows *considerable improvement, especially* in regard to the clearing *off of* arrears and reduction in the average duration of civil suits, civil appeals and criminal trials. The causes of a somewhat large increase in the balance of unexecuted decrees are being inquired into and steps will be taken to reduce the arrears.

The Rajprakarni Court.

96. 20 suits between Mulgarasias and other alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 42 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance the total number of such suits before the Court was 67 against 81 in the preceding year, out of which 33 against 34 of last year were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 34 at the close of the year against 47 in the previous year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 17,175 against Rs. 86,200 and of the suits disposed of Rs. 26,742 against Rs. 25,656 last year. In addition to these, there were 30 suits before the Court during the year, in which the State was a defendant, against 32 in the preceding year. Out of these, 12 cases were disposed of against 14 last year. There were also 114 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year as against 119 in the preceding year, out of which 57 were disposed of as against 60 in 1908-09.

97. 8 cases of heirship and coparcenary were also disposed of during the year out of a total of 12 cases, 10 of which were filed during the year. The pending balance of such cases at the close of the year was 4 against 2 last year.

Execution of decrees.

98. At the commencement of the year, the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 38 and 31 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 69, out of which 37 were disposed of during the year, leaving a pending balance of 32 at its close. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 43 out of a total of 81.

Appeals.

99. 61 applications against the decisions of the Rajprakarni Court were filed during the year before the Huzur Adalat against 41 last year. Inclusive of the balance of the previous year, there were 92 applications in all for disposal against 66,

out of which 57 were disposed of against 35 in the preceding year. Of the 57 applications disposed of, 41 were rejected, in 5 the decisions were modified and in 6 reversed. The remaining 5 cases were sent back to the lower Court for reconsideration.

Extradition.

100. During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 10 cases involving 12 persons against 6 cases involving 7 persons last year. The demands were all complied with by the Agency. 10 extradited persons were convicted and 2 acquitted.

101. Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorising extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Prisons.

Central Jail.

102. There is one Central Jail and nine subordinate Jails and Lock-ups in the State, including one in the Mangrol Taluka. The Central Jail, which is at Junagadh, is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 500 prisoners. The sanitary and other arrangements for the health and comfort of the prisoners therein have elicited the commendations of all British officers who have seen it.

Admissions.

103. The year under report opened with 142 convicts in the State Jails. 466 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 608 convicts against 511, of whom 458 were released and 2 died during the year, leaving 148 convicts in confinement at its close.

Proportion of admissions to the free population.

104. Of the 466 new admissions, 16 were of previously convicted persons. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 848 against 1 to 1,091 last year.

Nationality and sex of convicts.

105. Of the convicts admitted into the Jails during the year, there were:—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Total.
Males.	289	151	440
Females.	18	8	26
Total.	307	159	466

Daily average of prisoners.

106. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 123 against 119, of under-trial prisoners 22 against 20 and of prisoners in police custody 9 against the same number last year.

Releases.

107. Of the releases made during the year, 405 were on expiry of sentence, 33 on appeal and 18 on His Highness' birthday and the Muharram day. No escape from the Jails took place during the year.

Health of convicts.

108. The health of the convicts was generally good and only two deaths occurred among them.

Jail discipline.

109. No breach of Jail discipline was reported during the year.

Convict labour.

110. The convicts were employed during the year in the Jail workshops and also in the State gardens, the Printing Press and the Mint.

Proceeds of convict labour.

111. The proceeds of convict labour, inclusive of the value of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 3,023. Goods valued at Rs. 1,752 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth Rs. 1,271 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,527, 2,301 and 1,226. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 568 against Rs. 705 last year. The income from the garden in the Central Jail was Rs. 20 against Rs. 92 in the previous year.

Cost of maintenance and control.

112. The cost of maintenance and control exclusive of the cost of the Jail Guard, amounted to Rs. 10,737, giving an average of Rs. 77 per prisoner against Rs. 78 last year.

Registration.

113. During the year under report 9 registry offices were at work in the State. There were 427 registrations during the year as compared with 494 in 1908–09, the decrease being of 67 transactions.

Value of property.

114. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 3,12,003 against Rs. 4,07,342 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 95,339. The average registration fee was Rs. 28 against Rs. 32 last year.

Registration receipts.

115. The registration receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 12,001 against Rs. 16,021 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,020. The expenditure was Rs. 710, being

the same as in the previous year. The net income from registration was thus Rs. 11,291 against Rs. 15,311 last year.

Municipalities.

116. Appendix XVI gives the usual details about the Municipalities in the State.

117. The total receipts of the Municipalities, which were mainly derived from octroi, tax on animals, income from markets and a few other minor sources, amounted to Rs. 40,821 against Rs. 43,308 in the preceding year.

118. The Municipalities expended Rs. 5,093 against Rs. 6,310 last year in lighting streets, Rs. 6,439 against Rs. 10,443 on the construction and improvement of roads and gutters, Rs. 13,089 against Rs. 13,695 on road cleaning and conservancy, and Rs. 2,489 against Rs. 859 on other sanitary measures, besides Rs. 5,375 against Rs. 4,997 on office establishments. The total expenditure, exclusive of establishment charges, was Rs. 27,110 against Rs. 31,307 in the preceding year.

119. From the above figures it will appear that special care is being taken in the enforcement of sanitary measures, on which the expenditure during the year under review is nearly three times the amount spent last year.

Chemical Analysis.

120. During the year under report 15 cases, involving the examination of 44 samples, were submitted for chemical analysis as compared with 24 with 79 samples in the preceding year. Out of 7 cases of suspected poisoning, arsenic was found in 2, mercury in 1, and pounded glass in 2, while no poison was traced in the remaining 2 cases.

The number of articles examined with a view to the detection of blood and other stains was 7 against 12 last year.

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CHAPTER IV-PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Malia Farm.

121. During the year under report experiments in planting several varieties of cotton and other crops were made on a large scale on the Malia Farm and other specially selected places in the State. Seeds of Lalio, Sea Island, Dharwad, American and Karketi cotton, received from the Imperial Cotton Specialist to the Government of India, were tried at the Malia Farm, but the results were not conclusive. In the Balagam *Mahal* Broach cotton seed obtained from last year's crop was sown during the year, but as the crops were not mature at its close, no definite pronouncement can be made on the results of the experiment.

Experiments.

122. Two varieties of ground nut, viz., big Japan and Mauritius, were experimented on at the Malia Farm and in the Bagdu, Visavadar, Patan and Una *Mahals* of the State. The results were very favourable. The cultivation of ground nut forms an important factor in the rotation of crops and as it increases the quantity of nitrogen in the soil owing to its leguminous nature, the experiments will be repeated in other places during the current year.

The Punjab wheat was tried on the Malia Farm and in the Chorwad and Veraval *Mahals*, but owing to an attack of rust the results were not conclusive.

A number of small plots were sown with cereals, pulses and oil seeds. The results are reported to be favourable with the exception of Jhakalia *til*.

Seed depot.

123. With a view to enable the cultivators to obtain selected seeds of a good quality at the lowest possible prices, a scheme for establishing a seed depot is under preparation and will be brought into operation during the current year.

Agricultural implements.

124. The Director of Agriculture was instructed during the year to lend free of charge to a few selected cultivators some iron turn wrest ploughs and other implements with the object of habituating the peasantry to the use of improved agricultural implements.

Agricultural fund.

125. Advances amounting to Rs. 11,490 were made during the year to the cultivators for sinking new irrigation wells and purchasing plough cattle. It is gratifying to note that the peasantry are realising in an increasing degree the advantages

of the fund organised in 1906. The number of applications for sinking new wells during the current year is steadily on the increase.

Sericulture.

126. Arrangements were made during the year for starting a sericultural farm in the Dungar *Mahal* for breeding the *eri* silk worm. The results of its operations will be noted in the next Administration Report. *Eri silk.*

Lac Culture.

127. As *Khakhra* tree abounds in the State, an experiment in breeding the *coccus lacca* was tried during the year under report in the Kutiana and the Dungar *Mahals*. The insects were imported from Bilaspur in the Central Provinces. The results of the experiment have been so far entirely successful, the quality and quantity of the lac produced being satisfactory. Arrangements are being made to largely extend the area of the experiment during the current year. *Successful experiment in breeding the coccus lacca.*

Betel Plantations.

128. Up to the year 1872 Chorwad was noted for its betel orchards and supplied the markets of Gujarat with betel leaves in large quantities. The industry, owing to several causes and specially to heavy exactions from the cultivators as well as to the impoverishment of the soil, gradually declined and was on the point of dying out. The Dewan, in the second month of the year under report, visited Chorwad and adopted special measures for stimulating the cultivation of betel with the result that the number of orchards rose from nine to nearly twenty at the close of the year. The creepers are reported to be in a healthy condition and the industry shows encouraging signs of revival. *Revival of betel orchards.*

Weather and Crops.

129. The rainfall was fairly copious and continuous up to the first week of September and then it completely ceased. In almost all the *Mahals* the cotton crop was below the average. The outturn of the *bajro* and *juwar* crops was good. The wheat crop suffered slightly from rust in a few *Mahals*. The average outturn of the crops was ten annas for cotton, twelve annas for *bajro* and *juwar*, eight annas for *til* and sixteen annas for wheat, rice and gram.

130. The total rainfall at Junagadh town was 29 inches *Rainfall.*

against 42 in 1908–09 and the average for the whole State was 29 inches against 30 inches in normal years. The maximum rainfall was 40 inches at Sutrapada and the minimum 21 inches at Veraval. Appendix XVII contains the usual rain statistics.

Temperature.

131. The temperature in the shade at Junagadh varied from a minimum of 58° on the 20th December to a maximum of 108° on the 8th May, which was also the maximum for the whole State. The minimum temperature registered for the whole State was 49° at Navagadh on the 17th January.

Area cropped.

132. The distribution of the area cropped in the *khalsa* lands is shown below:—

Nature of crop.	Area cropped in 1909–10 (St. 1965).
	Acres.
Cotton.	1,37,726
Bajro.	1,31,472
Juwar.	88,839
Oil-seeds.	35,239
Paddy.	9,757
Wheat.	12,702
Sugarcane.	3,055
Gram.	9,898
Udad.	2,188
Mug.	1,780
Other crops and vegetables.	17,244
Total.	4,49,900

Agricultural Stock.

133. The details regarding agricultural stock in the State are specified below :—

Number of cattle (bullocks, cows and buffaloes).	1,67,891
„ horses and ponies.	5,108
„ asses.	4,478
„ sheep and goats.	1,19,510
„ camels.	167
„ ploughs.	36,454
„ carts.	14,824

134. The mortality amongst horned cattle was heavy, though rinderpest was less virulent than in the previous year and carried off 1,026 cattle against 2,676. The mortality among plough oxen rose from 4,874 to 5,893, out of which 2,131 deaths were

due to natural causes. The decrease in the number of cattle was, however, more than counterbalanced by the addition of 4,069 plough bullocks to the agricultural stock mainly through the efforts of the Revenue and Agricultural Departments and by 2,484 young stock becoming fit for the plough. The net increase in the number of plough oxen was, therefore, 660 during the year under report.

Immigration and Emigration.

135. 103 families of agriculturists consisting of 169 men, 140 women and 152 children immigrated into the *khalsa* villages from the neighbouring States and Talukas or from *barkhala* villages of the State and took up 3,308 acres of land. On the other hand, 132 families of cultivators comprising 186 males, 140 females and 146 children emigrated to the neighbouring States or to alienated villages. The emigrations were chiefly from the Una *Mahal* where the season was unfavourable. In addition to the above immigrants 136 *Ubhads* or non-cultivators took up lands for cultivation, while 80 cultivators relinquished lands and became *Ubhads*.

136. The number of houses built by the new settlers was 34 and the total number of new houses built by the cultivators in the State was 346 during the year.

Prices and Wages.

137. The price of cotton during the year rose by nearly 43 *per cent.* The prices of food-grains and oil seeds were somewhat lower than those prevailing at the close of the preceding year. In Appendix XVIII are given the necessary particulars about prices. Fodder was plentiful during the year, the quantity of *kadbi* alone being 24,34,46,000 lbs. The total production of hay was about 70,00,00,000 lbs. Drinking water was abundant. Wages were higher in consequence of the high prices of food-grains and of the scarcity of labour. Unskilled labourers earned from 2½ to 8 annas and skilled labourers from 8 annas to one rupee per day. The rates for hired carts and bullocks respectively were one rupee and eight annas per day.

Horticulture.

138. There are 15 State gardens and plantations at Junagadh and in the districts, exclusive of those which are His Highness' private property. These gardens and plantations cover over 382 acres of land and contain 5,317 trees, of which 1,708 are cocoanut, 2,285 mango and the rest other fruit trees. The proceeds from these gardens amounted to Rs. 5,338 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,014, the net revenue being Rs. 4,324,

Tree Planting.

139. Including 11,000 mango trees, 29,089 trees in all were planted during the year. Of these, 1,914 trees of superior varieties were planted by the Public Works Department. Seedlings of cocoanut and betelnut trees were procured from the Southern Konkan during the year, which will be planted in suitable places near the sea coast before the commencement of the next rainy season.

Horse Breeding.

Management of the Paddock.

140. The number of stallions in the State Paddock at the close of the year was 6 against 4 in 1908-09. Of these 4 were pure Kathi and 2 Arabs. 91 mares were served by these stallions, of which 50 belonged to the State and 41 to private owners. The mares in the State Paddock produced 7 colts and 13 fillies, out of which 6 colts and 12 fillies were alive at the end of the year. There were 35 brood mares in the Paddock at the close of the year, of which 20 were Kathi, 4 Arab and 11 country-bred. 18 horses were supplied by the Paddock to His Highness' private stables.

Forests.

141. The Forest Department in this State has been in existence for a little over 3 years and its development during the period has been on the whole very satisfactory. The

Area.

Forest proper covers an area of about 591 square miles inclusive of a sanctuary for lions but exclusive of the fuel and fodder reserves covering about 126 square miles. The total area under the control of the department is, therefore, nearly 717 square miles. The operations of the department during the year under report are briefly summarised below:—

Demarcation.

142. As most of the blocks into which the Gir and Girnar Forests have been divided for the purpose of systematic exploitation, have been laid out with special regard to the natural features of the land, no special demarcation of the boundaries of these blocks was found necessary during the year. The demarcation of the coupes that could be exploited during the year was completed, and also some portion of the northern boundary of the Gir Forest.

Forest surveys.

143. Surveys of the boundaries of the villages situated within the Gir Forest as well as of those situated along its southern boundary were completed.

Working plans.

144. In the Gir and Girnar Forests 15 and 8 coupes respectively or in all 23 coupes were worked systematically either department-

ally or by contract. The department was considerably handicapped in carrying out the working plans in consequence of the difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of labourers.

Communications and buildings.

145. The roads passing through and into the Forests were repaired where necessary, and a few temporary huts were erected for the beat-guards. A scheme is under preparation for providing temporary huts, which will gradually be replaced by permanent ones, for the Forest guards at suitable places in every block. This will ensure a more effective supervision of the Forest, resulting in a decrease of Forest offences.

Protection from fire.

146. There has been a decrease in the number and extent of forest fires during the year as compared with last year in consequence of increased vigilance on the part of the supervising staff. There were 44 fires during the year as compared with 48, the area affected being approximately 66,900 and 1,13,000 acres respectively. Attempts were made at fire-tracing some of the roads passing through and into the Forests, but the result was not satisfactory as no arrangement was made to keep these fire-traces clear of dry leaves. This will be done next year when a more systematic method of fire protection will be introduced.

Natural reproduction.

147. Natural reproduction was very marked in the case of stool shoots from the teak trees that were felled last year. Seedlings of teak and *Timbarva* were also noticeable but unfortunately many have been destroyed by fire.

Artificial reproduction.

148. Saplings of *Babul* and *Mahuda* from the seeds that were sown in several places throughout the Forest last year withered away during the hot months owing to insufficient moisture in the soil. Efforts will be made next year to reintroduce these and other varieties by sowing them in places where they are likely to have sufficient moisture during the hot months, as the cost of watering these seedlings, if attempted, would be excessive.

Exploitation of major and minor Forest produce.

149. In the Girnar Forest the cutting and carriage of the timber, etc., is done by contract. The material is collected at the Forest depot and is then sold. In the Gir Forest, however, as no contractor was willing to undertake the cutting, the work had to be done departmentally. Dead wood is removed from the Forest on payment of Re. 1 per cart load.

Value of the disposals.

150. The total value of the disposals during the year rose from Rs. 1,47,361 to Rs. 1,76,087, showing a very satisfactory increase of Rs. 28,726. The details are given below:—

Description of produce.	1908–09. Rs.	1909–10. Rs.
Timber.	57,580	77,917
Fuel.	16,895	26,901
Bamboos.	3,584	3,877
Grass and grazing.	37,195	26,868
Minor Produce.	32,107	37,025
Kutiyana Dudhia bids.	Included in one of the above items.	3,499
Total.	1,47,361	1,76,087

Financial result.

151. The financial result of the year's operations was as under:—

	1908–09 Rs.	1909–10 Rs.
Revenue.	1,47,361	1,76,087
Expenditure.	47,247	52,630
Surplus.	1,00,114	1,23,457

Industries and private enterprise.

Tramway between Veraval and Patan.

152. The construction of a tramway line from Veraval to Patan and from the Veraval railway station into the town was completed and the line opened to traffic during the year under review.

Advance in industrial enterprise.

153. There was a further advance in industrial enterprise during the year under report. One new cotton press was established at Vadal, one ginning factory and two factories for the manufacture of sugar-candy were opened at Veraval, and one saw-mill was started at Delvada.

Cotton presses and ginning factories.

154. There are now five cotton presses and twenty-one ginning factories in the State as follows :—

Cotton Presses.

1 Junagadh.
2 Shahpur.
3 Veraval.
4 Delvada.
5 Vadal.

Ginning Factories.

1 Junagadh.	12 Kutiana.
2 Shahpur.	13-15 Una.
3 Lushala.	16 Bherai.
4 Keshod.	17 Majevdi.
5-6 Malia.	18 Ranpur.
7-8 Veraval.	19 Mandavad.
9 Vadal.	20 Sankhdavadar.
10 Navagadh.	21 Talala.
11 Vanthali.	

Sugar-candy.

155. In January, 1910, the manufacture of sugar-candy was started at Veraval by two private firms. The daily production of the manufactories is about 2,000 lbs. of sugar-candy, which is exported to Junagadh, Jetpur, Dhoraji, Upleta, Bantwa, Kutiana, Gondal, Rajkot, Kodinar and other places.

Devda quarry.

156. A noteworthy event in the economic history of the State was the discovery during the year, after continued prospecting, of building stone of an exceptionally good quality at Devda in the Kutiana *Mahal*. Faultless blocks of excellent stone, which are over 70 feet in length, have been dug up from the new quarries and considered by experts to be in every way suited for the purposes for which the famous Porbandar stone is used in Bombay and elsewhere for decorative work. The quarries are being worked by a firm of merchants from Bombay to whom a lease has been granted.

Stone quarries.

157. The total output of stone from the quarries in the State, which are situated at Junagadh, Shahpur, Malia, Chorwad, Veraval, Kutiana, Devda and Una was 46,283 tons of the value of Rs. 76,391 and the aggregate receipts on account of royalty were Rs. 18,702 against Rs. 16,235 last year.

Ghee-making.

158. 3,216 Rabaris, Bharwads and Charans obtain their maintenance from the ghee-making industry and the number of milch cattle utilized for the purpose is estimated at 44,183.

Lime.

159. Lime is prepared in fairly large quantities at Junagadh, Malia and Veraval and exported to Bombay, Busrah and Karachi.

Dried fish.

160. A brisk industry in catching, curing and exporting *bombil* fish is carried on at Dharabandar, Navabandar and Simar. This industry engages nearly 2,000 hands for a period of five months from October to February during the year.

Trade.

Revision of tariff.

161. The total value of trade advanced during the year from Rs. 87,57,308 to Rs. 1,10,84,684, showing a gratifying increase

of Rs. 23,27,376, which is equivalent to about 27 *per cent.* The trade statistics are contrasted below with the figures for the preceding year:—

	1908–09 Rs.	1909–10 Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Exports.	40,62,664	54,73,613	14,10,949
Imports.	46,94,644	56,11,071	9,16,427

The above figures disclose an increase of 35 *per cent.* in the value of exports and of nearly 20 *per cent.* in that of imports.

162. The statistics given below show the variations in the volume of trade during the last five years:—

Year.	Value of Exports. Rs.	Value of Imports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1905–06	19,04,071	32,91,594	51,95,665
1906–07	29,81,601	42,46,688	72,28,289
1907–08	48,89,964	42,99,523	91,89,487
1908–09	40,62,664	46,94,644	87,57,308
1909–10	54,73,613	56,11,071	1,10,84,684

163. In the subjoined statement are shown the fluctuations in the value of the principal articles of export and import for the last two years:—

Exports.

Articles.	1908-09. Rs.	1909–10. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Cotton.	27,09,568	37,51,777	10,42,209	
Grain.	3,58,676	5,22,812	1,64,136	
Dates.	2,38,075	2,43,489	5,414	
Castor seeds.	1,69,998	3,36,828	1,66,830	
Dried fish.	1,20,025	98,628		21,397

Imports.

Articles.	1908–9. Rs.	1909–10. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Rice.	5,23,130	4,48,721		74,409
Grain.	2,26,633	2,84,228	57,595	
Piece-goods.	7,76,682	8,57,040	80,358	
Hardware.	1,53,173	3,89,785	2,36,612	
Dates.	3,97,243	5,05,985	1,08,742	
Betel nut.	1,03,277	1,51,005	47,728	
Sugar & sugar-candy.	4,46,225	5,67,874	1,21,649	
Cotton seeds.	4,71,493	4,97,336	25,843	
Kerosine oil.	2,68,384	3,36,249	67,865	
Coal.	1,21,902	63,370		58,532
Drugs.	1,85,905	1,16,044		69,861

Exports.

164. The value of trade with Bombay alone covered 88 *per cent.* of the exports and 73 *per cent.* of the imports. The articles exported to Bombay chiefly consisted of cotton, wheat, castor seeds, onions, garlic, bones and chunam. There was a marked development in the exports of wheat and oil-seeds amounting nearly to a hundred *per cent.*

Imports.

165. The merchandise imported from Bombay consisted principally of grain, rice, sugar, kerosine oil, cutlery, piece-goods and hardware.

166. Other important ports with which the State carries on trade outside Kathiawar are Bombay, Karachi, Koweit, Bandar-Abas, Shehr, Makalla, Baharain, Muskat, Busrah, Kerman, Goa, Calicut, Bhinwadi and Dahanu.

Number and tonnage of vessels.

167. The number and tonnage of vessels, which entered inwards at the State ports and cleared outwards with passengers and cargoes, are contrasted below with those of the previous year*:—

Year.	Vessels entered.	Tons.	Vessels cleared.	Tons.
1908–09.	2,038	2,68,688	2,122	2,68,365
1909–10.	2,015	2,73,554	2,127	2,75,284

* These statistics are exclusive of the figures for Mangrol.

Through-booking via Veraval.

168. The arrangement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for the through-booking of goods from the stations on the B. G. J. P. Railway *via* Veraval and *vice versa* continues to work satisfactorily.

New facilities for trade with Africa.

169. With a view to further develop the trade of Veraval, arrangement was made during the year under report with the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, by the grant of special facilities and concessions for the shipment of passengers and cargo from Veraval to the African Ports. 187 passengers and merchandise of the value of Rs. 47,487 were shipped during the year from Veraval to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and other African ports.

Public Works.

170. The total expenditure on public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,54,222 against Rs. 6,29,654 in the preceding year, the increase amounting to Rs. 24,568. The outlay on new works was Rs. 5,36,464 against Rs. 5,10,115, on repairs Rs. 1,03,593 against Rs. 99,676, and on the permanent establishment Rs. 14,165 against Rs. 14,203 in the previous year. The total outlay on establishment, exclusive of the charge for the supervision of Railway construction, amounted to 3·6 *per cent.*

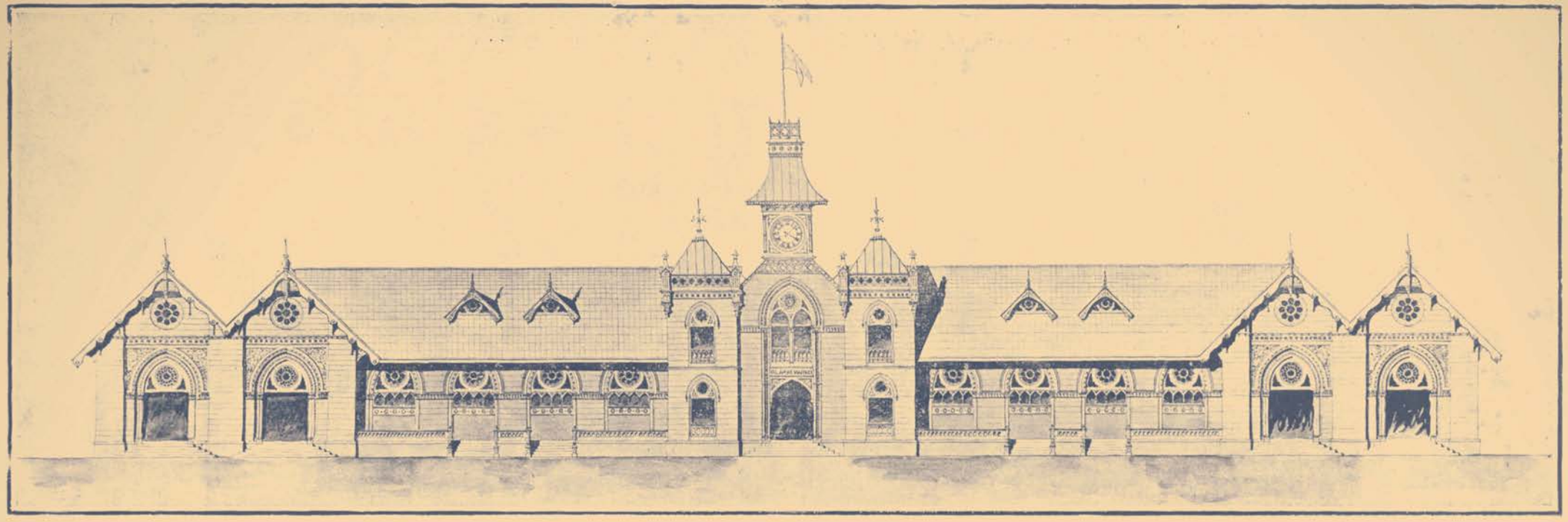
Remunerative works.

171. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 6,54,222, Rs. 3,22,486 or 49 *per cent.* were spent on remunerative works. The expenditure on roads, bridges and other works of public utility rose from Rs. 93,109 to Rs. 1,22,734 and on civil buildings and other miscellaneous works from 1,81,667 to 2,05,038, the percentages being 18 and 33 respectively as compared with 15 and 29 in the previous year.

Buildings.

172. The total expenditure on buildings increased from Rs. 2,18,029 to Rs. 2,87,434. As the present market building in Junagadh is situated in a narrow and crowded street and is moreover quite out of date from a sanitary point of view, a suitable site was selected from the available vacant spaces in the town for constructing on it a spacious and up-to-date fruit and vegetable market. It lies midway between the Muhammadan and Hindu quarters of the town with plenty of space for future additions and extensions. The new market, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,30,000, has been designed on the model of the Crawford Market, Bombay, and will contain 184 stalls, each of which will, in size, be quite equal to the stalls in the Crawford Market, with this special feature that the front of the stalls will be made to tilt up and slide into grooves at the top,

New market.



DESIGN FOR THE NEW CLARKE MARKET, JUNAGADH.

Architects:—Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley, Canada Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

thus leaving the bottom of the locker perfectly open, so as to allow of its being swept clean out. A copy of the design of the building is attached. The foundation stone of the market, which will bear His Excellency Sir George Clarke's name, was laid by His Excellency on 25th January, 1910, and the construction work was soon after taken in hand. The building of the two hospitals commenced last year was in progress.

During the year under report the famous temple of Somnath at Prabhas Patan was repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,964.

Roads.

173. The aggregate outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 34,531 as compared with Rs. 68,615 in the previous year.

Water works.

174. The total amount spent on water works during the year was Rs. 16,954 against Rs. 77,342 in the preceding year.

Irrigation.

Canals.

175. During the year under review Rs. 4,264 were spent on improving and repairing the canals in the State, against Rs. 4,762 in the previous year. The area under canal irrigation increased from 3,084 acres to 5,129 acres or by 66 *per cent.*

Well irrigation.

176. 156 wells were either newly built or made fit for use during the year out of the Agricultural Fund set apart for this purpose. The cultivators themselves without any assistance from the State built 86 new wells during the year. The area under well irrigation rose from 30,206 to 32,614 acres, showing an increase of 2,408 acres. The principal crops under well irrigation were wheat, sugarcane, paddy, *methi*, *mug*, onions, garlic, chillies and hot weather *juwar*.

Ports.

Minor improvements.

177. Rs. 11,585 were spent on minor port improvements during the year against Rs. 10,000 last year. Arrangements were completed with Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co. for the construction of an up-to-date steam-launch for the port of Veraval at a cost of Rs. 30,000. The harbour improvement work will probably be taken in hand after the rainy season.

Railways.

178. The Junagadh Railway of 67 miles from Jetalsar to Veraval was constructed at a cost of Rs. 34,40,536 in the year 1888-89.

179. On 26th January, 1910, a railway line from Shahpur

Shahpur-Kutiana Railway.

to Kutiana was opened by His Excellency Sir George Clarke. The following few sentences extracted from His Excellency's speech delivered on the occasion are of interest as showing the prospects of the new line:—

"Although the Junagadh State is the proprietor of this railway line, its usefulness will not be limited to the service of that State. It will provide a long needed railway communication with the town of Kutiana and the rich districts lying between, with corresponding benefits to the cultivators. It will also be a boon to the shareholders of Bantwa and Sardargadh, who are represented here to-day with the Chief of Manavadar at their head. * * * * As time goes on you will more and more appreciate the enterprise of His Highness the Nawab in the construction of this extension, which is certain to prove profitable from a railway point of view, apart from the indirect advantages which all well-conceived railway projects can achieve as the developing agents of agricultural areas. I know that some delays have occurred in constructing this valuable line. Those arose partly from the objections of other railway proprietors and partly from other causes, but the completion and opening of a line 30 miles long, within a period of two years from the date of the detailed survey, need not be regarded as a ground of serious complaint."

180. In addition to the above-mentioned railway lines, the State has a six annas share in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway of $46\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Earnings and expenditure.

181. The gross earnings under this head from 1st January to 31st December, 1909, amounted to Rs. 4,64,229 against Rs. 4,62,747 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,67,775 as compared with Rs. 2,23,635 last year. The net earnings were Rs. 1,96,454 against Rs. 2,39,112 in 1908, showing a decrease of Rs. 42,658. The return on the capital outlay was 4·5 against 5·2 *per cent.* in the preceding year.

182. The total net earnings from the date of opening of the line up to the end of December 1909, amounted to Rs. 26,94,537 or 61 *per cent.* of the total capital outlay.

Junagadh-Visavadar Railway.

183. The sanction of Government for the survey of a metre gauge line from Junagadh to Bilkha and thence to Visavadar was applied for during the year under report. The work will be taken in hand as soon as the permission of Government is received.

Post Office.

184. The State maintains its own Postal Department with 23 Post Offices for the posting of letters and parcels at much

cheaper rates than those of the Imperial Post Office. During the year the total number of letters transmitted through the Post Office was 2,88,135 against 2,92,243 last year and of parcels 8,765 against 9,748, the decrease being 4,108 and 983 respectively.

The Mint.

185. Gold and silver *koris* and copper *dokdas* are coined in the State Mint at Junagadh. The silver *kori*, which represents the Mahmudi coin of the Moghuls, is the current coin of the State. Its present exchange value is about 2/9 of a rupee. About 16,04,857 new *dokdas* were struck during the year under report.

General condition of the people.

186. The general condition of the people continues to show unmistakable signs of improvement. The development of industrial enterprise has increased the demand for labour. The poorer classes readily find work and are getting higher wages than before. The extension of cultivation and irrigation has added to the resources of the agricultural classes, who are contented and generally well-fed. Their agricultural stock has considerably increased and they get higher prices for the produce of their fields. The artisan classes are sharing in the general prosperity of the State. The people are not addicted to drink and indulgence in spirituous liquors is systematically discouraged at the sacrifice of excise revenue.

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CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

187. In Appendix XXII are given in detail the income and expenditure of the State for the Junagadh Revenue year 1965 (1908–09).

Revenue and expenditure.

188. The total receipts during the Revenue year ended 31st August, 1909, amounted to Rs. 31,48,434 and were higher than those of any previous years except 1907–08 when the record figure of Rs. 31,75,659 was reached. The ordinary revenue, exclusive of the income of *barkhala* villages, amounted to Rs. 29,56,282 against Rs. 30,26,443 last year, the decrease of Rs. 70,161 being ascribable mainly to the effects of a less favourable season and to lower prices realised for the State's produce of the soil. As compared with the average of the last five years, the ordinary revenue shows an increase of Rs 3,(5,338. The total realisations of arrears and old debts rose from Rs. 1,49,216 to Rs. 1,92,152 and were higher by Rs. 42,936 than in 1908–09. The aggregate expenditure, inclusive of the outlay on the new railway line from Shahpur to Kutiana, was Rs. 27,11,970 against Rs. 23,63,942, the net financial result being a surplus of Rs. 4,36,464. If the extraordinary expenditure on railway construction be excluded from the above figures, the difference between the revenue and ordinary expenditure amounts to Rs. 7,44,535. These figures indicate that the improvement in the financial position of the State continues to be maintained, the fluctuations resulting from seasonal and other conditions being in the main unimportant.

Surplus.

Revenue.

189. The total income from all sources, inclusive of the revenue of alienated villages, is shown below:—

	St. 1964 (1907-08.) Rs.	St. 1965 (1908-09.) Rs.
Khalsa territory.	24,34,082	23,65,172
Collection of arrears and debts.	1,49,216	1,92,152
Net earnings of the Railway.	2,32,352	2,35,889
Miscellaneous.	3,60,009	3,55,221
Total	31,75,659	31,48,434
Khangi villages.	1,60,666	1,72,988
Other alienated villages, exclusive of the 22 villages allotted to Mangrol.	10,96,412	11,02,536
Total.	12,57,078	12,75,494
Grand total	44,32,737	44,23,928

190. Owing to the continued financial prosperity of the State during the last four years, the expenditure on works of public utility is being steadily raised. The total outlay on such works during the Revenue year ended 31st August, 1910, increased by Rs. 3,02,456. The increase of Rs. 43,111 under " Land Revenue " is attributable to the special measures adopted during the year for re-populating the Una *Mahal* and to the organisation of a new department in connection therewith. The decreases disclosed in Appendix XXII are generally the outcome of retrenchments in unnecessary expenditure. *Expenditure.*

191. In the following table are contrasted the variations in the financial position of the State during the last six years:— *Review of financial position.*

Year.	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Deficit. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1903–04.	21,25,000	31,90,000	10,65,000	
1904–05.	18,80,000	25,00,000	6,20,000	
1905–06.	30,64,750	25,35,820		5,28,930
1906–07.	29,46,639	24,02,528		5,44,111
1907–08.	31,75,659	23,63,942		8,11,717
1908–09.	31,48,434	27,11,970		4,36,464

192. The above figures show a total deficit of Rs. 11,56,070 during the three years preceding 1906–07, whereas the surpluses of the last three years amount to Rs. 17,92,292. The large savings effected during the last four years enabled His Highness the Nawab Saheb to grant certain liberal boons and concessions to his subjects and to introduce various measures for their benefit as stated more fully elsewhere.

193. Some of the heads of revenue not already dealt with are briefly discussed below. The figures (excepting those under the head " Abkari ") are for the year ended 31st March.

Customs.

194. The receipts under sea customs and port dues fell from Rs. 92,490 to Rs. 85,950, the decrease of Rs. 6,540 being chiefly due to a reduction in the import duty on goods.

Salt.

195. During the year under report, 1,57,471 maunds of salt

were manufactured against 1,37,208 in the previous year. The issues for home consumption were 1,18,901 maunds against 1,08,001, the average annual consumption showing a rise from 11 to a little more than 12 lbs. per head. Including 33,465 maunds of salt sold to other States in Kathiawar, the aggregate sales amounted to 1,52,366 maunds against 1,41,735 maunds, and the receipts proportionately rose from Rs. 41,551 to Rs. 43,612, the increase being Rs. 2,061. The total cost of the manufacture of salt and other transactions was Rs. 20,430 against Rs. 20,766, the net result being a profit of Rs. 23,182 against Rs. 20,785 in 1908–09. The average retail price of salt in the State was $5\frac{3}{4}$ annas per maund.

Abkari.

196. With a view to discourage intemperance within its boundaries, the State has imposed restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of liquor and consequently the transactions under this head are not very important, the receipts being Rs. 17,025 against Rs. 12,646 last year. The farming system prevails in the State.

197. The income from licenses for the sale of tobacco, *Ganja* and other drugs amounted to Rs. 38,287 against Rs. 39,634 in 1908–09, the decrease being Rs. 1,347.

Opium.

198. At the beginning of the year 97 maunds 4 sers of opium of the value of Rs. 51,465 were in stock and 134 maunds 35 sers of the value of Rs. 57,822 were purchased during the year under report. The quantity sold was 129 maunds 5 sers against 129 maunds 17 sers and the receipts amounted to Rs. 74,597 against Rs. 74,576 in the previous year. The net profit was Rs. 29,274 against Rs. 25,486 in 1908–09, showing an increase of Rs. 3,788. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 102 maunds 22 sers of the value of Rs. 54,521.

Stamps.

199. The realisations from the sale of stamped papers and adhesive stamps of all kinds amounted to Rs. 55,311 as compared with Rs. 58,914 in the preceding year, the decrease being mainly due to a diminution in the value of suits filed during the year.

Printing Press.

200. During the year under review, the receipts from the

Printing Press amounted to Rs. 11,560 against Rs. 9,624 in the preceding year, the increase of Rs. 1,936 being due to a larger outturn of printing work. The net receipts after deducting the cost of printing were Rs. 4,676 against Rs. 3,883 in 1908–09, showing an improvement of Rs. 793.

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CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

201. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 15,388 against 15,198 last year, showing an increase of 190. Of 15,388 births, 8,161 were of males and 7,227 of females against 8,021 and 7,177 respectively in the preceding year. The birth rate per *mille* of population was 39 as compared with 38 in the previous year. In every 100 births, there were 53 males and 47 females or for every 100 males there were 93 females, the figures being exactly the same as in the previous year.

Deaths.

202. 9,001 deaths were registered during the year against 10,199 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,198 deaths. Of these 9,001 deaths, 20 were from plague, 382 from small-pox, 9 from measles, 37 from cholera, 1,265 from whooping cough, 4,833 from malarial fevers and the rest from other diseases. The death rate per *mille* of population was 22·78 against 25·7 in 1908-09. 4,749 of the deaths recorded were of males and 4,252 of females, in the proportion of 52·76 and 47·23 males and females respectively.

Medical Relief.

Medical staff.

203. The Medical Department consists of 1 Chief Medical Officer and 3 Assistant Surgeons, who are all graduates of the Grant Medical College, 18 passed Hospital Assistants and 3 unpassed men.

Medical institutions.

204. The number of medical institutions maintained by the State during the year was 21, comprising one Hospital at Junagadh with 60 beds, one Leper Asylum with accommodation for 60 lepers, and 19 dispensaries, including one at Mangrol.

Travelling dispensary.

205. During the year under report a travelling medical dispensary was established for the benefit of those areas which are not near enough to the *Mahal* head-quarters to admit of the villagers freely resorting to the dispensaries there. Medical relief will thus be brought to the doors of the rural population and it is anticipated that the travelling doctor will be able to alleviate much suffering specially during the malarial season and particularly in the Gir *Mahal*.

Number of patients treated.

206. During the year under review 1,21,850 persons were treated in these institutions as compared with 1,14,689 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 7,161. Of the persons treated, 1,445 were in-patients and 1,20,405 out-patients against

1,266 and 1,13,423 respectively in 1908-09. Of the total attendance about 41 *per cent.* was of men, about 20 *per cent.* of women and about 39 *per cent.* of children. The daily average of new admissions was 326 during the year against 310 in the preceding year while the total daily average attendance was 1,464 against 1,433 in 1908–09. In the Hospital the daily average of in-patients was 62 against 55 last year. Among the dispensaries, those at Junagadh and Veraval, which treated 27,857 and 13,709 patients respectively, were the best attended institutions.

Common complaints.

207. The following are some of the most common complaints for which patients were treated at the different medical institutions during the year:—

Diseases.	No. of patients treated.
Skin.	16,664
Digestive system.	13,617
Eye.	16,559
Malarial fevers.	11,574
Respiratory system.	5,037
Total.	63,451

Cases of poisoning.

208. The total number of cases of poisoning dealt with during the year was 428 against 416 in the previous year. 418 of the patients were relieved, 6 died and 4 are still under treatment.

Snake-bites.

209. Out of 13 cases of snake-bites, 5 were of cobra-bite, while in the remaining 8 cases the species of the reptile was not distinguished. 6 of the patients were cured by the potassium permanganate and antivenene treatment and 3 by other methods. The remaining 4 died. Failures are generally attributable to the long interval that is allowed to intervene between the bite and the application of remedies.

Surgical operations.

210. 3,753 surgical operations were performed during the year against 3,879 in the preceding year. Out of these operations, 469 were major and 3,284 minor. Most of the major operations were performed at the Hospital. The most noteworthy of these were extraction of cataract, formation of artificial noses, removal of stone from the bladder, etc. 105 operations were of extraction of cataract in the eye, 56 of removal of stone from the bladder, and 6 of rhinoplasty. Out of 726 persons operated on at the Junagadh Hospital, 558 were completely cured, 114 relieved, 30 absented themselves, 2 died and 22 were under treatment at the end of the year.

The total number of eye operations performed during the year was 375. This number is the highest on record since the foundation of the Hospital.

X Rays' Apparatus. 211. With a view to facilitate surgical work in the Hospital, His Highness the Nawab Saheb ordered at his own private expense a complete up-to-date X Rays' Apparatus and an aseptic army regulation case and presented these to the institution.

Committees of Visitors. 212. The committees of visitors appointed to supervise the dispensaries in the State did their work in a satisfactory manner.

Inspection. 213. The dispensaries at Veraval, Patan, Una and Vanthali were inspected by the Chief Medical Officer during the year under report.

Lepers. 214. In the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum 46 patients were under treatment at the close of last year and 65 were admitted during the year under review, the total number being 111. Of these, 43 were relieved and discharged and 13 died, leaving 55 in-patients at its close.

New treatment of Leprosy. 215. The Nastin treatment of Leprosy has been lately introduced in the Leper Asylum and is being experimented upon a selected number of cases. The results are being carefully watched and noted, but sufficient time has not elapsed to pronounce any definite opinion on the new remedy.

Medical stores. 216. Medical stores of the value of Rs. 12,500 were supplied to the several institutions during the year.

Cost per patient. 217. The total cost of maintaining the Medical Department was Rs. 55,443 against Rs. 52,637 in the preceding year The average cost per patient was Rs. 0–7–3 during the year against Rs. 0–7–4 last year.

Epidemic Diseases.

Plague. 218. Plague in a mild form prevailed in three *Mahals*. Out of 818 towns and villages in the State, only 3 were infected against 21 last year. The number of persons attacked was 22 against 723 in 1908–09.

Other epidemic diseases. 219. Among other epidemic diseases, cholera and small-pox appeared in some of the *Mahals* during the year, the number of victims being 370 and 382 respectively.

Vaccination.

Increase in primary vaccinations. 220. During the year under report one Superintendent of Vaccination, one Inspector and nine vaccinators were at work.

14,744 primary vaccinations and 128 revaccinations were performed during the year against 14,497 and 123 respectively in 1908-09. The net result is, therefore, an increase of 247 or nearly 2 *per cent.* in primary vaccinations. Out of 14,744 persons first operated upon, there were 7,407 males and 7,337 females. Amongst these, the number of children under one year was 10,988, between one and six years 3,677, and the number of persons above six years was 79.

Percentage of successful operations.

221. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 14,253, thus giving a percentage of 98·08 as against 98·64 of the last year.

Average cost.

222. The average cost for each successful case was 6 annas and 11 pies against 7 annas in the preceding year.

Villages visited.

223. 807, out of 842 towns and villages including 24 newly populated villages, were visited by the Vaccinators and 581 by the Inspector. The number of children inspected was 10,847 against 8,414 of the last year. The Superintendent visited 290 villages and examined 9,874 children against 9,608 in 1908-09.

Cost of maintenance.

224. The total cost of maintaining the Vaccination establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 6,234 as against Rs. 6,194 last year.

Veterinary.

Veterinary.

225. 1,362 animals were treated in the Veterinary Hospital in Junagadh town against 1,654 in 1908-09. Of these, 880 were State animals and 482 private. 1,318 animals were cured or relieved, 20 died and 24 were pronounced to be incurable.

The District Veterinary Officer.

226. The District Veterinary Officer, whose duty is to travel about and deal with cattle disease on the spot in the several *Mahals*, treated 336 animals suffering from foot and mouth disease and inoculated 274 cattle.

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CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

General summary.

227. The following statement gives a general summary of the total number of educational institutions in the State and of the pupils attending them :—

Class of institution.	No. in 1908–09.	No. in 1909–10.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of pupils in 1908–09.	No. of pupils in 1909–10.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public institutions	136	132	0	4	9,360	10,648	1,288	0
Aided private institutions.	6	6	0	0	396	398	2	0
Unaided private institutions.	74	81	7	0	2,040	2,468	428	0
Total...	216	219	7	4	11,796	13,514	1,718	0

Public institutions.

228. Amongst the institutions maintained by the State are 1 Arts College, 1 High School, 1 Madrasa for Muhammadan students, 1 Pathsala for teaching Sanskrit, 3 Middle Schools, 108 Primary Schools for boys, 15 Primary Schools for girls, 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madrasa and 1 Techno-Industrial School. The total number on the rolls of the State institutions shows an increase of 1,288.

Average attendance.

229. The average monthly number on the registers was 10,256 as compared with 9,251, and the average daily attendance 7,862 against 6,994 in the preceding year, the percentage of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number being nearly 77 as compared with 75 last year. Measures for ensuring regularity were more strictly maintained during the year under report.

Percentage of pupils.

230. Including the attendance returns for private schools, the aggregate number of pupils under instruction in all the educational institutions was 13,514 at the close of the year. Calculating the number of children of school-going age at 15 *per cent.* of the total population and eliminating 145 outsiders, there were 22 pupils out of every hundred children of educable age receiving education of some kind during the year under review. The percentage of students to the whole population of the State was 3·4 as compared with 3 last year.

231. Of the 10,648 children under instruction in the institutions maintained by the State, 8,986 were boys and 1,662 were girls. Of the boys, 5,975 were Hindus of all castes, 3,004 were Musalmans, 5 Parsis and 2 of other creeds. Of the girls, 1,593 were Hindus, 67 Musalmans and 2 Parsis. *Distribution according to sex and creed.*

232. The total attendance of Brahmins and other Hindus in all classes of educational institutions in the State rose by 663 and that of Muhammadans by 630, the increase being most marked in the case of Muhammadans.

Collegiate Education.

233. The Arts College in Junagadh is affiliated to the University of Bombay up to the M. A. course in Arts. The institution attracts students from all parts of Kathiawar, and also from Sind, Cutch and other places.

234. The number of students on the rolls of the College is given below:—

1st term of 1909.	2nd term of 1909.	1st term of 1910.
107	108	136

235. Of these 136 students on the register of the College at the end of the year, 101 were Hindus, 14 Jains and 21 Muhammadans.

236. 25 *per cent.* of the students are admitted free in addition to the Muhammadan students who pay no fees. Poor Muhammadan students receive also a monthly food allowance of Rs. 5 per head. *Free admissions.*

237. Deserving students are given scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,320 *per annum.* *Scholarships.*

238. A University Fellowship, which bears the name of His Highness' father, Nawab Mahabat Khanji, of the value of Rs. 83 per month, is attached to this institution. *Mahabat Fellowship.*

239. The following table contrasts the University examination results for 1908 and 1909 :—

University examination results.

Examination.	No. of students appeared.		Increase.	Decrease.	No. passed.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of success.	
	1908	1909			1908	1909			1908	1909
Previous	65	39	0	26	30	22	0	8	46	56
Ex-students	6	2	0	4	2	0	0	2	33	0
Intermediate	26	27	1	0	16	22	6	0	62	81
Ex-students	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	50	33
B. A.	22	22	0	0	13	14	1	0	59	64
Ex-students.	4	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	25	20
M. A.	6	2	0	4	3	1	0	2	50	50

Of the successful students in 1909, 6 passed in the 2nd Class and 1 in the 1st Class.

240. Mr. James Scott, M. A., Bar-at-Law, resumed charge of the office of Principal of the College on the 16th of December 1909. Mr. V. S. Ghurye, M. A., was appointed Professor of Science on probation in place of Mr. V. U. Parekh, M. A., B. Sc., who resigned the post.

Hostels.

241. The hostels attached to the College are well-built and commodious with accommodation for 72 students. There are also three bungalows for resident professors.

Cost of maintaining the College.

242. The cost of maintaining the College is shown below:—

Expenditure.

1908–09	1909–10	Increase.	Decrease.	
Rs. 38,941	Rs. 38,990	Rs. 49	0	

Fee receipts.

243. The fee receipts were as under:—

1908–09	1909–10	
* Rs. 4,269	Rs. 3,976	

* Includes fines amounting to Rs. 139.

244. The attendance figures are compared below with those of the preceding year:— *Attendance.*

	Monthly average on the rolls.	Daily average on the rolls.	
2nd Term of 1909	107·75	93·33	
1st. Term of 1910	135·33	120·15	

High School.

245. There were 522 students on the rolls of the High School against 527 in the previous year. The average monthly number increased from 456 to 460, but the average daily attendance decreased from 393 to 387.

246. The Matriculation examination results for the last three years are compared below :— *Matriculation examination results.*

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Number of pupils sent up.	21	25	34
Number of pupils passed.	8	16	17
Percentage of success.	38	64	50

247. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 300 *per annum* are allotted to this institution. Besides the State scholarships, Rs. 153 were distributed among deserving students from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund and other private benefactions. *Scholarships.*

248. Excluding the gymnastic and drill instructors, there are 22 teachers in the High School, of whom 5 are graduates, 4 under-graduates and 11 matriculates. One of the teachers holds the School Final Examination certificate and one is unqualified. *Teachers.*

249. 15 out of 24 students who had taken up drawing, were sent up for the 1st and 2nd grade examination of the Sir J. J. School of Arts and 8 passed. The details are as under :— *Drawing.*

	1908-09.	1909-10.
2nd Grade.		
Number presented.	0	4
Number passed.	0	2
Percentage of success.	0	50
1st Grade.		
Number presented.	12	19

Number passed.	9	11
Percentage of success.	75	58

The Mahabat Madrasa.

250. The number on the register was 447 against 466. There was thus a decrease of 19 due to the transfer of 42 girls from the Madrasa to the newly established Muhammadan Girls' School. This institution is now no longer a mixed school. The average monthly number rose from 424 to 438, and the average daily attendance from 325 to 337.

251. English, Urdu, Gujarati, Persian and Kuran reading are taught in addition to the ordinary subjects of instruction.

252. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 in the shape of scholarships has been kept up. The Moulvi Ashraf Ali Fund has brought in, as formerly, Rs. 48 in the shape of additional scholarships.

253. Excluding the gymnastic and drill instructors, there are 21 teachers, of whom 1 is a graduate, 2 are undergraduates, 2 matriculates, 3 trained and 7 untrained.

Middle Schools.

254. 307 pupils were under instruction in the three middle schools located at Veraval, Una and Mangrol against 266 of the previous year. The average monthly number rose from 247 to 278 and the average daily attendance from 212 to 238. The annual examination results were satisfactory.

255. The schools at Veraval and Mangrol teach up to the fifth standard and that at Una up to the fourth standard. Of the teachers, 1 is a graduate, 1 an undergraduate, 7 matriculates and 5 unqualified.

Primary Education.

256. One new school was opened at Chhatrava under Mangrol. Out of 5,711 pupils examined, 4,920 or 86 *per cent.* passed the Inspector's test. The average monthly number rose from 6,485 to 7,592, and the average daily attendance from 5,286 to 5,953. This shows healthy progress in all directions.

257. The number of teachers employed in these schools is 318, of whom 93 are trained and 225 untrained. Of the 93 trained, 31 have the full three years' qualification, 48 for two years' and 14 for one year's training.

258. A noteworthy feature in the educational history of the year was that the education for Muhammadans was made free throughout the State.

Linked Schools.

259. Only one linked school was in a flourishing condition at the close of the year. The remaining five were found to be in unsuitable places and in charge of men not quite fitted for the work. These will be removed to more favourable localities. The experiment of opening these schools will be continued with greater care as regards the selection of villages and teachers.

Girls' Schools.

260. 15 girls' schools are maintained by the State. The number of girls attending these schools increased from 1,180 to 1,344. The average monthly number improved from 1,152 to 1,338, and the average daily attendance from 678 to 826. The examination results were very satisfactory. Out of 904 girls presented for examination, 759 or 84 *per cent.* passed. In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery. The teachers employed in the girls' schools number 53, of whom 30 are males and 23 females, 13 are trained and 40 untrained. Of the trained teachers, 3 are males and 10 females. Out of the remaining 40 untrained teachers, 27 are males and 13 females.

The first Musalman aided girls' school.

261. The first Musalman aided girls' school was established during the year at Junagadh under favourable auspicies. The services of a trained Muhammadan mistress from Lahore were secured and the attendance of Moslem girls in the school at the close of the year was 62. The school is being substantially supported by Seth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon.

Techno-Industrial School.

262. The Techno-Industrial School concentrated its energy during the year on the teaching of drawing. On the last day of the year there were on the register 22 pupils. The average monthly number was 29 and the average daily attendance 14. 12 pupils were presented for the 1st grade examination of the Sir J. J. School of Arts and 6 passed. In addition to these, 3 private students presented themselves from this centre for the 3rd grade examination and all passed. The organization of this school on a proper basis is in hand.

Scholarships.

263. In addition to the scholarships mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, stipends amounting to Rs. 1,142 were given to students studying in the Medical, Science and other Colleges in the Presidency. The total value of scholarships awarded to all classes of students amounted to Rs. 4,600 during the year.

264. The Muhammadan students who held scholarships in the Aligarh College have been attached to the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry at Secundrabad to receive such military training as would qualify them to serve as officers in the Imperial Service Lancers.

265. On the occasion of His Highness' visit to Bombay in November last, a donation of Rs. 3,700 was given to the Anjuman-i-Islam for founding a scholarship of Rs. 12 per month to be styled the Sir Rasul Khan Scholarship and to be awarded to a Musalman student who prosecutes his studies in Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine or Forestry.

Expenditure.

266. The following table shows the expenditure on education for the years 1908–09 and 1909–10:—

Details of expenditure.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Increase.	Decrease.
Collegiate education.	38,941	38,990	49	.
High School.	15,046	16,227	1,181	.
Madrasa.	7,286	7,808	522	.
Middle Schools.	3,942	4,110	168	.
Primary Schools.	55,924	56,791	867	.
Techno-Industrial School.	.	1,842	1,842	.
Grants to private schools.	1,006	1,066	60	.
Scholarships.	6,869	4,600	.	2,269
Libraries.	1,226	1,166	.	60
Direction & Inspection	7,758	9,728	1,970	.
Office establishment.	1,677	1,550	.	127
Buildings & repairs.	3,170	2,018	.	1,152
Miscellaneous.	1,569	3,890	2,321	.
Total.	1,44,414	1,49,786	8,980	3,608

Fee receipts. 267. The fee receipts are contrasted below with the figures for the previous year:—

1908–09	Rs.	11,433
1909–10	,,	10,882
Decrease	Rs.	551

Cost per pupil. 268. Deducting the income of the Educational Department and certain miscellaneous items from the total expenditure on education, the annual cost to the State per pupil works out to the very liberal figure of about Rs. 12-8-0. The expenditure on education per head of population is between 5 and 6 annas *per annum.*

Physical Education.

269. In addition to the College Gymkhana, which is maintained

by the Professors and students, two gymnasia are attached to the High School and the Madrasa. Play grounds are gaining in popularity. The Bahadurkhanji High School has won three matches at cricket. One of them was against the Gondal and another against the Porbandar High School. The third was against the Porbandar Club. The two former were easy victories. The Madrasa boys have shown much keenness at play. They can be seen, long after play time is over, practising cricket, tennis and other games. School drill, running, jumping and other similar exercises are still being encouraged in all boys' schools whether gymnasia are attached to them or not. In girls' schools *Rasdas* and such games as are suitable to girls are also encouraged.

270. Drill instructors from the Imperial Service Lancers have continued to instruct in drill the pupils of the Mahabat Madrasa and the Bahadurkhanji High School.

Discipline.

271. The orders passed last year for enforcing discipline in the several classes of educational institutions have resulted in a satisfactory improvement in the behaviour and manners of the students.

Libraries.

272. The annual cost of maintaining the Bahadurkhanji Library is Rs. 1,500. There are 3,100 volumes in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Gujarati of the total value of Rs. 8,000 in the institution. Newspapers and magazines are supplied to the Library at an annual cost of Rs. 300. New books of the value of Rs. 200 are added to the stock every year. Besides the Bahadurkhanji Library, there are three State-aided reading rooms in the State.

Museum.

273. Attached to the Bahadurkhanji Library is a Museum which contains objects of scientific and archæological interest. In the course of the construction of the new Shahpur-Kutiana Railway, a Sanskrit inscription on stone of the time of Rudrasinha, the son of Raja Kshatrapa Jivdam, was dug up near Vanthali. It is dated Sh. 228, the 7th of Vaishakh, corresponding to A. C. 306, and is, therefore, over 1, 600 years old. The inscription is being deciphered.

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CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Boons and concessions to the rayats.

274. At a Darbar held at Una on 5th April, 1909, His Highness the Nawab Saheb announced the following boons and concessions:—

(1). Remission of arrears of revenue amounting to about Rs. 1,25,000 due from the agriculturists of the Una *Mahal.*

(2). Abolition of forced labour throughout the State.

(3). A gift of Rs. 20,000 for the benefit of the cultivators who had suffered by a virulent outbreak of rinderpest to enable them to purchase plough cattle.

(4). Reduction of the tax on the houses of non-agriculturists from Rs. 2–8–0 to Re. 1 per house *per annum.*

(5). Reduction of the Police *varad* tax from 5 annas to 2 annas per house.

(6). Reduction of the *santi vero* or cash assessment on land by $\frac{1}{8}$th or 2 annas in the rupee wherever the assessment exceeded Rs. 11 per *santi.*

(7). Reduction of the ordinary rates of land assessment with a view to encourage the peasantry to cultivate waste lands.

275. On the 23rd of March another largely attended Darbar was held at Junagadh, at which His Highness' subjects from all parts of his territory presented him with twenty-four addresses congratulating him on the honour of G. C. S. I. conferred upon him by the Paramount Power. In his reply to the addresses the Nawab Saheb was pleased to announce the undermentioned remissions of revenue and other concessions:—

(1). Remission of revenue arrears amounting to Rs. 1,45,000 from the cultivators over and above that of Rs. 3,67,000 written off during the last three years.

(2). Remission of Rs. 6,750 due from the purchasers of house-sites in the town of Junagadh.

(3). Abolition of the export duty known as "Ghee Talia" levied from the villagers living in the Gir Forest.

(4). Abolition of the cess charged on head-loads of grass and fuel taken from the outskirts of the Gir into the towns of Veraval and Patan.

(5). Promulgation of Pension Regulations.

(6). Rescission of the rule imposing heavy fines on encroachments on building lands made in past years.

Village Banks.

276. A scheme on a small scale was initiated during the year for the organization of co-operative credit. Ten village banks were established in the closing months of the year in the Patan, Gadhakda and Babariawad *Mahals*. The balance of deposits in the banks at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 497.

Sale of food-grains at reduced rates to the poor.

277. 38,881 maunds of *bajro*, *juwar* and wheat were purchased by the people during the year at the depot established by His Highness the Nawab Saheb in Junagadh town for the sale of food-grains to the poor at reduced prices, which were nearly 15 *per cent.* below the bazar rates.

Conclusion.

Salient features of the year's administration.

278. In the foregoing record of the year's work the facts and figures summarised below stand out prominently as indicative of furthur progress in most branches of the administration and in the general prosperity of the State.

Revenue and Finance.

279. The revenue was higher by Rs. 3,05,338 than the average of the last 5 years and also than that of any previous year except 1908–09 when a record figure was reached. The set-back as compared with the receipts of an exceptionally prosperous year was less than what might have been expected from a combination of somewhat adverse seasonal conditions and lower prices realised for the State's share in the produce of the land.

Public Works.

280. The expenditure on Public Works was increased from Rs. 6,29,654 to Rs. 6,54,222 and several large works including two hospitals and a new market building in Junagadh were under construction at the close of the year.

Railway.

281. The total mileage of the railway owned solely by the State was increased during the year by 45 *per cent.*

Military.

282. The strength of the Imperial Service Lancers was raised

from 100 to 150 and was thus brought up to that of a full squadron during the year. Arrangements for reorganizing the Lancers on the *siledari* system were completed.

Police. 283. The work of the Police shows improvement. The percentage of undetected cases was 16 against 21 in the previous year and the recoveries of stolen property rose by 7 *per cent.*

Administration of justice. 284. The administration of justice, both civil and criminal, was characterized by greater expeditiousness and improved efficiency in the disposal of the work before the Courts. There was a marked reduction in the average duration of contested suits from 144 to 67 days. The number of suits disposed of increased by 194. The arrears in the Appellate Courts were reduced from 103 to 56 cases. The average duration of criminal trials fell from 5.5 to 4.6 and of criminal appeals from 32 to 16 days.

Irrigation. 285. Well and canal irrigation increased by 2,045 and 2,408 acres respectively. The fund established for stimulating the sinking of new wells is being availed of by the peasantry in an increasing degree.

Plough cattle. 286. Despite a heavy mortality among horned cattle the number of plough oxen rose by 660.

Forests. 287. The forest receipts rose from Rs. 1,47,361 to Rs. 1,76,087. The net profit of Rs. 1,23,457 after deducting all charges was the highest on record. The work of developing the State forests on scientific lines is being carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Industrial development. 288. The main features of the industrial development during the year were the successful culture of shellac, the discovery of white building stone of an excellent quality at Devda, the opening of one more cotton press, one ginning factory and one saw-mill and the establishment of two manufactories for the preparation of sugar-candy.

Trade. 289. The volume of trade showed a gratifying expansion, the aggregate value of imports and exports having risen from Rs. 87,57,308 to Rs. 1,10,84,684 or by 26 *per cent.* during the year under report. The increase in the value of imports and exports over the average of the quinquennium ended 31st March, 1910, amounts to Rs. 27,93,598.

Public health. 290. Public health was good during the year. Medical relief was extended by the establishment of a travelling dis-

pensary. The number of births during the year exceeded the number of deaths by 6,387. The efficiency of the Vaccination Department was fully maintained.

Education.

291. The number of students in the Junagadh Arts College rose from 108 to 136. The total increase in the number of students in all other educational institutions was 1,690. The average daily attendance also improved by 868. The number of Muhammadans in all classes of institutions rose from 4,224 to 5,013. The examination results were, on the whole, satisfactory.

292. Warm acknowledgments are due to Mr. Claude H. A. Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Major J. R. Carter for their ready advice and assistance to His Highness in matters connected with the administration of the State.

Junagadh,

17th May, 1910.

M. A. Baig,

DEWAN OF JUNAGADH.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1909–1910.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mirza Abbás Ali Baig, B. A., BO. C. S.	Dewan.	1st April 1909.	31st March 1910.	
Chhotálál Mathurádás Bakshi.	Huzur Assistant.	,,	,,	
Vaikunthrái Chhotálál Bakshi, B. A., LL. B.	Huzur Secretary.	,,	,,	
Shafi Mián Báwa Mián.	Revenue Commissioner.	,,	,,	
James Scott, M. A. (Glasgow), Bar-at-Law (Sydney).	Principal, Junagadh College.	16th Dec. 1909.	,,	
Shápurji Hormasji Hodivála, M. A.	*Acting Do.*	1st April 1909.	15th Dec. 1909.	
M. A. Turkhud.	Director of Public Instruction.	,,	31st March 1910.	
John Kenny.	Conservator of Forests and Director of Agriculture and Industries.	,,	23rd Sept. 1909.	
Theodore Ruttonji, L. C. E.	Do.	1st Febry. 1910.	31st March 1910.	
Bápubhái Jádavrái Majmudár, Bar-at-Law.	Chief Judge, Sadar Adalat.	1st April 1909.	,,	
Shiávakshah A'darji, M. A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law.	Judicial Assistant to the Dewan.	9th May 1909.	,,	
Amarji A'nandji.	Private Secretary to His Highness	1st April 1909.	,,	
Sheth Kásam Ismáil.	Chief Khazánchi and Mint Master	,,	9th Febry. 1910.	
Maniprasád Durgáprasád.	Chief Auditor.	,,	31st March 1910.	
Muhammad Latif Khán.	State Engineer.	,,	,,	
Narsinhdás Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
Jamádár Sulaimán Umar.	Superintendent of Police.	,,	,,	
Máneklál Dháranji Nánávati, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Vakil with the Agent to the Governor.	,,	,,	
Muhammad Amin Fakih, B. A., Bar-at-Law.	Assistant Sessions and District Judge.	,,	,,	
Manilál Keshavlál, B. A., LL. B.	Judge, Rajprakarni Court.	,,	,,	
Tribhuvanrái Dulerái Rána, B. A., LL. B.	Legal Remembrancer.	,,	,,	
Dwárkádás Bhaványidás.	Chief Account Officer.	,,	,,	
Colonel A'zam Mián Kamu Mián.	Military Secretary.	14th October 1909.	,,	
Do.	Officer Commanding the Imperial Service Lancers.	1st April 1909.	13th October 1909.	
Gulám Rasul Khán Gulám Ghosh Khán.	Do.	14th October 1909.	31st March 1910.	
Sadr-ud-din Nayámatulláh.	Officer Commanding the Infantry.	1st April 1909.	,,	
Náib Hásham Khán Shujáat Khán.	Officer Commanding the Artillery.	,,	,,	

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	Penal Code.	Yes.	No.	
2	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Registration Act.	,,	,,	
6	Stamp and Court Fees Act.	,,	,,	
7	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	,,	
8	Encumbered Estates Act.	,,	,,	
9	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
10	Police Act.	,,	,,	
11	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
12	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
13	Opium Act.	,,	,,	
14	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
15	Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game.	,,	,,	
16	Boilers' Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
17	Legal Practitioners' Act.	No.	,,	
18	Forest Act.	Yes.	,,	
19	Explosives Act.	,,	,,	
20	Companies Act.	,,	,,	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1909–10.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs.	
Cavalry.	140	9	3	0	3	143	0	0	0	6	24	113	36,853	2 vacancies.
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	28	4	0	0	4	28	0	66*	0	2	3	23	7,750	
Infantry.	281	27	8	0	21	279	0	0	0	5	26	248	37,989	4 Do.
Imperial Service Troops.	100	12	0	4	16	92	0	0	0	3	10	79	61,670	9 Do.
Total.	549	52	11	4	44	542	0	66	0	16	63	463	1,44,262	15

* Of these only 13 are serviceable.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1909–10.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs	Rs								
Police Superintendent.	1	362—8–0	4,350—0–0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Assistant Police Superintendent.											
First Grade.	2	90—0–0	2,160—0–0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Second Do.	3	77—8–0	2,790—0–0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	
Fouzdar.											
First Grade.	4	60—0 0	1,440—0–0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	The arrangements in the case of vacancies were not strictly made according to the sanctioned gradation.
Second Do.	5	53-12-0	3,225—0–0	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	
Third Do.	8	47—8–0	5,700—0–0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	
Jamadar.											
First Grade.	5	25—0–0	1,500—0–0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	

Second Do.	6	21—4-0	1,083-12-0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	Do. Do.
Third Do.	9	17—8-0	2,240—0-0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	
Dafedar.											
First Grade.	10	13-12-0	1,650—0-0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	
Second Do.	20	11—4-0	2,700—0-0	0	4	0	1	0	9	11	
Nayak.	40	10—0-0	4,735—2-6	0	13	0	0	0	18	22	
Constable.											
First Grade.	100	9—0-0	7,461—0-0	0	10	0	1	0	20	50	16 vacancies in all. The arrangements in the case of vacancies were not strictly made according to the sanctioned gradation.
Second Do.	200	8—4-0	11,958—7-3	2	18	0	1	0	30	91	
Third Do.	274	7—8-0	31,068-13-0	8	166	1	0	0	134	233	
Swar.											
Jamadar.	1	37—8-0	450—0-0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Dafedar.	2	31—4-0	375—0-0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Nayak.	3	27—8-0	990—0-0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	
Mounted Swar.	43	25—0-0	13,200—0-0	0	14	0	0	0	32	12	
Camel Swar.	4	18-12-0	900—0-0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	
Total.	740		99,917—2-9	10	240	1	3	0	292	432	

Miscellaneous expenditure including the pay of office establishment, contingency, &c.			24,086-2-0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Mangrol Taluka.										
46 Infantry.	54	0	6,842-4-0	0	0	0	0	0	24	30
8 Mounted Swars.										
54										
Grand Total.	794		1,30,845-8-9	10	248	1	3	0	316	462

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1909–10.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1,114	1,029	1,329	1,365	1,072	1,111	622	657	410	350	46	48	60	59	

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1909-10.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	Present year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	Present year. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.
Junagadh.	29,663	28,522	14,878	16,488	50	57	

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1909-10.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146.	0	56	56	90	56	148	15	0	1	0	3	11	0	15	133	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	23	23	32	23	55	17	0	2	0	10	5	0	17	38	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murder, S. 300.	0	4	4	10	5	7	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	0	6	6	8	6	14	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder, S 307.	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing miscarriage, S. 312.	0	4	4	1	4																									
Grievous hurt, S. 320.	0	16	16	12	16	6	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350.	3	991	994	960	991	50	8	0	0	0	5	3	0	8	42	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Kidnapping, S. 359.	0	6	6	5	5	1,971	192	0	5	0	16	171	0	192	1,768	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Rape, S. 375.	0	3	3	3	3	11	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Unnatural offence, S. 377.	0	3	3	2	3	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dacoity, S. 391.	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theft, etc., S. 378-445.	4	430	434	405	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery, S. 390.	0	2	2	1	2	694	441	22	75	24	88	197	35	441	233	0	2	118	29	23	6	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	
Criminal trespass, S. 441.	0	18	18	34	18	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	
Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499.	2	79	81	70	77	24	10	0	0	0	5	5	0	10	14	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Forgery.	0	2	2	2	2	245	14	0	5	0	6	3	0	14	211	1	1	5	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Offences relating to special and local laws.	0	113	113	84	113	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal Procedure Code.	5	233	238	256	234	175	77	3	3	2	4	64	1	77	97	0	1	2	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						555	128	2	11	4	13	98	0	128	391	1	0	22	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Total.	14	1,991	2,006	1,977	1,987	3,969	924	27	102	31	164	564	36	924	2,952	2	4	190	40	34	35	13	5	2	2	3	0	0	18	
Mangrol.	23	339	362	205	352	472	56	0	3	0	4	49	0	56	374	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Grand total.	37	2,330	2,367	2,182	2,339	4,441	980	27	105	31	168	613	36	980	3,326	2	4	196	41	34	35	13	5	2	2	3	0	0	28	

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1909–10.

Class of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons Disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1909–10.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,594	1,622	28	926	279	1,864	20	70	3,293	3,187	517	663	1,865	70	6	66	
City Magistrate's Court	377	369	18	138	9	599	0	0	828	764	95	150	491	8	0	20	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	(32)	(37)	1	(80)	0	(5)	0	0	(47)+1	(85+)1*	0	28	58	0	0	0	
Sadar Adalat.	(8)	(9)	17	(20)	0	0	0	0	(28)+2	(20)+17*	0	19	17	0	0	1	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	225	339	63	87	4	317	1	0	442	472	368	54	6	2	0	42	
Mangrol Sessions Court.	(2)	(2)	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Total.	2,196	2,330	127	1,151	292	2,780	21	70	4,566	4,441	980	915	2,438	80	6	129	

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts, they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 11.

* This figure is shown separately, as it has to be counted in making up the total of column 11. It refers to the persons remaining under trial at the end of last year, who are not included in the figures for the Munsiffs' and the City Magistrate's Courts for the present year in the same column.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1909-10.

Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Average duration of criminal appeals.	Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.			
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hazur Adalat.	37	0	0	50	26	26	5	4	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	5	1	M. D. 1 1	
Sadar Adalat.	40	0	0	24	18	78	12	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M. D. 0 12	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	59	0	0	49	29	16	9	32	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 10	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	139	1	1	123	73	121	27	50	34	6	3	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	

Appendix X.

(Civil.)— Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1909–10.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed off.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Assistant Judges' Courts.	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	d. 3	d. 0	
Munsiffs' Courts.	427	277	2,972	3,129	3,399	3,406	3,122	3,151	277	255	4,35,064	22	2,990	117	2,284	704	86	49	6	614	1,136	149	1,252	4,04,228	M. d. 2–16	M. d. 1–26	
Small Cause Court.	139	55	719	944	858	999	803	892	55	107	24,038	0	944	0	922	22	0	0	0	366	181	184	161	22,290	3–15	1–14	
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	76	79	380	443	456	522	377	454	79	68	29,330	15	424	4	396	41	2	3	1	40	189	27	198	23,975	7–6	Y. M. D. 8–5–18	
Total	642	411	4,072	4,516	4,714	4,927	4,303	4,497	411	430	4,88,432	37	4,358	121	3,602	767	88	52	7	1,020	1,506	360	1,611	4,50,493			

Appendix XI.

(Civil.)— Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1909–10.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 Months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs			Rs				
Assistant Judges' Courts.	1	3	16,659	5	4	5,913	6	7	22,572	3	4	645	3	3	21,927	1	0	2	
Munsiffs' Courts.	1,572	3,062	8,46,632	5,121	5,455	8,98,912	6,693	8,517	17,45,544	3,631	5,509	8,37,657	3,062	3,008	9,07,887	2,349	169	489	
Small Cause Court.	746	810	32,007	770	788	29,043	1,516	1,598	61,050	706	700	25,654	810	898	35,396	384	162	352	
Mangrol.	101	146	16,301	312	232	17,444	413	378	33,745	267	232	17,448	146	146	16,297	41	18	88	
Total.....	2,420	4,021	9,11,599	6,208	6,479	9,51,312	8,628	10,500	18,62,911	4,607	6,445	8,81,404	4,021	4,055	9,81,507	2,775	349	931	

Appendix XII.

(*Civil.*)— *Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1909-10.*

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Rs.	Rs.											M D.	M. D.	
Huzur Adalat.	18	31	87	115	105	146	74	140	31	6	30,742	56,972	53	94	6	21	5	20	9	3	1	2	2-26	2— 8	
Sadar Adalat.	33	36	143	139	176	175	140	145	36	30	1,05,383	65,168	79	66	29	32	24	26	5	0	3	21	3-18	2-27	
Assistant Judges' Courts.	71	30	238	214	309	244	279	229	30	15	20,225	18,686	198	147	45	43	16	21	11	4	9	14	1-25	1-23	
																							Y M. D.	Y. M. D	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	11	6	16	17	27	23	21	18	6	5	2,335	1,910	5	8	5	4	7	6	0	0	4	0	1-4-17	1-7-13	
Total.	133	103	484	485	617	588	514	532	103	56	1,58,685	1,42,736	335	315	85	100	52	73	25	7	17	37			

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1909–10.

	Number of prisons.	Number of persons.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners. Rs.	Average period of accused under trial. Days.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Junagadh State.	9	137	420	443	557	114	118	144	14,905 *	9	Only two deaths occurred among the convicts during the year.
Mangrol Taluka.	1	5	46	68	51	5	5	4	1,294	27·7	
Total.	10	142	466	511	608	119	123	148	16,199		

* This includes the cost of the Jail Guard and of the maintenance of under-trial prisoners and prisoners in Police custody. The figures in columns 3–9 of the statement relate to convicts only.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1909-10.

Name of State.	Documents presented		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Junagadh.	546	453	173	162	366	282	3	4	0	0	4	5	494	427	Rs 4,07,342-9-1	Rs 3,12,003-14-9	10	7	123	142

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the the year 1909-10.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	173	1,65,703	3	7	3,602	1	11	162	1,12,403	2	2	2,728	6	9	
Sale deeds.	366	2,30,441	9	6	11,964	14	9	282	1,61,402	5	8	8,147	4	9	
Wills.	3	4,022	12	0	213	2	11	4	17,500	0	0	977	8	0	
Money bonds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4,760	0	0	148	0	5	
Miscellaneous.	4	7,175	0	0	241	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	546	4,07,342	9	1	16,021	15	7	453	2,96,065	7	10	12,001	3	11	

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Junagadh State during the year 1909–1910.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April, 1909. Rs.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March, 1910. Rs.	Remarks.
		Past Rs.	Present Rs.		Past Rs.	Present. Rs.		
Junagadh.	108	24,819	24,603	24,711	26,040	21,896	2,815	No separate Municipal cash balance is kept in the districts.
Keshod.	.	882	875	.	262	234		
Malia.	.	779	785	.	340	426		
Chorwád.	.	839	820	.	359	392		
Una.	.	1,469	1,318	.	1,189	969		
Visávadar.	.	137	125	.	96	97		
Kutiána.	.	2,600	2,478	.	1,577	2,096		
Vadál.	.	460	460	.	161	139		
Sutrápáda.	.	752	754	.	162	215		
Pátan.	.	1,322	1,409	.	869	842		
Vanthli.	.	1,401	1,488	.	1,456	1,533		
Verával.	.	6,044	4,903	.	3,379	3,226		
Bagdu.	.	132	130	.	69	74		
Bálágam.	.	1,306	300	.	220	216		
Shil.	.	272	262	.	119	124		
Bhesán.	.	94	111	.	6	6		
Total.	.	43,308	40,821		36,304	32,485		

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1909–10.

	April 1909.		May 1909.		June 1909.		July 1909.		August 1909.		September 1909.		October 1909.		November 1909.		December 1909.		January 1910.		February 1910.		March 1910.		Total.		Total past year.		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Junagadh	0	61	0	0	6	59	14	9	3	9	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	4	0	0	0	0	29	64	42	57	31	39	
Veraval.	0	0	0	0	4	11	10	91	1	7	5	43	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	97	22	12	15	9	
Una.	0	0	0	0	5	72	15	48	3	4	4	34	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	61	25	52	20	28	
Kutiyana.	0	0	0	0	6	45	6	30	0	75	14	1	0	0	0	0	1	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	9	26	21	14	49	
Vanthali.	0	0	0	0	5	43	13	9	2	88	4	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	36	26	29	22	12	
Patan.	0	0	0	0	6	3	14	89	1	19	6	22	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	63	24	98	20	14	
Malia.	0	0	0	0	6	10	15	33	1	38	6	48	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	54	30	11	22	28	
Keshod.	0	0	0	0	5	26	23	22	1	21	5	47	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	37	41	20	71	
Visavadar	0	46	0	0	7	63	17	79	1	87	4	58	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	70	39	33	23	58	
Chorwad.	0	0	0	0	5	66	19	2	1	20	9	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	44	22	92	17	52	

Navagadh	0	4	0	3	9	52	6	94	3	83	7	59	0	56	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	66	40	25	22	69
Bherai.	0	0	1	38	2	66	8	85	8	83	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	84	16	80	15	94
Bhesan.	1	8	0	8	6	30	12	37	2	44	3	90	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	21	43	53	25	56
Sasan.	0	0	0	0	6	94	14	42	3	14	10	96	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	63	40	34	32	16
Shil.	0	0	0	0	4	10	19	26	1	62	5	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	70	27	8	17	26
Bagdu.	0	0	0	0	8	36	14	74	2	2	7	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	80	29	64	21	85
Sutrapada	0	0	0	0	9	66	19	28	2	35	8	70	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	6	27	88	21	61
Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	3	84	19	89	0	90	6	54	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	27	29	64	19	54

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops.

Article.	Price per *khandi* (31st March 1909.) Rs. A. P.	Price per *khandi*. (31st March, 1910.) Rs. A P.
Cotton.	182–8–0	263–0–0
Bajro (*Pennisteum Typhoideum*).	34–8–0	32–0–0
Juwar (*Sorghum Vulgari*).	26–0–0	24–0–0
Wheat.	35–8–0	34–0–0
Gram.	38–4–0	26–0–0
Urad (*Phaceolus Mungo var Radiatus*)	36–4–0	30–0–0
Tur (*Cajanus Indicus*).	55-12-0	41–4–0
Rice.	43–8–0	45–4–0
Mug (*Phaceolus Mungo*).	26-12-0	26–4–0

Appendix XIX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1909–10.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Camels.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa villages.	52,564	29,793	3,433	21,983	1,159	1,435	477	3,139	61,656	107	23,736	0	5,717	4,154	
Alienated villages.	28,786	15,486	2,324	13,533	786	1,039	212	1,339	57,854	60	12,686	32	2,691	2,262	
Total.....	81,350	45,279	5,757	35,516	1,945	2,474	689	4,478	1,19,510	167	36,422	32	8,408	6,416	

Appendix XX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1909–10.

Description of Works.	State Funds.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railway (Shahpur-Kutiana Extension).	2,65,640	0	2,65,640
Buildings.	2,42,511	44,923	2,87,434
Roads.	3,922	30,609	34,531
Water works.	16,891	63	16,954
Irrigation.	250	4,014	4,264
Bandar improvement.	7,250	4,335	11,585
Archæological repairs.	0	3,964	3,964
Miscellaneous.	14,165	15,685	29,850
Total.	5,50,629	1,03,593	6,54,222

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1909-1910.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	31	Rs. 17,025	30	Rs. 29,274	46	Rs. 9,079	0	Rs. 125	107	Rs. 55,503	

Appendix

Statement showing receipts and expenditure

Nature of Receipts.	Receipts.				
	St. 1964 (1907–08). *Koris.*	St. 1965 (1908–09). *Koris.*	Increase. *Koris.*	Decrease. *Koris.*	
Land Revenue.	73,70,099	68,55,718	.	5,14,381	
Customs.	10,95,159	9,59,920	.	1,35,239	
Forests.	3,56,191	6,09,639	2,53,448	.	*
Stamps.	2,09,417	2,31,636	22,219	.	*
Registration.	67,465	58,344	.	9,121	*
Law and Justice.	65,542	69,278	3,736	.	*
Police.	1,37,106	1,62,892	25,786	.	*
Education.	39.967	40,023	56	. .	*
Abkari.	1,97,708	2,20,025	22,317	.	
Opium.	1,07,974	1,23,389	15,415	.	*
Salt.	73,734	1,08,569	34,835	.	*
Printing Press.	7,049	14.654	7,605	.	*
Post.	8,915	6,600	.	2,315	
Zortalbi, Sudhara Varad and other levies.	9.48,790	9 34,448	.	14,342	
Interest and exchange	2,31,964	1,44,745	.	87,219	
Railway (Net earnings).	9,29,409	9,43,556	14,147	.	†
Miscellaneous.	2,59,283	3,41,691	42,408	.	
Previous Tahsil recoveries.	5,96,864	7,68,608	1,71,744	.	
Total.	1,27,02,636 (Rs 31,75,659)	1,25,93,735 (Rs 31,48,434)	6,53,716	7,62,617	

Net decrease. Ks. 1,08,901 (Rs 27,225)

Surplus. Ks. 32,46,868 (Rs 8,11,717) Ks. 17,45,855 (Rs 4,36,464)

N. B.—According to the pratice of past years one Junagadh *Kori* is taken to be the equivalent of 4 annas. Its present value is slightly less.

* The figures given in the body of the report are up to the end of March, 1910.

† Do..... ....Do..... .....Do. December, 1909.

XXII.

during the St. years 1964 (1907–08) and 1965 (1908–09).

Nature of Expenditure.	Expenditure.				
	St. 1964 (1907–08) *Koris.*	St. 1965 (1908–09) *Koris.*	Increase. *Koris.*	Decrease. *Koris.*	
Huzur and cognate Departments.	17,03,861	15,50,151	.	1,53,710	
Rayasat.	7,16,557	6,93,468	.	23,089	
Amirs.	80,896	92,997	12,101	.	
General Administration.	5,94,760	5,78,210	.	16,550	
Land Revenue.	6,59,327	8,31,772	1,72,445	.	
Customs.	58,603	65,533	6,930	.	
Forests.	1,37,886	1,80,347	42,461	.	*
Law and Justice.	2,65,381	2,41,465	.	23,916	*
Jail.	59,449	48,733	.	10,716	*
Police.	5,64,278	5,66,020	1,742	.	*
Education.	4,91,201	5,16,325	25,124	.	*
Medical.	2,25,682	2,94,773	69,091	.	*
Public Works.	14,87,352	26,97,178	12,09,826	.	*
Abkari, Salt and Opium.	38,822	40,098	1,276	.	*
Printing Press.	18,964	19,721	757	.	*
Post.	16,515	18,177	1,662	.	
Peshkashi and contributions.	4,13,661	4,11,100	.	2,561	
Military.	6,83,766	7,04,519	20,753	.	*
Assignments and charity in cash and kind.	8,01,000	8,01,434	434	.	
Miscellaneous.	4,37,808	4,95,859	58,051	.	
Total.	94,55,769 (Rs 23,63,942)	1,08,47,880 (Rs 27,11,970)	16,22,653	2,30,542	
Net increase Ks. 13,92,111 (Rs 3,48,028)					
Opening balance.	Ks. 21,76,444 (Rs 5,44,111)	Ks. 54,23,312 (Rs 13,55,828)			
Closing balance.	Ks. 54,23,312 (Rs 13,55,828)	Ks. 71,69,167 (Rs 17,92,292)			

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1909-10.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Junagadh Hospital.	27,857	1,224	369	762	34	59	27,177—8—0	428·63
2	„ New Dispensary.	9,206	0	0	0	0	0	1,797—9—3	103·70
3	„ Leper Asylum.	0	111	43	0	13	55	4,277—0—0	55·78
4	„ Jail Dispensary.	688	67	65	0	2	0	1,257—0—0	24·87
5	Veraval „	13,709	21	16	3	2	0	2,159—1-10	139·33
6	Una „	7,934	1	0	1	0	0	1,226—5—0	97· 7
7	Kutiana „	9,419	9	6	3	0	0	1,643—0—0	106·18
8	Vanthali „	5,694	1	1	0	0	0	1,271—6—0	62·13
9	Patan „	5,882	1	0	1	0	0	1,331—0-11	59·21
10	Malia „	3,416	0	0	0	0	0	903—5—9	36·25

11	Keshod	Dispensary.	3,325	0	0	0	0	0	866-11—3	31·40	
12	Visavadar	,,	2,498	0	0	0	0	0	745—0—0	22· 0	
13	Chorwad	,,	2,440	1	0	0	1	0	932-14—6	21·77	
14	Navagadh	,,	2,936	0	0	0	0	0	1,154—1—0	49·61	
15	Bherai	,,	1,834	0	0	0	0	0	808-14—0	11·28	
16	Bhesan	,,	2,463	0	0	0	0	0	856-13—0	26· 8	
17	Sasan	,,	1,465	3	3	0	0	0	840—0—0	17·49	
18	Shil	,,	2,429	6	3	1	2	0	746—8—0	26·15	
19	Bagdu	,,	1,842	0	0	0	0	0	664—0—0	15·60	
20	Sutrapada	,,	2,281	0	0	0	0	0	879—1—0	18·34	
21	Mangrol	,,	13,087	0	0	0	0	0	3,906—6—8	111·10	
		Total.	1,20,405	1,445	506	771	54	114	55,443-10—2	1,464·2	

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1909–10.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	3,95,428	15,198	15,388	190	0	10,199	9,001	0	1,198	38·4	39·42	25·7	22·78	

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1909–10.

No. of schools.		Description of schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.		
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.
135	131	1 High School. 3 Middle Schools. 1 Madrasa. 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. 108 Primary Schools for boys. 1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madrasa. 15 Girls' Schools. 1 Techno-Industrial School. 131	9,257	10,134	6,892	7,755	Rs. 16,227	Rs. 9,837	Rs. 62,732

Appendix XXVI.

Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.

Names of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value or Number.
Grains of all kinds, rice, *tur*, *khorasani* and *til* seeds:—		
(1) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh...	0—1—0	Per Railway maund.
(2) „ Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(3) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—3	Do.
(4) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
Ghee:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—4—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—0—3	Do.
Tobacco leaves:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—2—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—0—4	Do.
(3) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
Snuff:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal	0—3—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar. ...	0—0—9	Do,
(3) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar	Free.	
Jaggery:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Keshod ...	0—1—6	Do.
(2) „ Lushala and Shahpur	0—1—4	Do.
(3) „ Junagadh and Vadal	0—1—0	Do.
(4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line	0—0—2	Do.
(5) „ Dhoraji	0—1—3	Do,
(6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Sugar:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala ...	0—1—9	Do.
(2) „ Shahpur and Junagadh	0—1—6	Do.
(3) „ Vadal	0—0—9	Do.
(4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line	0—0—2	Do.
(5) „ Dhoraji	0—0—3	Do.
(6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Sugarcandy:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal ...	0—2—7	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—0—6	Do.
Cocoanuts:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ...	0—9—9	Per 100 cocoanuts.

Name of imported articles.	Rate. Rs. AS. PS	On weight or value of Number.
(2) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ...	0—2—0	Per 100 cocoanuts.
(3) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
Yarn and cotton twist:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal (excepting Shahpur)	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(2) „ Shahpur	0—8—0	Do.
(3) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—4—0	Do.
Timber:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal	1—9—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and beyond	0—8—0	
Piece-goods:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal (excepting Shahpur.....	0-14—0	Do.
(2) „ Shahpur.....	0—7—0	Do.
(3) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—4—0	Do.
(4) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar...	Free.	
Cotton seeds:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal	0—0—6	Per Railway maund.
(2) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—0—2	Do.
(3) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Betelnut:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Shahpur	0—3—3	Do.
(2) „ Junagadh	0—3—0	Do.
(3) „ Vadal	0—2—6	Do.
(4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar	0—1—0	Do.
(5) „ Jetpur	0—0—3	Do.
(6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ...	Free.	
Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, all kind of seeds (except *til* and cotton seeds) silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:—		
(1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal (except Shahpur	1-12—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(2) „ Jetalsar and beyond...	0—4—0	Do.
Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, (to Shahpur)	0—8—0	
Silk (to Shahpur)	0—7—0	
All kinds of seeds (except *til* and cotton seeds) oil and miscellaneous articles (to Shahpur)	1-12—0	Do.
Attar, printed books, used household articles, used old bags, *khâro* (used for washing) Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans.	Free.	
All goods booked to Rajkot and any station on the Jamnagar and Morvi lines	Free.	

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.

Names of exported articles.	Rate. Rs. As. Ps	On weight or value or number.
Cotton full pressed, ¾ pressed, ½ pressed and dhocras:—		
(1) From Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav.	Free.	
(2) „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda...	0—0—3	Per Railway maund.
(3) „ Stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton).	0—0—3	Do.
(4) „ Any station between Vadal and Veraval (except Bantwa, Sardargadh and Manawadar cotton booked from Keshod, Shahpur or Junagadh, for which the duty is 10 pies per maund)....	0—1—5	Do.
(5) „ Any other station...	Free.	
(6) Full pressed cotton booked from any station between Supedi and Porbandar.	Free.	
(7) Do. from Dhoraji... ...	0—0—1	Do.
(8) Cotton from Vadal pressed at Shahpur.... ...	0—1—0	Do.
(8A) Do. Do. Kutiyana Do. Do.	Free.	
(9) Cotton from Vadal (excepting Bilkha and Ranpur cotton) pressed at Junagadh...	0—0—5	Do.
Grains of all kinds and *til* seeds:—		
(1) From Rajkot and beyond...	Free.	
(2) „ Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot section up to Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal).	0—0—2	Do.
(3) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval (except wheat from Lushala, Keshod and Malia for which the duty is 3 pies per maund)...	0—1—0	Do.
(4) „ all stations beyond Khakharia on the Dhola section and stations beyond Dhoraji on the Porbandar section.	Free.	
(5) wheat from Gondal...	Free.	
Wool:—		
(1) From Rajkot, Gondal and Kunkavav.	Free.	
(2) „ Dhoraji...	0—1—0	Do.
(3) „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar.	Free.	
(4) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval. ...	0—2—9	Do.
(5) „ Jetalsar and all other stations....	0—0—8	Do.
Copper, brass, tin and metal manufactured:—		
(1) From stations between Vadal and Veraval. ...	0—2—0	Do.
(2) „ Jetalsar and other stations.	0—1—0	Do.
Ghee.....	0—1—0	Do.
Castor seeds:—		
(1) From Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur... ...	0—0—4	Do.

(2) From Gondal and stations beyond..	Free.	
(3) „ stations between Khakharia and Jetpur.....	0—0—5	Per Railway maund.
(4) „ Kunkavav and stations beyond on the Dhola section.....	Free.	
(5) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar.....	Free.	
(6) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval (except Lushala, Keshod and Malia).... ...	0—1—0	Do.
(7) „ Lushala, Keshod and Malia.	0—0—3	Do.
Oil.	0—0—6	Do.
Other goods:—		
(1) From Jetalsar and stations beyond on the Dhola and Jetalsar-Rajkot sections....	0—8—0	Per Rs. 100 value declared.
(2) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval.....	1—9—0	Do.
(3) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar...	0—4—0	Do.
All goods from Rajkot and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways.....	Free.	

Appendix

Statement showing the rates of customs duty at Veraval for locally booked goods

Name of Port.	Export tariff.	
	Names of articles.	Rate.
Veraval (Local booking)	Full pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval...	Rs. 0-14—4 per *khandi*.
	Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh.....	„ 0—8—0 „
	Do. from Jetalsar and beyond.....	„ 0—3—4 „
	Loose cotton imported by sea and exported after being full-pressed...	„ 0—3—4 „
	Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... ...	„ 1—2—4 „
	Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	„ 0—8—0 „
	Do. from Jetalsar and beyond...	„ 0—4—1 „
	Ghee if brought to Veraval by road...	„ 0—6—0 per Railway maund.
	Do. Do. by rail...	„ 0—4—0 „
	Fire-wood...	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
	Chunam.....	Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*.
	Chorwad stone.....	„ 1—0—0 per 100 stones.
	Bidi leaves.....	„ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle)
	Wheat and castor seed booked from Malia, Keshod and Lushala...	„ 0—0—3 per Railway maund.
	Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
	Do, beyond Jetalsar...	1 „
	Octrai-paid goods...	½ „
	Animals.....	½ „
Navabandar, Simar and Rajpura.	Fish.....	½ anna per Railway maund.
	Una cotton	Rs. 2 per *khandi*.
	Kapás brought from foreign Talukas in Kathiawar...	Rs. 1—8—0 per *khandi*.
	Do, from outside Kathiawar..... ...	„ 0—8—0 Do.
	Other goods generally.....	1½ *per cent.* on declared value.
	Horses...	6¼ „
	Buffaloes and other animals...	5 „
	Goods exported to Div...	5 „
Dharabandar.	All goods	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Bherai.	Cotton and *kapás* (of the Junagadh State)...	Rs. 1-11—0 per *khandi*.
	Do. Do. (of any other State or Taluka).	„ 1—0—0 „
	Wool.....	„ 3—0—0 „
	Hay and *kharo* (used for washing)..... ...	„ 0—4—0 „
	Fish.....	3½ *per cent.* on declared value.
	Iron, timber, bones, garlic and onions... ...	2 „
	Grains, piece-goods, cotton seeds and all other goods...	1 „

XXVIII.

and at the ports of Navabandar, Simar, Rajpura, Dharabandar and Bherai.

IMPORT TARIFF.

Names of articles.	Rate.
Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal)...	$\frac{7}{8}$,,
Grains, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnut (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond).....	$\frac{7}{8}$,,
Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins...	Free.
Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports).....	Free.
Do. (from other than British ports)	5 *per cent.* on declared value.
Bombil fish...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per 1000.
Other goods generally...	$1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Coal	2 annas per ton.
Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh...	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Do. for Kutiyana...	$\frac{9}{16}$,,
All goods generally...	2 *per cent.* on declared value.
Imports from Div	5 ,,
Cotton imported from foreign territory...	0—1—4 per *khandi*.
All goods	1 *per cent.* on declared value.
Cotton (of the Junagadh State).....	Rs. 1–11—0 per *khandi*.
Do. (of any other State or Taluka)...	,, 1—0—0 ,,
Wool...	,, 3—0—0 ,,
Hay and *Kharo* (used for washing)	,, 0—4—0 ,,
Fish...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on declared value.
Iron, timber, bones, garlic and onions...	2 ,,
Grains, *kapas*, piece-goods and all other goods.....	1 ,,

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